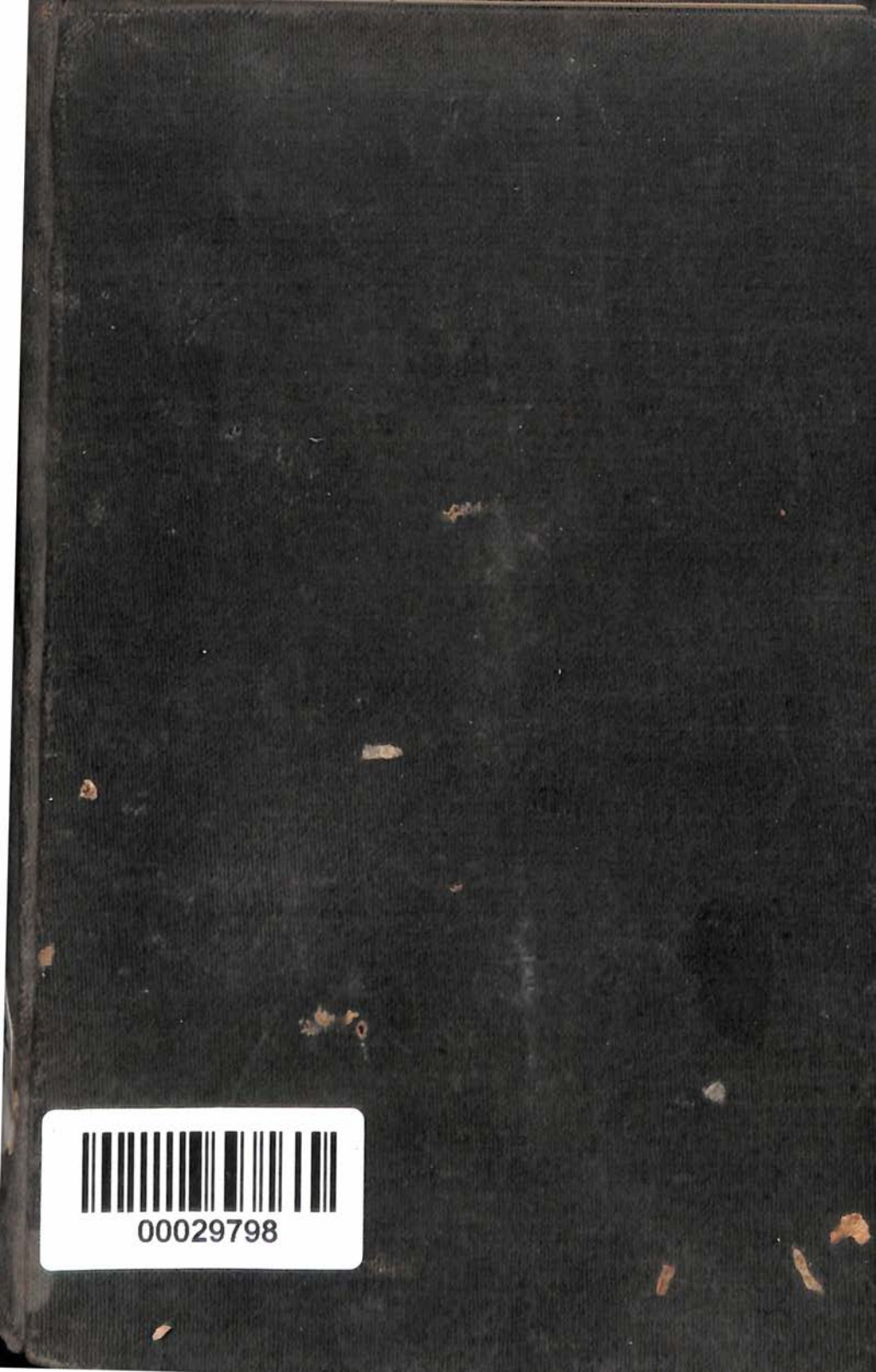
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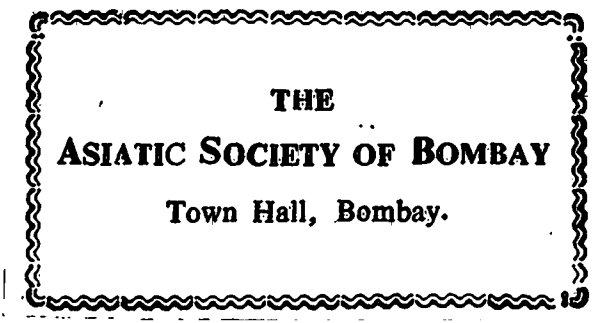

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THE

JUDGES OF ENGLAND;

WITH

SKETCHES OF THEIR LIVES,

AND

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES

CONNECTED WITH

THE COURTS AT WESTMINSTER,

FROM THE CONQUEST TO THE PRESENT TIME.

BY EDWARD FOSS, F.S.A.

OF THE INNER TEMPLE.

29798

VOL. IX.

CONTAINING THE REIGNS OF

GEORGE IV., WILLIAM IV., AND VICTORIA.

1820—1864.

55.e.7

LONDON:

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

1864.

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THE

JUDGES OF ENGLAND.

GEORGE IV.

Reigned 10 years, 4 months, and 28 days; from January 29, 1820, to June 26, 1830.

SURVEY OF THE REIGN.

In addition to the ten years of his positive reign as king, George IV. really exercised the functions of sovereignty for the nine previous years, under the title of Regent. Every legal event that happened during that period has been necessarily noticed under the reign of George III., and the only changes that require mention here, as occurring in the succeeding ten years, are with reference to the salaries of the judges. In 1825 their remuneration was placed upon a more substantial footing. The fees to which they were entitled in addition to their nominal salaries, were ordered to be paid or accounted for into the Exchequer, and the offices, which had hitherto been under the patronage of the chief justices, were placed under a different regulation and declared to be no longer saleable. In lieu of these fees and perquisites the following salaries and pensions on retirement were fixed by statutes 6 Geo. IV. c. 82, 83, 84.

	Salaries.	Pensions.
Lord Chief Justice of King's Bench . .	£10,000	£4,000
Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas . .	8,000	3,750
The Master of the Rolls	7,000	3,750

	Salaries.	Pensions.
The Vice-Chancellor of England . . .	£6,000	£3,750
The Chief Baron of the Exchequer . .	7,000	3,750
The Puisne Judges and Barons, each . .	5,500	3,500

The reward of 40*l.* per annum to the second judge of the King's Bench, in addition to his salary, was continued.

LORD CHANCELLORS.

JOHN, LORD ELDON, the lord chancellor for eighteen years in the last reign, retained the great seal for seven years in this. He was advanced to an earldom on July 6, 1821. On his resignation,

JOHN SINGLETON, LORD LYNDHURST, master of the Rolls, was sworn lord chancellor on April 30, 1827, and continued in office till the death of the king.

MASTERS OF THE ROLLS.

SIR THOMAS PLUMER continued master of the Rolls till his death. He was succeeded by

ROBERT, LORD GIFFORD, chief justice of the Common Pleas, on April 5, 1824, who likewise died in his office after enjoying it less than two years and a half.

SIR JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY, the attorney-general, was appointed on September 14, 1826; but being made lord chancellor in the next year (in preparation for which he was created Lord Lyndhurst on April 27, 1827),

SIR JOHN LEACH, vice-chancellor of England, received his patent as master of the Rolls on May 3, 1827, and was still in the office on the demise of the king.

VICE-CHANCELLORS OF ENGLAND.

SIR JOHN LEACH held this office upwards of seven years from the beginning of this reign; when he was moved to the Rolls, and

Sir Anthony Hart, a king's counsel, was made vice-chancellor on May 4, 1827; but on his elevation six months after to the chancellorship of Ireland,

Sir Lancelot Shadwell, also a king's counsel, received the appointment on November 1, 1827, and held it at the end of the reign.

Masters in Chancery.

Sir Thomas Plumer, M. R.	1 to 5	Geo. IV.
John Simeon	1 to 5	—
John Campbell, A. G. 1820–1826	1 to 7	—
Francis Paul Stratford	1 to 11	—
John Springett Harvey, A. G. 1826–1830	1 to 11	—
Samuel Compton Cox	1 to 11	—
Charles Thomson	1 to 2	—
William Alexander, afterwards lord chief baron	1 to 4	—
James Stephen	1 to 11	—
Joseph Jekyll	1 to 4	—
William Courtenay, afterwards Earl of Devon	1 to 7	—
John E. Dowdeswell	1 to 11	—
Francis Cross	2 to 11	—
James Trower	4 to 11	—
William Wingfield	5 to 11	—
James William Farrer	5 to 11	—
Robert, Lord Gifford, M. R.	5 to 6	—
Sir John Singleton Copley, M. R., afterwards Lord Lyndhurst	6 to 7	—
Robert Henley Eden, afterwards Lord Henley	7 to 11	—
Giffin Wilson	7 to 11	—
Sir John Leach, M. R.	7 to 11	—

Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

Sir Charles Abbott was lord chief justice from the commencement to the end of the reign. He was called up to the House of Peers on April 30, 1827, by the title of Lord Tenterden.

JUSTICES OF THE KING'S BENCH.

I.	1820. Jan.	John Bayley.
		George Sowley Holroyd.
		William Draper Best.
V.	1824. April 30.	Joseph Littledale, vice W. D. Best.
IX.	1828. Nov. 18.	James Parke, vice G. S. Holroyd.

The judges of the King's Bench at the end of the reign were

Lord Tenterden, chief justice,

Sir John Bayley, Sir Joseph Littledale,

Sir James Parke.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE COMMON PLEAS.

SIR ROBERT DALLAS, continued chief justice of the Common Pleas nearly five years of this reign; and on his retirement

SIR ROBERT GIFFORD, the attorney-general, was made chief justice of this Court on January 9, 1824, and was thereupon elevated to the peerage as Lord Gifford; but in three months was removed into the Rolls; and

SIR WILLIAM DRAPER BEST, one of the judges of the King's Bench, was appointed chief justice in his place on April 15, 1824. His infirmities obliged him to retire in five years, when he was created Lord Wynford.

SIR NICOLAS CONYNGHAM TINDAL, the solicitor-general, succeeded him on June 9, 1829, and was chief justice at the king's death.

JUSTICES OF THE COMMON PLEAS.

I.	1820. Jan.	James Alan Park.
		James Burrough.
		John Richardson.
V.	1824. July 5.	Stephen Gaselee, vice J. Richardson.

IX. 1830. Feb. 1. John Bernard Bosanquet, vice J. Burrough.

The judges of the Common Pleas at the death of the King were

Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, chief justice,
Sir James Alan Park, Sir Stephen Gaselee,
Sir John Bernard Bosanquet.

Chief Barons of the Exchequer.

Sir Richard Richards retained the office of lord chief baron for nearly four years in this reign; when he died and was succeeded by

Sir William Alexander, a master in Chancery, on January 9, 1824, who continued during the remainder of the reign.

Barons of the Exchequer.

I. 1820. Jan. Robert Graham.
George Wood.
William Garrow.
Francis Maseres, cursitor.

IV. 1823. March 1. John Hullock, vice G. Wood.

1824. July 6. George Bankes, cursitor, vice F. Maseres.

VIII. 1827. Feb. 24. John Vaughan, vice R. Graham.

X. 1829. Nov. 16. William Bolland, vice J. Hullock.

At the death of George IV. the barons were

Sir William Alexander, chief baron,
Sir William Garrow, Sir William Bolland,
Sir John Vaughan, George Bankes, Esq., cursitor.

Chancery.

A.R.	A.D.	Lord Chancellors.	Masters of the Rolls.	Vice-Chancellors.
1	1820. Jan.	John, Lord Eldon	Sir Thomas Plumer	Sir John Leach.
2	1821. July 6.	*cr.* Earl of Eldon	—	—
5	1824. April 5.	—	Robt., Lord Gifford	—
7	1826. Sept. 14.	—	Sir J. S. Copley	—
8	1827. May 2.	John Singleton, Lord Lyndhurst	Sir John Leach	Sir Anthony Hart.
	Nov. 1.	—	—	Sir Lancelot Shadwell.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

A.R.	A.D.	CHIEF JUSTICES.	JUDGES OF THE KING'S BENCH.		
1	1820. Jan.	Charles Abbott	John Bayley	G. S. Holroyd	W. D. Best.
5	1824. April 30.	—	—	—	Joseph Littledale.
8	1827. April 30.	*cr.* Lord Tenterden	—	—	—
9	1828. Nov. 18.	—	—	James Parke	—

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

A.R.	A.D.	CHIEF JUSTICES.	JUDGES OF THE COMMON PLEAS.		
1	1820. Jan.	Robert Dallas	J. A. Park	James Burrough	John Richardson.
4	1824. Jan. 9.	Robert, Lord Gifford	—	—	—
5	April 15.	W. D. Best	—	—	—
	July 5.	—	—	—	Stephen Gaselee.
10	1829. June 9.	N. C. Tindal	—	—	—
11	1830. Feb. 1.	—	—	J. B. Bosanquet	—

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

A.R.	A.D.	CHIEF BARONS.	BARONS OF THE EXCHEQUER.		
1	1820. Jan.	Richard Richards	Robert Graham	George Wood	William Garrow.
4	1823. March 1.	—	—	John Hullock	—
	1824. Jan. 9.	Wm. Alexander	—	—	—
8	1827. Feb. 24.	—	John Vaughan	—	—
10	1829. Nov. 16.	—	—	William Bolland	—

CURSITOR BARONS.

1820. Francis Maseres. 1824. July 6. George Bankes.

ATTORNEY-GENERALS.

I.	1820. Jan.	Robert Gifford, made Ch. C. P.
IV.	1824. Jan. 9.	John Singleton Copley, made M. R.
VII.	1826. Sept. 20.	Charles Wetherell, resigned.
VIII.	1827. April 27.	James Scarlett, resigned.
IX.	1828. Feb. 19.	Charles Wetherell, resigned.
X.	1829. June 29.	James Scarlett.

Solicitor-Generals.

I. 1820. Jan. John Singleton Copley, made attorney-general.
IV. 1824. Jan. 12. Charles Wetherell, made attorney-general.
VII. 1826. Sept. 20. Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, made Ch. C. P.
X. 1829. June 29. Edward Burtenshaw Sugden.

Serjeants-at-Law.

The Inn of Court is noted by the added initial; and an asterisk is placed before those who became judges.

I. 1820. Thomas Peake (L.)
Motto, "Equâ Lege."

IV. 1824. *Robert Gifford (M.) *William Alexander (M.)
Motto, "Secundis laboribus."

V. *Joseph Littledale (G.)
Motto, "Justitiæ tenax."
*Stephen Gaselee (I.) John Adams (M.)
Robert Spankie (I.)
Motto, "Bonis legibus, judiciis gravibus."
William St. J. Arabin (I.) *Thomas Wilde (I.)
Motto, "Regi, Regnoque fidelis."

VIII. 1827. Dav. F. Jones (Atcherley) (M.) Thomas Andrews (G.)
Henry Storks (L.) William O. Russell.
Ebenezer Ludlow (G.) John Scriven.
Henry A. Merewether. Henry J. Stephen (I.)
Edward Lawes (I.) Charles C. Bompas (I.)
Motto of the seven first, "More majorum;" three last, "Lex ratione probatur."

IX. 1828. *James Parke (I.)
Motto, "Justitiæ tenax."

X. 1829. Edward Goulburn (M.)
Motto, "Nulla retrorsum."
*Nicolas Conyngham Tindal (L.)
Motto, "Quid leges sine moribus?"
*William Bolland (I.)
Motto, "Regi, Regnoque fidelis."

King's Serjeants.

VIII. 1827. *John Bernard Bosanquet (L.) William Taddy (I.)
John Cross (L.) *Thomas Wilde (I.)

The power given in the previous reign of creating a serjeant in the vacation for the purpose of promoting him to the Bench, was extended in this reign by statute 6 Geo. IV. c. 95, to the appointment of any serjeant during the vacation without such an object.

KING'S COUNSEL.

Including those who had patents of precedence, which if granted in the previous reign were renewed in this.

William George Adam.
Henry Bickersteth.
Henry Brougham.
John Campbell.
Robert Matthew Casberd.
Thomas Denman.
Thomas Erskine.
John Fonblanque.
Thomas Jervis.
James Lewis Knight-Bruce.
Charles Ewen Law.
Thomas Pemberton Leigh.
Charles C. Pepys.
Frederick Pollock.
Christopher Puller.
George Rose.
Edward Burtenshaw Sugden.
Lancelot Shadwell.
William Selwyn.
William Elias Taunton.
William Henry Tinney.
Thomas Crosby Treslove.
Horace Twiss.
Charles Wetherell.
Charles Frederick Williams.
John Williams.

The right of the Inns of Court to refuse to admit an individual as a member of their societies was recognised by the judges of the King's Bench in Michaelmas term 1825, by their refusing to grant a mandamus applied for by Mr. Wooller against the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn; 4 Barn. & Cress. 855. A similar refusal was given in 1827 to Mr. Gresham on his application for a mandamus against the Principal and ancients of Barnard's Inn, an Inn of Chancery. 5 Adolp. & Ellis 17.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES

OF

THE JUDGES UNDER THE REIGN OF GEORGE IV.

ABBOTT, CHARLES, Lord Tenterden.

Ch. K. B. 1820.

See under the Reigns of George III. and William IV.

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM.

Ch. B. E. 1824.

See under the Reign of William IV.

BANKES, GEORGE.

Curs. B. E. 1824.

See under the Reigns of William IV. and Victoria.

BAYLEY, JOHN.

Just. K. B. 1820.

See under the Reigns of George III. and William IV.

BEST, WILLIAM DRAPER, *afterwards* Lord Wynford.

Just. K. B. 1820. Ch. C. P. 1824.

See under the Reign of George III.

While this judge was an actor on the legal stage he was only known by his patronymic, his title of Lord Wynford not having being given to him till he had retired from the bench. He was born on December 13, 1767, at Hasselbury

Plunknett in Somersetshire, the third son of his father Thomas Best, Esq., by a daughter of Sir William Draper, well known as the antagonist of "Junius." Left an orphan in infancy he was sent to the school of the neighbouring town of Crewkerne, and at the age of fifteen was removed to Wadham College, Oxford, where he was educated with the view of entering the Church. This plan he was induced to relinquish in consequence of coming into possession, by the death of a near relation, of a considerable estate. Then selecting the law as his profession he entered the Middle Temple on October 9, 1784; and being called to the bar on November 6, 1789, joined the Home Circuit.[1]

Very early in his career he had the good fortune to extract a flattering eulogium from Lord Kenyon in a case which he argued in the court of King's Bench. This was so unwonted in the chief justice that it was sure to attract attention; and he consequently soon received ample employment. Though superficial in legal knowledge, his readiness of comprehension and fluency of speech enabled him to avail himself of his early success, and his increase of business warranted him in accepting the degree of the coif in 1800. His services were in great requisition, not only in his own court of Common Pleas but in the other courts of Westminster Hall; and he sometimes appeared on important criminal trials. He succeeded for William Macfarlane, charged in 1802 with destroying the brig Adventure, upon a point of law taken by him and Mr. Erskine. In the case of Colonel Despard, whom in the next year he defended, the evidence of high treason was too clear to leave a hope for acquittal.

He entered parliament in 1802 as member for Petersfield, and took a prominent part in its proceedings; particularly

[1] In Law and Lawyers, i. 29, it is said that Lord Wynford commenced his legal studies in an attorney's office, but I have not found any other authority for the statement.

in reference to naval affairs and public accounts. He was one of the acting managers on the impeachment of Lord Melville, and, with Sir Samuel Romilly, answered the legal objections taken by the counsel for the defence. A bill for the improvement of the livings of the London clergy was originated by him, for which that reverend body showed their gratitude by presenting him with a valuable piece of plate. In 1814 he represented Bridport; and from that time till his death, leaving the liberal party with whom he had hitherto acted, he was a zealous supporter of conservative principles.

In his professional capacity he showed cause against the rule for filing a criminal information against Colonel Draper in May 1806, for a libel on Mr. Sullivan; but did not appear for him on his trial in June 1807; though he did in the subsequent proceedings against the colonel for the libel on Colonel Fullarton. In the meantime he had been appointed one of the king's serjeants, and recorder of Guildford; and in Michaelmas 1813 he was selected as solicitor-general to the Prince of Wales, then Regent; succeeding in 1816 to the attorney-generalship to his royal highness. With that prince he was a great favourite; and by the royal patronage he became successively chief justice of Chester, and a judge of the King's Bench; the latter promotion taking place in December 1818. He was knighted in the following June.

After sitting in that court rather more than five years he was advanced in April 1824 to the head of the Court of Common Pleas, from which in five years more his increasing infirmities obliged him to retire in June 1829. By the continuance of royal favour he was then raised to the peerage as Baron Wynford, the title being taken from an estate he had purchased in Dorsetshire; and at the same time he was appointed a deputy speaker of the House of Lords. In that House and in the privy council he took his due proportion of

labour in the judicial business, as often as his violent attacks of the gout enabled him to attend. In the debates he strenuously opposed the reform bill through all its stages; and was always found in opposition to the party who supported it. He lived for sixteen years after his retirement, and died at his seat called Leesons in Kent on March 3, 1845.

Lord Wynford's countenance, though not handsome, was very attractive. It indicated great cordiality and good humour, with much intelligence; but it also showed something of a hasty temperament. As an advocate he was fluent if not eloquent, acute if not learned, and his zeal for his clients left no means untried for ensuring their success. Sometimes in the ardour of his exertions he would disturb the dignity of his court, and excite the temper of the chief justice. But he was a favourite not only with his colleagues at the bar, but also with the attorneys and the litigating public; and consequently commanded a large business both in the Common Pleas and on the circuit. As a judge he was apt to form hasty and questionable opinions, and when presiding at Nisi Prius, to lean in his summing up so much to one side that he was nicknamed the "judge advocate." Though he was remarkable for the clearness and terseness of his decisions, he was considered by the profession as an indifferent judge, and brought himself into bad odour, as well by the political bias he often displayed, as by his occasional irritability and intemperance on the bench. His disposition as a man was essentially kind, amiable and charitable.

He married very early in life Mary Anne, the daughter of Jerome Knapp, Esq., of Haberdasher's Hall, London; and had by her ten children. The title is now borne by his son, the second baron.

BOLLAND, WILLIAM.

B. E. 1829.

See under the Reigns of William IV. and Victoria.

BOSANQUET, JOHN BERNARD.

Just. C. P. 1828.

See under the Reigns of William IV. and Victoria.

BURROUGH, JAMES.

Just. C. P. 1820.

See under the Reign of George III.

Sir James Burrough was the third son of the Rev. John Burrough of Abbotts-Ann in Hampshire, in which county and in Wiltshire he possessed considerable property. He was born in 1750, and showing great ability as a youth, his father determined on bringing him up to the legal profession. Being admitted a member of the Inner Temple in February 1768, he was called to the bar of that society in November 1773; having previously practised for a short time as a special pleader. Joining the western circuit, he gradually acquired a good share of business, and was particularly noticed for his profound knowledge as a sessional lawyer. In 1792 he was appointed a commissioner of bankrupts; and was so able a master of that branch of the profession, that Lord Eldon, when chancellor, always mentioned him with respect, and frequently consulted him on its practical points. To his lordship's estimation of his intelligence and worth he owed his ultimate elevation.

In the meantime he was selected in 1794 by the Earl of Radnor as his deputy in the recordership of Salisbury;[1] and afterwards became recorder of Portsmouth; both which appointments he held till he was advanced to the bench.

[1] Hoare's South Wilts.; City of Salisbury, 712.

That event did not occur till May 1816, when he was sixty-six years of age. He was then constituted a judge of the Common Pleas, in the place of Sir Charles Abbott removed to the King's Bench; and knighted. He had been elected a bencher of his Inn in 1808.

As a judge he held a distinguished rank. To his legal knowledge he added patience and strict impartiality; and he was particularly esteemed for the kindness and simplicity of his demeanour. He was apt to deal in apophthegms; one of which was, "Public policy is an unruly horse, which if a judge unwarily mounts, ten to one he is run away with."[1] His mode of illustration too was especially quaint. He once addressed a jury thus: "Gentlemen, you have been told that the first is a *consequential issue*. Now, perhaps you do not know what a consequential issue means; but I dare say you understand nine-pins. Well then, if you deliver your bowl so as to strike the front pin in a particular direction, down go the rest: just so it is with these counts; knock down the first, and all the rest will go to the ground; that's what we call a *consequential issue*."[2]

When he had attained the age of seventy-nine he was obliged by his infirmities to apply for his discharge, which he obtained at the end of 1829. His life was prolonged till March 25, 1839; and his remains were deposited in the Temple Church. His daughter Anne, his only surviving child, erected a monument to his memory in the church of Laverstock near Salisbury.

COPLEY, JOHN SINGLETON, LORD LYNDHURST.

M. R. 1826. LORD CHANCELLOR, 1827.

See under the Reigns of William IV. and Victoria.

[1] Lord Campbell's Chancellors, iv. 666, *n*. [2] Law Mag. iii. 299.

DALLAS, ROBERT.

CH. C. P. 1820.

See under the Reign of George III.

THE father of Robert Dallas was a gentleman of the same name living at Kensington in Middlesex, and his mother was Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. James Smith, minister of Kilberney in Ayrshire. Educated with a view to the legal profession he became a member of Lincoln's Inn, and trained himself to public speaking at the debating society held at Coachmaker's Hall, according to the common practice of the time. This was of considerable advantage to him when he was called to the bar, and enabled him to produce his arguments with much more ease to himself and with greater effect to the court. With the gentlemanly address that distinguished him he was noted as one of the most elegant and accomplished orators in Westminster Hall.

He soon acquired considerable practice both in London and on the circuit. In January 1788, he was engaged in the defence of Lord George Gordon, who was prosecuted for two libels, and sentenced to imprisonment in Newgate, where he died.[1] He next appears as one of the counsel for Mr. Hastings, the trial of whose impeachment lasted seven years, from 1788 to 1795, and highly distinguished himself by his exertions, and by his polished addresses to the lords. Naturally disgusted with the inveteracy of Burke against his client, he gave the relentless prosecutor no credit for patriotic feelings, but attributing his attacks to the innate malignity of his nature, composed this bitter epigram :—

> "Oft have we wonder'd that on Irish ground
> No poisonous reptile has e'er yet been found:
> Reveal'd the secret stands of Nature's work—
> She sav'd her venom to produce her Burke."[2]

[1] State Trials, xxii. 231.

[2] Lord Campbell's Chief Justices, iii. 132.

At the termination of the trial in 1795 Mr. Dallas received a silk gown: and through all the succeeding years till he was raised to the Bench the latter volumes of the State Trials record his efforts either for the defence or the prosecution.[1] Among these his speech on the motion for a new trial in the case of General Picton was separately published. In the meantime he had obtained a seat in the House of Commons, where he represented St. Michael's, Cornwall, in 1802, and afterwards the Scotch boroughs of Kircaldy, &c. Though not a frequent he was an efficient speaker on the side of the government. In 1804 he was promoted to the chief justiceship of Chester, and presided there till 1813; when on May 4 he was appointed to the office of solicitor-general, and knighted. Six months afterwards he was raised to the Bench of Common Pleas, on November 5, 1813, succeeding Sir Vicary Gibbs who was made lord chief baron.

In October 1817 he was selected as one of the four judges in the special commission for the trial of the Luddites at Derby; and most ably summed up the evidence in that against Thomas Turner. Sir Vicary Gibbs had in the meantime become lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, but resigning his seat in 1818, Sir Robert Dallas was chosen as his successor on November 5. He presided in the court for five years with acknowledged ability and universal respect. It was his fortune to be named on another special commission in 1820 for the trial of the Cato Street conspirators; his summing up of the one which he conducted being remarkable for fairness and perspicuity.[2]

A curious question having been raised in 1823, whether the lord lieutenant of Ireland had the same power to confer knighthood after the union, which he undoubtedly possessed

[1] State Trials, xxvii.–xxx. [2] *Ibid.*, xxxii. 1101, xxxiii. 1135.

before that measure had passed, a meeting of the judges was held in June at Chief Justice Dallas's, to consider the point; when they were of opinion unanimously that the act of union did not deprive him of his former privilege, and that the knights created by him were knights throughout the world. It was a matter of some speculation how the right should have remained undisputed for above twenty years, during which it had been frequently exercised, and only now be impugned; and it was suspected that the doubt was invented for the purpose of mortifying Lady Morgan, who had offended the ministers by the freedom of her writings, and whose husband had received an Irish knighthood.[1]

At this time his health began to break, and he soon found he could no longer undergo the fatigues of his office. He therefore resigned his seat at the end of 1823, and was succeeded by Lord Gifford. He lived little more than one year longer, and died on December 25, 1824. He left several children by his wife, Charlotte, daughter of Lieut. Col. Alexander Jardine.

ELDON, EARL OF. *See* J. SCOTT.

GARROW, WILLIAM.

B. E. 1820.

See under the Reigns of George III. and William IV.

GASELEE, STEPHEN.

JUST. C. P. 1824.

See under the Reign of William IV.

GIFFORD, ROBERT, LORD GIFFORD.

CH. C. P. 1824. M. R. 1824.

THE extraordinary capacity and the early success of Lord Gifford gave the promise of a most splendid career, which

[1] Lady Morgan's Memoirs, ii. 172.

there was every appearance of being realized, when he was snatched away at the early age of forty-eight, a martyr to the anxieties and mental labours of the high position to which he had already been elevated. The commencement of his life bore a striking similarity to that of Lord King, chancellor to George I. and II. The fathers of both carried on the same general business of grocer and linendraper, residing in the same city, and some say in the same house; and though Robert Gifford was not doomed like Peter King to pursue for some time his father's business, he had to go through the drudgery of an attorney's office for many years, before he was allowed to enter into that path which to a mind constituted like his was sure to lead to distinction.

Robert Gifford was born at Exeter on February 24, 1779. From his earliest youth he showed remarkable quickness, and an ardent desire of improvement. His greatest delight was to attend the assizes and watch the proceedings of the courts; and he longed for an opportunity to emulate the talents he witnessed. Though his father could not afford to educate him for the bar, he so far encouraged his taste for the profession as to article him to Mr. Jones, a respectable attorney of his native city, with whom he served the whole of his time. Here he not only well grounded himself in the elementary knowledge of law, but made himself so practically useful in the business of the office, that during the illness of his master, he was entrusted with its sole management. So ready was he in solving legal intricacies, so sound was his advice, so able was he in conducting causes, that his fellow-citizens were loud in their admiration and prophesied for him a glorious future. Before the end of his clerkship his father died, and at its termination, prompted by his early aspirations, he entered himself at the Middle Temple in 1800. After a year or two's study under Mr. Robert Bayley and Mr. Godfrey Sykes, eminent special pleaders,

he commenced practice for himself in the same line, in Essex Court in the Temple. For five years he pursued this useful branch with considerable success, and thus well prepared was called to the bar on February 12, 1808, being then twenty-eight years old.

He joined the Western circuit, and the Exeter and Devon sessions, where, as much by the solidity of his learning, and his care and vigilance in the conduct of the cases entrusted to him, as by his local connection, he soon acquired an extensive business. In London too his abilities were soon recognised, and many opportunities occurred in which he distinguished himself by his intimate acquaintance with the law of real property, by the ready cogency of his arguments, and by his easy elocution. His modest demeanour and unaffected manners secured the friendship of his competitors at the bar; and with the favour of Lord Ellenborough, which he soon attracted, and the patronage of Chief Justices Sir James Mansfield and Sir Vicary Gibbs, his early promotion might with certainty be foretold.

He had been only nine years at the bar when that promotion was attained, by his being appointed solicitor-general on May 9, 1817. So entirely did he owe it to his professional merit, that many of those advocates who were opposed to the government acknowledged its propriety. He was then knighted and elected bencher of his Inn, and took his place in the House of Commons as member for Eye in Suffolk. On that stage, though not acting a prominent part in politics, he assisted the government by the dexterity he displayed, and by the clearness with which he explained their legal measures. He had been in his office little more than a month before he was called upon to take part in those state prosecutions rendered necessary by the treasonable practices of the time. His summing up of the case of James Watson for high treason, which failed from the

infamous character of one of the witnesses, was greatly admired; as were his speeches on the part of the crown in the following October on the trials of the Luddites, under the special commission at Derby, where all the prisoners who were tried were convicted. The talent he displayed on these occasions at once dissipated all doubts upon the propriety of his promotion. In July 1819 he succeeded to the office of attorney-general, and, holding it at the commencement of the reign of George IV., it fell to his lot in April 1820 to conduct the prosecution of Arthur Thistlewood (one of the persons acquitted with James Watson) and the other conspirators who were implicated in the Cato Street plot for overturning the government, intended to be commenced by the assassination of all the ministers at a cabinet dinner. All the prisoners were convicted, and some of them suffered the just punishment for their crime.[1] In the same year he had the more arduous duty imposed upon him of opening the charges against Queen Caroline in support of the preamble of the Bill of Pains and Penalties; his comparative failure in which was amply redeemed by his powerful reply, which in the most perspicuous manner collected all the facts and corroborative evidence into one focus, and to the satisfaction of most unprejudiced minds, made clear and evident the guilt of that unfortunate lady. But few, though they could not shut their eyes to her misconduct, approved of the proceedings; and the outcry was so great at the harshness and impolicy of the measure, that the ministers were obliged to withdraw the bill. The temporary popularity of the queen soon subsided, and her death, which was hastened by chagrin, occurred soon after the coronation in the next year.

Exercising his office with great moderation he instituted very few prosecutions, and principally confined himself to

[1] State Trials, xxxii. 538, &c. xxxiii. 716, &c.

his forensic duties in Chancery, to which court he had removed on being appointed solicitor-general. Here he obtained very considerable practice, which was greatly increased after the lamentable death of Sir Samuel Romilly. In the House of Lords also he had the principal lead, especially in the appeals from Scotland, having carefully made himself master of the laws of that country. As recorder of Bristol, to which he had been elected on the resignation of Sir Vicary Gibbs, he was such a favourite with the corporation, that they placed his portrait, a whole length by Sir Thomas Lawrence, in their Town Hall.

After filling the office of attorney-general for four years and a half, he was on the retirement of Sir Robert Dallas raised to the bench on January 9, 1824, as lord chief justice of the Common Pleas; and was ennobled on the 31st of the same month by the title of Lord Gifford of St. Leonard's in the county of Devon. This elevation to the peerage he owed to the alteration then adopted in the House of Lords in the hearing of appeals; and he was constituted at the same time deputy speaker for the special purpose of hearing those from Scotland. So satisfied were the Scottish lawyers with his decisions, that on a visit to Edinburgh a short time after he was received and invested with extraordinary honours. In less than three months he changed his judicial post for the more appropriate one of master of the Rolls, to which, on the death of Sir Thomas Plumer, he was removed on April 5. The increase of labour consequent on these appointments at length weighed upon his spirits, and so greatly affected his health and strength, that he succumbed to a bilious attack on September 4, 1826, at Dover where he was spending his vacation. His remains repose in the Rolls chapel.

At the time of his premature death he was only in the forty-eighth year of his age. He was then the universally

designated heir to the chancellorship upon the expected resignation of Lord Eldon, who consoled himself on the prospect of having so able a successor. But he was not permitted thus to complete the parallel with Lord Chancellor King. Lord Tenterden, as well as his noble predecessor in the King's Bench and the two chief justices of the Common Pleas already adverted to, had the highest opinion of him; and, in reference to the long-talked-of vacancy in Chancery, wrote: "The present attorney-general (Gifford) will probably be his (Lord Eldon's) successor; he is a sound lawyer, and a sound-hearted man .... the fittest man living to succeed one for whom a successor must soon be found,—though perhaps an equal will never be."[1] High as was his professional character, in private life he was equally to be admired. Unaffected, amiable, kind and indulgent, he secured the affection of numerous friends, and totally disarmed whatever jealousy might at first have been entertained at his sudden advancement.

He married in 1816 the daughter of the Rev. Edward Drew, rector of Willand in Devonshire; who survived him till 1857. By her he had seven children, the eldest of whom is the present peer.[2]

GRAHAM, ROBERT.

B. E. 1820.

See under the Reign of George III.

ROBERT GRAHAM was the son and heir of James Graham Esq. of Dalston in Middlesex, and was born at Hackney on October 14, 1744. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the high degree of third wrangler. Entering the Inner Temple in April 1766, he was called to the bar in due course; and after many years' practice he was

[1] Lord Campbell's Chief Justices, iii. 296. [2] Legal Observer, i. 6.

in February 1793 made attorney-general to the Prince of Wales in the place of Mr. Erskine; and king's counsel in the April following, when he was elected a bencher of his Inn. In June 1800 he was raised to the bench of the Exchequer; on which he sat for nearly twenty-seven years.

He was not considered a very efficient judge; and that his previous reputation as a lawyer was not very high, appears from Sir Edward Law's remark when he was appointed, "that he put Mr. Justice Rooke upon a pinnacle." His principal distinction was his equanimity of temper. So great was his politeness and urbanity to every one, that Jekyll said of him, "no one but his sempstress could ruffle him." His dignity must have been somewhat disturbed by an unlucky accident which befel him at Newcastle, while judge of assize there, and which was made the subject of a humourous song from the pen of Mr. John Shield, to be found by the curious in Dr. Bruce's interesting "Handbook to Newcastle-upon-Tyne." He resigned in February 1827.

HART, ANTHONY.

V. C. 1827.

A NATIVE of St. Kitts' in the West Indies, this highly respectable lawyer was born about the year 1754. He was educated in England at Tunbridge School; and was brought up to the legal profession. Having passed through his curriculum he was called to the bar in 1781, and practised throughout his life in the courts of Equity. Sound as a lawyer, clear in his statements, fluent if not forcible in his language, and industrious and painstaking for his clients, he obtained, both before and after he received a silk gown, a very considerable share of business. He laboured before the Equity judges with indomitable perseverance for forty-six years, before his extensive legal knowledge gained him pro-

motion; but at the end of that time in May 1827, he was selected to succeed Sir John Leach as vice-chancellor of England. His merits were then so much better appreciated, that on the retirement of Lord Manners in the following October, he was raised to the lord chancellorship of Ireland. One of Lord Norbury's innumerable jokes was made on this appointment: "That the government had treated the Irish with their wonted injustice;—deprived them of what they needed, and given them what they already possessed,—taken away *Manners*, and gave them *Heart*."

His judgments were much admired, and his character was plain, unostentatious, and kind. He gave such universal satisfaction, that his removal in December 1830, to make way for Lord Plunkett, was a subject of sincere regret to the members of his court; which was shown in a most affecting scene at his departure. He survived his retirement only one year, and died in December 1831.

HOLROYD, GEORGE SOWLEY.

JUST. K. B. 1820.

See under the Reign of George III.

To the same stirps from which Lord Sheffield descended, Sir George Sowley Holroyd owed his origin; the direct ancestors of both, George and Isaac, being the sons of Isaac Holroyd of Crawcrofte in Rishworth in the parish of Elland in the county of York. The judge was the great grandson of George; and the eldest son of another George, by Eleanor the daughter of Henry Sowley of Appleby, Esq., from whom he received one of his baptismal names. He was born at York on October 31, 1758, and was sent in 1770 to Harrow School, then presided over by the Rev. Dr. Sumner. From Harrow it was intended that he should proceed to the university, but in consequence of his father suffering some

severe losses from unfortunate speculations, the judge was removed from Harrow, and in April 1774 was articled to Mr. Borthwick, an attorney in London. At the end of three years he entered Gray's Inn; and having, under the pupilage of Mr. (afterwards Sir Alan) Chambrè, acquired by patient assiduity a considerable amount of legal learning, he commenced business as a special pleader on his own account in April 1799.

During the eight years that he pursued this branch of the profession, he adopted, with Romilly, Christian, and Baynes, one of the most effective preparations for the contests into which they were about to enter. Meeting at each other's chambers, they discussed legal points previously arranged; one of them taking the affirmative side, another supporting the contrary part, and a third summing up the arguments and deciding the question as judge. On June 26, 1787, he was called to the bar, and about three months after married Sarah, the daughter of Amos Chaplin, Esq.; who, after bringing him fourteen children, survived him for seventeen years.

His family connections naturally led him to join the Northern circuit; and the character he had acquired while under the bar for solidity of judgment and professional ability, secured to him, from the commencement of his forensic career, a fair proportion of business, both in the north and in Westminster Hall. Ere he had been called a year his name appears in two cases in the "Term Reports" (II. 445, 480). During the twenty-nine years that he remained at the bar his fee-book shows the rapid increase of his practice, proving also the advance of his reputation by the number and importance of the cases submitted to his direction. A story is told that, when he was forty-eight years of age Lord Kenyon spoke of him as "a rising young man;" but unfortunately for the narrator's credit, his lordship's career was finished in 1802, before Mr. Holroyd had attained his forty-fourth year;

and when he had as good a practice as any junior member of the bar. Of a retiring disposition he persisted in declining the offer of a silk gown; and therefore his merits were comparatively unrecognised by the general public; but among the legal community his superiority was fully acknowledged, and it was said of him that, "he was absolutely born with a genius for law." So highly were his instructions esteemed that, while at the bar, no less than forty-seven pupils availed themselves of them, among whom were Mr. Baron Hullock, Mr. Baron Bolland, and Mr. Justice Cresswell. In 1811 he greatly distinguished himself in the celebrated case of privilege, Burdett *v.* the Speaker of the House of Commons, by his luminous arguments on behalf of the plaintiff (14 East's Reports 11). In the last years of his practice at the bar he was sent by the government to Guernsey, at the head of a commission to inquire into and determine certain "doleances" complained of by persons resident in that island.

At length an opportunity occurring, by the death of Sir Henry Dampier, of raising him to a position to which his powers were peculiarly adapted, he was appointed a judge of the King's Bench. In that court he sat for more than twelve years, from February 14, 1816, to November 17, 1828, the date of his resignation, fully sustaining the reputation he had acquired, and largely contributing to the high character of the bench to which he belonged, when associated with such erudite and discriminating judges as Lord Tenterden, Sir John Bayley and Sir Joseph Littledale. His patience never seemed to be wearied; his amiable temper was never ruffled; his decisions were always clear and well-founded, for his memory was the storehouse of all the arguments that had ever been advanced for or against the case he was to judge; and his taste, with no effort at display, was so exquisite that he made the driest subjects interesting. The

infirmities which obliged him to retire, in three years terminated his life on November 21, 1831, at his residence at Hare Hatch in Berkshire. A monument is erected to his memory in the parish church of Wargrave, with the following inscription, written by Lord Brougham, faithfully and eloquently describing his merits and his virtues:—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY

OF

SIR GEORGE SOWLEY HOLROYD, KNIGHT,

ONE OF THE JUSTICES OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

A lawyer to be ranked high among the greatest of any age,
Endowed with an original genius to enlarge the bounds of any science,
But peculiarly adapted to that which he pursued;
A Counsellor, sure, faithful, and sagacious;
An Advocate, learned, ready, skilful, correct;
A Judge, upright, firm, patient, humane;
Of a gentle nature, serene temper, simple and kindly manners;
But of principles, pure, lofty, inflexible;
He was not more honoured in his public capacity,
Than beloved in all the private relations of his blameless life.

Of the judge's fourteen children six survived him; one of whom is a Commissioner of the Court of Bankruptcy; exercising the functions of his laborious office with the same legal learning, the same patience, and the same suavity of temper that distinguished his father.

HULLOCK, JOHN.

B. E. 1823.

MR. BARON HULLOCK was a native of the county of Durham, where his father, Timothy Hullock, was a master weaver, and proprietor of a timber yard at Barnard Castle. Born in 1764, he was originally intended for the lower branch of the profession; and for that purpose was articled

to an attorney at Stokesley in Yorkshire. While there, he grounded himself so well in the principles of the legal science, that the noted barrister, Mr. Lee, whom he often met on his visits to an uncle, was so struck by his intelligence and application, that he recommended him strongly to go to the bar. Acting on this advice, he was entered as a student at Gray's Inn in May 1788; and, having become a barrister in May 1794, he joined the Northern circuit. With the usual fate of young advocates, he was slow in his progress to success; but not disheartened, he employed his time in laying up that store of useful knowledge which he afterwards turned to so good an account. In 1792 he published a valuable work called "The Law of Costs," which became quite an authority, and went through several editions. This made his name known, and necessarily introduced him to extended employment, which gradually increased so much that he felt himself warranted in accepting the degree of the coif in 1816, from which time he filled a very high place in the Northern circuit.

On this circuit his honourable feeling and his courageous conduct were on one occasion tried and exhibited. In a cause which he led, he was particularly instructed not to produce a certain deed unless it should be absolutely required. Notwithstanding this injunction, he produced it before it was necessary, with the view of deciding the business at once. It proved to have been forged by his client's attorney; and Mr. Justice Bayley, who was trying the cause, ordered the deed to be impounded, that it might be made the subject of a prosecution. Before this could be done, Mr. Hullock requested leave to inspect it; and on its being handed to him, immediately returned it to his bag. The judge remonstrated, but in vain. "No power on earth," Mr. H. replied, "should induce him to surrender it. He had incautiously put the life of a fellow-creature in peril;

and, though he had acted to the best of his discretion, he should never be happy again were a fatal result to ensue." The judge continued to insist on the redelivery of the deed, but declined taking decisive measures till he had consulted the associate judge. While retiring for that purpose, the deed was of course destroyed, and the attorney escaped.

He was frequently employed by the government, and signalised himself by the manner in which he conducted the prosecutions at Manchester against Hunt and his seditious associates. Just before he was raised to the bench, he was sent with Mr. (afterwards Sir Joseph) Littledale, to Scotland, to arrange some criminal proceedings of the same nature on the part of the crown. He met his reward on the resignation of Mr. Baron Wood, by being appointed on March 1, 1823, to fill the vacant seat in the Exchequer.

For little more than six years he discharged the duties of his office in a most exemplary manner. A perfect master of the law, he expounded it with a liberal spirit, clearing it from all useless technicalities, and acting upon its plain intention. Firmness and mildness were equally his characteristics, and to these were united integrity, sagacity, and knowledge. While on the circuit he was suddenly seized with a severe bowel complaint at Abingdon, which terminated his life on July 31, 1829. His estimation among his colleagues may be judged from the following energetic commendation with which a brother baron spoke of him to a grand jury: "He circumscribed the ocean of law with firm and undeviating steps."

He succeeded to his uncle's property at Barnard Castle, to the poor of which he was a liberal benefactor.[1]

[1] Law Magazine, ii. 709.

LEACH, JOHN.

V. C. 1820. M. R. 1827.

See under the Reigns of George III. and William IV.

LITTLEDALE, JOSEPH.

JUST. K. B. 1824.

See under the Reigns of William IV. and Victoria.

LYNDHURST, LORD. *See* J. S. COPLEY.

MASERES, FRANCIS.

CURS. B. E. 1820.

See under the Reign of George III.

FRANCIS MASERES held the office of cursitor baron of the Exchequer for above fifty years, a period longer than any former cursitor baron, or indeed any other judge noticed in these volumes, has retained his place. This venerable man died "in harness" in the ninety-third year of his age, and to the last persevered in wearing the costume of the reign in which he was born. No part of his long life was wasted in idleness, and his numerous works, legal, political, scientific, and literary, prove that the whole of it was profitably employed.

He was of a French family, which settled here on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His grandfather was a colonel in the army of William III., and his father was a physician, resident in Broad Street, Soho, whence he removed to a house in Rathbone Place, which the baron afterwards occupied. He was born on December 15, 1731, and after receiving the elements of his education at a school at Kingston-upon-Thames, under the Rev. Mr. Wooddeson, he became a member of Clare Hall in the University of Cambridge. He took his degree of B.A. in 1752 as fourth

wrangler and senior chancellor's medallist; and proceeded M.A. in 1755, obtaining a fellowship of his college. As one of the first Newcastle medallists for classics, he received the prize from the hands of the duke himself.

Embarking in the legal profession, he studied in the Temple, and having qualified himself by eating his terms, was called to the bar. He then was elected one of the common pleaders of the City of London, and joined the Western circuit. Of the extent of his forensic practice there is little record, beyond the fact of his being present in 1764 at the trial of Mr. Webb, the solicitor of the Treasury, for perjury connected with the proceedings on the general warrants; a note of which he supplied to the editor of the State Trials (XIX. 1172). He was sent out as attorney-general of Quebec, where, during the American contest, he distinguished himself by his loyalty. On his return to England he was, in August 1773, appointed cursitor baron of the Exchequer, on the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. John Tracy Atkyns; the duties of which were so slight, that he added to them those attached to the deputy Recordership of London in 1779, and of senior judge of the Sheriffs' Court in 1780. The former of these two appointments he resigned in 1783, but the latter he retained till 1822.

By his scientific and antiquarian knowledge, he was infinitely more conspicuous than in his legal attainments; though that in the latter he was by no means deficient is shown by his Treatise on the power of Juries in cases of libel (1792), his Essay on the British Constitution (1772), and various other works. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1771, and was also a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; contributing many learned papers to the Philosophical Transactions of the former, and to the Archæologia of the latter. In other branches — historical, political, and theological — his publications were numerous, the list

of them occupying nearly a column of Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica.

Better than all, his memory is without stain; and when he died at Reigate on May 19, 1824, his character for urbanity, integrity, and liberality was gracefully recorded in an elegant Latin inscription on a monument in the church, erected by his friend Dr. Fellows. He showed his attachment to the Church of England by endowing a Sunday afternoon sermon at Reigate.[1]

PARK, JAMES ALAN.

JUST. C. P. 1820.

See under the Reigns of George III., William IV., and Victoria.

PARKE, JAMES (*afterwards* LORD WENSLEYDALE).

JUST. K. B. 1828.

See under the Reigns of William IV. and Victoria.

PLUMER, THOMAS.

M. R. 1820.

See under the Reign of George III.

DESCENDED from an old and respectable Yorkshire family, Sir Thomas Plumer was the second son of Thomas Plumer, of Lilling Hall in that county. He was born on October 10, 1753, and at eight years of age he was sent to Eton, where he gained, both from Dr. Dampier the head master, and from his schoolfellows, that character for classical ability and suavity of disposition which afterwards distinguished him at University College, Oxford. While William Scott (afterwards Lord Stowell) was regarded as the best tutor in the University, Plumer was considered one of the best scholars. He is represented by the Rev. T. Maurice, in his

[1] Gent. Mag. xciv. (1) 569.

Memoirs, "as ardent, indefatigable in his studies; no difficulties can discourage, no pleasures allure him; but on he toils with unwearied application, and must, I think, reach the summit of human science, if the great teacher, Death, does not interrupt his progress; which seems likely, from his consumptive appearance." He entered the University in 1771, and was elected Vinerian scholar in 1777; and, taking his degree of B.A. in 1778, he was chosen fellow of his college in the next year, and proceeded M.A. in 1783.

He had become a member of Lincoln's Inn so early as April 1769, but was not called to the bar till February 1778. Before that event took place he had the advantage of attending Sir James Eyre on his circuits, and frequently assisting the judge, whose eyes were weak, in taking down the evidence on the trials at which he presided. This employment was of great benefit to him in his future practice, which was principally in the court of Exchequer. In 1781 he was made a commissioner of bankrupts; and attended the Oxford and also the Welsh circuits, at the end of the latter of which he joined in the revelry of the Horseshoe Club, instituted by the members for their relaxation and indulgence in all sorts of fun and nonsense.[1] He soon acquired practice, and stood so high in estimation that he was employed in the defence of Sir Thomas Rumbold at the bar of the House of Commons; and there exhibited such powers that he was selected in 1787 as one of the three counsel to defend Warren Hastings, his coadjutors being Mr. Law and Mr. Dallas, each of whom, as well as he, eventually filled high offices in the law. In 1793 he was made a king's counsel, in which character he was often employed in the public trials that took place during the next ten or twelve years. He successfully defended John Reeves when absurdly prosecuted in 1797 for a libel. In the next year he defended Arthur O'Connor and others

[1] Notes and Queries, Second Series, xii. 87, 214.

on a charge of high treason, one only of the defendants, James O'Coigley, being found guilty. In 1802 he was engaged in the prosecution of Governor Wall for a murder committed twenty years before; and in the next year in the prosecution of Colonel Despard for high treason; both of whom were condemned and executed. He was leading counsel in the defence of Lord Viscount Melville in 1806, on his impeachment by the House of Commons, and contended with so much success against the case of the managers as to procure an acquittal for his noble client on all the ten charges in the articles. Just before this trial, on March 25, 1805, he was appointed a judge on the North Wales circuit. He had a great reputation as a tithe lawyer; and had much employment before election committees. Of the suppressed volume called "The Book," arising out of the "Delicate Investigation" into the conduct of Caroline, Princess of Wales, in 1806, he was supposed to be, if not the author, at least the corrector, joining with Lord Eldon and Mr. Perceval as her royal highness's friends.

In April of the next year, on the defeat of the Whig ministry, Mr. Plumer was appointed solicitor-general, and was knighted. He then entered parliament for Lord Radnor's borough of Downton, which he continued to represent till he was raised to the bench. He remained solicitor-general for five years, Sir Vicary Gibbs being the attorney-general; but he does not appear to have taken part in any of the numerous prosecutions instituted by the latter, except in the case of the Independent Whig, when he spoke for two hours in the House of Lords in support of the sentence pronounced against the libellers. On Sir Vicary's elevation to the bench Sir Thomas Plumer succeeded him on June 27, 1812, but filled the post for less than a year, being appointed on April 10, 1813, the first vice-chancellor under the statute 53 Geo. III. c. 24. After presiding in the new

court for nearly five years, he received another and a last promotion as master of the Rolls on January 6, 1818, succeeding that eminent judge, Sir William Grant. He filled this station till his death, which occurred six years after on March 24, 1824; when he was buried in the Rolls chapel.

Though a deep-read lawyer, and exhibiting great powers and ability in his pleadings, his style was so heavy and his speeches of such length and elaboration, that he fatigued his hearers without interesting them. His estimation as a judge may be seen by the manner in which Sir Samuel Romilly, a sufficient authority, records in his diary Sir Thomas's appointment to the mastership of the Rolls. While acknowledging his great anxiety to do the duties of his office to the satisfaction of every one, and most beneficially to the suitors, Sir Samuel pronounces him to be wholly incapable of discharging those duties; and accounts for the fact that Sir William Grant, notwithstanding his great despatch, left an arrear of more than 500 causes, by stating that causes were set down at the Rolls for a twofold object,—that Sir William Grant might hear them,—and that Sir Thomas Plumer might not hear them. His judgments were as prolix as his speeches used to be; and in allusion to them and to the delays attributed to Lord Eldon, this epigram was perpetrated:

"To cause delay in Lincoln's Inn
Two diff'rent methods tend:
His Lordship's judgments ne'er begin,
His Honour's never end."

Though unpopular in his court his manners were most obliging, and his disposition most kind. His judgments too were so exceedingly learned and forcible, and in general correct, that he left a reputation of being an urbane and erudite, though a tedious, judge.

He purchased Canons, the noble seat of the late Duke of

Chandos near Edgeware, in 1811, and added much to the beauty of the place. By his marriage with Marianne, the eldest daughter of John Turton, Esq., of Sagnal Hall in Staffordshire, he left several children.[1]

RICHARDS, RICHARD.

CH. B. E. 1820.

See under the Reign of George III.

SIR RICHARD RICHARDS was the son and heir of Thomas Richards of Coed in Merionethshire, and Catherine sister of the Rev. William Parry, Warden of Ruthyn. He was born at Dolgelly on November 5, 1752, and commenced his education at Ruthyn grammar-school. In May 1775 he entered the society of the Inner Temple, by which he was called to the bar in 1780. By his marriage in 1785 with Catherine, the daughter of Robert Vaughan Humphreys, he became possessed of the estate of Caerynwch in the same county of which she was the heiress. Shortly after he was appointed counsel to Queen Anne's Bounty of which William Stevens was then treasurer, and was one of the members, and ultimately president, of "Nobody's Club," instituted in honour of that amiable gentleman. His principal practice was in the court of Chancery, where from his solid legal attainments he obtained so prominent a lead that he was elected bencher of his Inn in April 1799. He formed an early friendship with Lord Eldon, and, when promoted, often sat for him as speaker of the House of Lords. But a long time elapsed before that promotion arrived; for though he became successively king's counsel and solicitor-general to the queen, he was above sixty years old before he was appointed chief justice of Chester in May 1813. He went only one circuit in that character, being raised to the bench as a baron of the

[1] Gent. Mag. xciv. 610; State Trials, xxvi. 555, 1375; xxvii. 82, 356; xxix. 606, 1196; xxx. 1337; Romilly's Diary; Law and Lawyers, ii. 85.

Exchequer in the following February, when he was knighted. From this position he was promoted to the head of the court in April 1817, on the death of Chief Baron Thomson. He presided for the next five years and a half with the reputation, though not of a brilliant lawyer, yet of an excellent judge, learned in his arguments, and sound in his decisions. Few men have been more respected and esteemed in private life, so amiable and benevolent was his disposition; yet so fearful was he that this temper might have the appearance of partiality, that when in court he was apt to assume an asperity of manner that was wholly opposed to his real character.

He died at his house in Great Ormond Street on November 11, 1823, leaving a large family, several of whom gained considerable eminence in their father's profession. His eldest son became a master in Chancery, and was for many years the representative in parliament of his native county.[1]

RICHARDSON, JOHN.

Just. C. P. 1820.

See under the Reign of George III.

Sir John Richardson was the third son of Anthony Richardson, a merchant of London, and was born in Copthall Court, Lothbury, on March 3, 1771. He commenced his education at Harrow, and finished it at University College, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1795; having been assisted in his progress through the University by the benevolent aid of Mr. Stevens, the worthy treasurer of Queen Anne's Bounty. It is a high recommendation of his youthful character that he obtained the friendship of that excellent man at so early a period, and that he retained it throughout his whole career. He aided his patron in procuring the repeal of the penal statutes against the episcopal

[1] Gent. Mag, Jan. 1824; Life of Stevens (1859).

clergy of Scotland; and was highly instrumental in forming a club to Mr. Stevens's honour, called "Nobody's Club," from the pseudonym under which that gentleman's various writings were published. The club still exists, and has numbered among its members men the most famous in literature, theology, and law.

Having been entered at Lincoln's Inn in June 1793, he practised as a special pleader for several years, and was not called to the bar till June 1803. In the very next year he appeared as counsel for William Cobbett, who was defendant in an action brought by Mr. Plunkett; and again for him when indicted for publishing a libel against the lord lieutenant and lord chancellor of Ireland, which was written by Mr. Justice Johnson of that country. He also soon after argued ably, though unsuccessfully, in support of the plea filed by that judge against the jurisdiction of the court of King's Bench; and afterwards on his trial in that court.[1]

Joining the Western circuit, both there and in Westminster Hall he soon established such a character for industry and legal learning as secured to him competent encouragement. When to this was added experience and observation, he obtained the laborious and responsible office of adviser to the attorney and solicitor-general, commonly denominated their "devil." So efficient did he prove himself in this capacity, and so universally acknowledged were his superior attainments, that on the elevation of Sir Robert Dallas to the chief justiceship of the Common Pleas in November 1818, he was selected with the approbation of all to supply the vacant seat in that court; and in June following he was knighted. After filling this post with the reputation of one of the soundest lawyers of the time, he was compelled by ill health to retire from its labours in May 1824. He lived nearly seventeen years after his resignation, several of which he

[1] State Trials, xxix. 1, 53, 394, 423.

spent in Malta, where he composed a code of laws for that island. He died at his house in Bedford Square on March 19, 1841.

That excellent judge Sir John Coleridge describes him in a lecture he delivered in 1859, as "a thoroughly instructed lawyer, an accomplished scholar, and a man of the soundest judgment,—a tender-hearted, God-fearing man."[1]

SCOTT, JOHN, Earl of Eldon.

Lord Chanc. 1820.

See under the Reign of George III.

The able and interesting "Life" of this eminent nobleman, by Mr. Horace Twiss, of which Lord Campbell's, in the "Lives of the Lord Chancellors," is little more than a full abridgment, intermixed with depreciating and rather sneering comments, renders an additional memoir almost a work of supererogation; which, were it consistent with the plan of this collection, I would gladly relinquish. Necessity compels me to make the attempt, and admiration and reverence join in giving me pleasure in the task; confining myself, however, to such facts and incidents as may sufficiently illustrate his lordship's extraordinary career, and as may induce others to emulate his exertions; that career and those exertions affording another proof that, however humble in birth or poor in prospects, merit is the best recommendation, and will ever secure success to the persevering aspirant.

Passing over the questionable descent of the family from the Scotts of Balweary, it is enough to begin with the chancellor's grandfather, William Scott of Sandgate in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who exercised the trade of a "Fitter" of coals, and was the owner of several "keels." His son William pursued the same occupation, was a freeman of

[1] Park's Life of Stevens; Gent. Mag. July 1841.

Newcastle, and member of the Hoastman's Company there, which consisted of the first tradesmen in the place. He married twice, and by his second wife Jane, the daughter of Henry Atkinson of Newcastle, he had thirteen children, the fourth of whom, and eldest son, William, became Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and was created Lord Stowell in 1821; and the eighth of whom, and third and youngest son, was John Scott, whose history is now to be related.

John Scott was born in Love Lane, Newcastle, on June 4, 1751. He was first sent to the Royal Grammar School there, where he made great progress under his excellent master, the Rev. Hugh Moises. The anecdote book, which he wrote late in life for the amusement of his grandchildren, contains many of his adventures while there, and the floggings inflicted upon him, which in this delicate and effeminate age would be called indecent and cruel. In May 1766, his father, who had intended to bring him up to his own business, was persuaded to send him to Oxford by his eldest son William, who had by this time become fellow and tutor of University College. There he was instructed under the tuition of his brother, and was elected to a Fellowship in July 1767. He took his degree of B.A. in 1770, and in 1771, being then under twenty, gained Lord Lichfield's prize for English prose, the subject being, "The Advantages and Disadvantages of Foreign Travel." On November 19, 1772, he was guilty of the apparent indiscretion of running away with Elizabeth, daughter of Aubone Surtees, Esq., a banker at Newcastle; and though the couple were quickly forgiven by their parents, they felt for some years the effect of their imprudence. The husband was, of course, obliged to give up his fellowship; and, resigning his hope of a provision in the Church, to support himself and his wife on the very small provision made for them.

Adopting the law as his alternative, he entered the Middle Temple on January 28, 1773, and in the following month took his degree of M.A. During his three years of probation he spent no more time in London than was necessary for the keeping of his terms, but was employed in assisting his brother as tutor at University College, and in acting as deputy Vinerian Professor to Sir Robert Chambers. While so engaged, he pursued his legal studies with so much perseverance and energy, that his health was seriously endangered; rising every day at four in the morning, and reading at night with a wet towel round his head to prevent him from falling asleep. At the end of 1775 he removed to London with his family, now increased by an infant son, and took up his abode in Cursitor Street. He had the advantage of spending the interval before his call to the bar in the office of Mr. Duane, where he acquired a perfect knowledge of conveyancing. That of pleading he obtained with no other instruction than naturally resulted from his own industry in copying precedents. On February 9, 1776, he was called to the bar, and removed into Carey Street; and in November following his father died. Though by that event his circumstances were slightly improved, his business for some time gave him no addition. In the first year his whole receipt amounted to half a guinea; and though he went the Northern circuit, few briefs were entrusted to him. But he made friends with the leaders, and gained some experience by observing how they managed their causes. He at first attended the common law courts, but soon fancying that Lord Mansfield did not encourage young lawyers who were not educated at Westminster and Christchurch, Mr. Scott left the King's Bench, and joined the Chancery Bar, then not exceeding twelve or fifteen in number.

There his progress was so little encouraging, that he had

almost determined to retire to his native town as a provincial counsel, and had even taken a house there, not without hope of being elected recorder in the event of a vacancy. His prospects, however, were materially altered by a decision which Lord Thurlow pronounced in the case of Ackroyd *v.* Smithson, in accordance with an argument which he had made, against not only the opinion of Sir Thomas Sewell, the master of the Rolls,[1] but even contrary to the expectations of his own client. He soon after had the good fortune, by one of those accidents which occasionally happen, to be very suddenly engaged as leading counsel in the Clitheroe election case, for which he had but four hours to prepare. He exhibited so much ability, that Sir James Mansfield and Mr. Wilson, both afterwards judges (the former by Mr. Scott's procurement), strongly encouraged him to remain in London, the latter offering to ensure him 400*l.* the next year. From that time his success was no longer doubtful in Westminster Hall; and his practice on the circuit, which it was then the custom of Chancery men to attend, was equally increased, aided by some important causes in which he had the good luck to lead and to be triumphant. At Carlisle, however, he had no business till, by the absence of another counsel, he was engaged to defend an old woman for an assault, and succeeded by a joke in getting her off with only nominal damages. This immediately procured him briefs to the amount of seventy guineas, where he had not received one for seven years before. He had now taken up his residence in Powis Place; and afterwards removed to No. 42 Gower Street, where he lived about thirteen years before he went to Bedford Square.

He was a favourite with Lord Thurlow, who proved his friendship by purposely refusing him a commissionership of bankrupts, and thus forcing him to work. Though his

[1] Brown's Chanc. Cases, i. 505; 2 Jarman's Powell, 77 *et seq.*

business and reputation increased rapidly, he did not owe his first promotion to his lordship's favour; but received it from the lords commissioners of the Great Seal appointed on Lord Thurlow's first resignation, in the form of a Patent of Precedence, on June 4, 1783; when he was elected a Bencher of his Inn. In the same month he was, through Lord Thurlow's recommendation, elected member for Lord Weymouth's borough of Weobly. In the succeeding session of parliament Mr. Fox brought forward his famous East India Bill, which Mr. Scott strenuously opposed, and the defeat of which was the dismissal of the coalition ministry. The storm that followed ended in a dissolution; Mr. Scott, in the new parliament, again represented Weobly, and soon acquired such an ascendency by his arguments in support of Mr. Pitt's ministry, as even to compel Mr. Fox's admiration and respect.

In March 1787 he was appointed Chancellor of Durham by Lord Thurlow's brother, the bishop; and in June of the next year he was selected by Mr. Pitt to succeed Sir Archibald Macdonald as solicitor-general, in the legal changes that resulted from the resignation of Lord Mansfield. He kissed hands, and was knighted on the 27th of the month. One of his first duties on the reassembling of parliament was to support the measures consequent on the king's illness, in the performance of which he so greatly signalised himself, that he received the king's personal thanks.

So high was his reputation at this time, and so extensive his practice, that he was enabled in 1792 to invest 22,000*l.* in the purchase of Eldon, an estate in the southern part of the county of Durham, and to devote the whole of its rents to its improvement. From this estate he afterwards took his first title of nobility. Early in the next year (February 13, 1793), in the midst of the anxieties consequent upon the French Revolution, he succeeded to the office of attorney-general,

and upon him devolved the difficult duty of concerting and carrying into effect the measures necessary to counteract the seditious principles that were then too prevalent in this country. Revolutionary agitators formed themselves into associations, which, under the pretence of seeking a reform in parliament, had more serious objects in contemplation, tending to the deposition of the king. To repress these was the great object of the minister; and to this end it was determined to prosecute the leading instigators. The subsequent trials of Hardy, Horne Tooke, and Thelwall, who, by the eloquence of Erskine and the learning of Gibbs, narrowly escaped conviction for high treason, succeeded in satisfying the public of the danger of these societies, and eventually in putting a stop to the seditious agitation; and Sir John Scott, though much abused by one party for his attempt to establish what they termed "constructive treason," was as much applauded by the other for the energy and learning, humanity and courage, with which he conducted the several prosecutions. Before, however, the agitation had subsided, it became necessary to introduce bills for further security in this and the succeeding parliament of 1796; to which he was returned for Boroughbridge instead of Weobly. The preparation and support of these measures devolved principally on the attorney-general, as well as several prosecutions for seditious writings and other political offences.

In July 1799, his official labours terminated by the death of Sir James Eyre, chief justice of the Common Pleas, to which office he claimed the right of succession. It was accorded to him on two conditions; one, by Mr. Pitt, that he should accept a peerage, so that his services in parliament might not be lost; and the other, by the king, that he should not refuse the Great Seal when he should be called upon to accept it. The second Act of Parliament, before

adverted to in the Survey of the reign of George III., was accordingly passed, enabling him to be made a serjeant in the vacation. The ceremony took place on July 16; he was sworn of the Privy Council on the 17th; on the 18th he received his patent as Baron Eldon; and on the 19th he was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Though he held that office less than two years, he more than fulfilled the expectations of those who could appreciate his powers. In the exercise of his judicial functions he exhibited none of the doubt and hesitation which were ascribed to him in his subsequent career; but both before and after the death of his colleague, Mr. Justice Buller, he sustained the high character of his court by his excellent decisions.

When Mr. Pitt resigned, on the subject of the Catholic question, Lord Eldon, in performance of his promise to the king, accepted the Great Seal on April 14, 1801; but, owing to the temporary illness of his majesty, did not resign the chief justiceship till May 21; discharging the duties of both offices during the interval. Before the close of the year he was appointed High Steward of the University of Oxford, of which his brother, Sir William Scott, was at that time the representative in parliament. During the ministry of Mr. Addington and his successor, the chancellor was treated with the utmost confidence by the king, whose occasional attacks of illness gave great embarrassment to the government, which were not diminished by the differences which existed between the Prince of Wales and his father. On Mr. Pitt's resumption of power in 1804, Lord Eldon was continued in his office, and retained it till the death of that great minister, on January 23, 1806, which made way for Lord Grenville's and Mr. Fox's ministry, called "All the talents." He then, on February 7, resigned the Great Seal into the hands of Lord Erskine.

Ere fourteen months were expired that administration was

dismissed on the Catholic question, and Lord Eldon resumed his seat as lord chancellor on April 1, 1807. He held it undisturbed for the next twenty years under the premierships of the Duke of Portland, Mr. Perceval, and Lord Liverpool—a period pregnant with the most important events in the political and domestic history of the country. The malicious attack upon the Duke of York; the duel between Lord Castlereagh and Canning, causing the break up of the Duke of Portland's ministry; the negotiations following, and the pluck of Mr. Perceval in undertaking the premiership; all occurred during the first three years, and naturally occasioned him much anxiety, which was not diminished by Lord Grenville's defeating him by about a dozen votes in the contest for the Chancellorship of Oxford. But he found comfort in his disappointment in the conviction that had the Duke of Beaufort, who stood upon the same interest, retired as at first was intimated, he would have had a triumphant majority over his political rival.

In November 1810, the parliament opened without the usual commission, the king being visited by an attack which prevented him from affixing the sign-manual, and which unfortunately could not be subdued as the former one had been, but lasted for the ten remaining years of his life. This led to a renewal of the conflicts of 1788-9, relating to the restrictions to be put upon the regency, in the conduct of which Lord Eldon was treated with the bitterest acrimony by Lord Grey and the expectant ministers. The prince regent not only, to the surprise of the whigs, kept the tories in office during the year limited for the restrictions imposed upon him, but, to their infinite disgust and disappointment, still continued to repose his confidence in the old ministers when that year had expired. Lord Eldon was thus confirmed in his position, but had to submit to the attacks in the House of Commons of Michael Angelo Taylor on the alleged delays

in the Court of Chancery, and in the appeals in the House of Lords. A more serious visitation soon followed in the assassination of Mr. Perceval the prime minister by Bellingham, on May 11, 1812. This had nearly broken up the ministry; but the negotiations with the whig party failing, the prince regent was compelled, not unwillingly, to go on with them; and the glorious successes of the British arms under the Duke of Wellington, which led to the restoration of the Bourbon king to France, established them firmly in the confidence of the country. In the corn-law riots of 1816, the mob broke into Lord Eldon's house in Bedford Square, and he himself narrowly escaped by retiring into the garden of the British Museum; returning thence, not with "a band of fifty chosen men," but with a corporate guard of four, he drove back the mob, showing the greatest bravery and presence of mind, and capturing two of them with his own hands. In the same year Bonaparte's escape from Elba obliged the government to make extraordinary efforts, leading to the crowning victory of Waterloo, and resulting in Bonaparte's delivering himself up to England, and his final detention in the island of St. Helena.

On the death of George III., on January 29, 1820, the prince regent as king for the third time placed the Great Seal in the hands of Lord Eldon. In the following month he escaped assassination by the timely discovery of the Cato Street conspiracy to murder all the ministers at a cabinet dinner given by Lord Harrowby. Soon after followed the queen's trial, in which his conduct as speaker of the House of Lords was the subject of unmixed praise; and he was so fully convinced from the evidence produced that she was guilty of the crime charged in the preamble to the bill, that he moved the second reading in a powerful speech. Though the bill was prudently withdrawn, the queen's temporary popularity soon subsided, and was not restored by her

unadvised and unsuccessful attempt to take part in the king's coronation. Previous to that solemnity the king insisted, much against Lord Eldon's inclination, on promoting him to a higher rank in the peerage, and he was accordingly created Viscount Encombe and Earl of Eldon on July 7, 1821; the viscounty being named from his estate in the Isle of Purbeck in Dorsetshire, purchased by him in the year 1807, where he spent all his vacations.

For the first seven years of the new reign Lord Eldon retained his place under the same prime minister, Lord Liverpool; no otherwise disturbed in his political feelings than by the pressure of the Catholic claims, and the gradual advance of radical opinions. He was, however, personally annoyed by the captious attacks that were annually made upon him and his court in the House of Commons, by those who, seeing the powerful influence he exercised in the state, were desirous of forcing him to resign. But these attacks produced the contrary effect, and prompted him boldly to repel them, and to refrain from insisting on a retirement which for several years he had repeatedly pressed upon the government, but which, at one time from the representations of his colleagues that his secession would break up the ministry, and at another from the personal solicitation of the king, he had been induced to withdraw. When, however, Lord Liverpool was seized with an affliction which terminated his political existence, and the government was re-organised under Mr. Canning, Lord Eldon felt that he could no longer continue as the colleague of a minister who adopted opinions with respect to the Catholic question in direct opposition to those he had himself all along advocated. He therefore, on April 30, 1827, resigned the Seal, which he had holden for the space of a quarter of a century, minus little more than a month. His successor was Lord Lyndhurst.

At the time of his retirement he was in the seventy-sixth

year of his age, but he did not then wholly withdraw from the political world. During many of the eleven years that he survived he took an active but ineffectual part in opposing the numerous innovations that were introduced into the legislature. To his strictly conscientious, if mistaken, feelings, the repeal of the Test and Corporations Acts, the Emancipation of the Catholics, and the Reform Bill, were peculiarly distressing. He saw nothing that would result from the two latter but the most calamitous effects upon the constitution; and during the time he lived after them he had not much reason to alter his opinion. The former of them only led to new demands from the Catholic agitators; and amidst the various mischiefs and partialities of the latter of them, the solitary benefit it conferred was the shortening the [illegible] of elections. He looked with scarcely less disgust at the various speculative alterations in the law that were from time to time propounded. He had removed from Bedford Square to Hamilton Place, and there and at his mansion at Encombe he continually resided, with occasional journeys to his property in Durham. His life terminated on January 13, 1838, in Hamilton Place, by a gradual decay of bodily strength, but in the preservation of his intellect and spirits to the last. His remains were removed to Encombe for interment in the family vault which he had built at Kingston for the reception of Lady Eldon, whom he lost in 1831, after a union of fifty-nine years.

Living in the reigns of five successive sovereigns, one the longest in the annals of England, enjoying high office in the state for the long period of fifty years, it would have been a miracle if, whatever were his deserts, he should wholly have escaped censure. But even the small party which delighted to attack him were obliged to acknowledge his superior merits. They admitted his eminent talents, his extensive learning, the wonderful readiness of its applica-

tion, and the justice of his decisions. They could not deny his patience in listening to the arguments of counsel, his courteousness to the bar, and his conciliatory demeanour to all: but they charged him with a habit of doubting everything, and attributed to it all the delays of the court of Chancery. This disposition to hesitate was a judicial defect, with which he was undoubtedly chargeable; but the most candid and best informed of his adversaries in politics could not help allowing that it arose from an over anxiety to do strict justice to the litigants. The epigrammatic turn of the following lines shows how his slowness was estimated in comparison with the "quick injustice" of his vice-chancellor Sir John Leach:

"In Equity's high court there are
Two sad extremes, 'tis clear;
Excessive slowness strikes us there,
Excessive quickness here.
Their source, 'twixt good and evil, brings
A difficulty nice;
The first from Eldon's *virtue* springs,
The latter from his *Vice*."

This habit of dubitation was grossly exaggerated solely for party purposes. A hope was entertained by his political antagonists that the personal annoyance he suffered would induce his resignation, and the consequent defeat of the ministry of which he was one of the main supports. Few indeed were the cases in which they could make their charge good; and he not only justified, but continued the practice, upon the principle that extreme care to give a right decision prevented not only the annoyance and expense of appeal in the case before him, but also future litigation on the same class of subjects. The consequences were such as he anticipated; and the judgments of Lord Eldon are not only treated with the greatest respect, but regarded as of the highest authority. There is little justice in attributing to

him the delays of his court and the increase of arrears, since the complaints were mere repetitions of the same outcry which had been heard against the court of Chancery for hundreds of years,—aggravated by the increase of population and the spread of commerce, both necessarily leading to a multiplication of litigation to an immense degree. Even with the stupendous exertions of Lord Eldon, and they exceeded those of any former chancellor, he could not with the most extraordinary despatch keep pace with the perpetual advances made upon the list of causes set down for his hearing; and it was at length found necessary to give him assistance in clearing off some of the arrears by appointing a vice-chancellor. To this proposal the most violent opposition was raised by the adverse party; yet they themselves, when they came into power, added four more judges to the same court, namely two additional vice-chancellors and two lord justices of appeal; thus proving the injustice of their attack upon Lord Eldon, and acknowledging that the business of the court could not be despatched by the efforts of a single individual.

Of his profound knowledge and superior excellence as a judge it is not surprising that the testimony of such men as Mr. Charles Butler, Lord St. Leonard's, Lord Lyndhurst, and a host of others, should be expressed in the strongest terms; but that his principal opponents, Lord Brougham, Sir Samuel Romilly, and more of the same party, at the very moment of their attack, should speak of him in the same eulogistic manner, proves the universal acknowledgment of his merits. Without being brilliant as an orator his speeches were highly effective from his reasoning powers, and without being remarkable for wit he had a great deal of quiet humour, and was peculiarly happy in his retorts and repartees. By the courtesy of his demeanour, by the solidity of his judgment, and by the straightforward consistency of

his conduct, he acquired the respect of the peers, among whom, while he presided, he gained the utmost ascendency. By the bar and the officers of his court he was beloved beyond any other head; and in his private life he was the kindest and most amiable of men. None who had the happiness of being connected with him, or the privilege of practising under him, but must regard his memory with affection and veneration; and as he was to the last hour of his life, so he will be for the time to come, recognised as the unflinching supporter of the constitution.

Of his six children two daughters only survived him; one of whom married George Stanley Repton, Esq., and the other the Rev. Edward Bankes. His eldest son, John, left a son, who succeeded his grandfather as second earl, upon whose death his son, also John, became the third and present earl.

SHADWELL, LANCELOT.

V. C. 1827.

See under the Reigns of William IV. and Victoria.

TENTERDEN, LORD. *See* C. ABBOTT.

TINDAL, NICOLAS CONYNGHAM.

CH. C. P. 1829.

See under the Reigns of William IV. and Victoria.

VAUGHAN, JOHN.

B. E. 1827.

See under the Reign of William IV.

WENSLEYDALE, LORD. *See* J. PARKE.

WOOD, GEORGE.

B. E. 1820.

See under the Reign of George III.

Mr. Baron Wood was a native of Roystone, near Barnsley in Yorkshire, his father residing as the clergyman there. He was born in 1740, and being intended for the junior branch of the legal profession was articled to Mr. West, an attorney at Cawthorne. He was so assiduous in his studies and showed so much ability during his articles, that at the end of them his master urged him to try his fortune at the bar. This advice he fortunately took, and, coming to London he pursued the usual course of preparation at the Middle Temple, and commenced as a special pleader on his own account. He soon got into full practice, and established such a reputation that pupils flocked to him. Among them he gave the initiatory instructions to Mr. Law, afterwards Lord Ellenborough, in 1773, to Mr., afterwards Lord Erskine, in 1779, and to Mr. Abbott, afterwards Lord Tenterden, in 1787, besides many others of the most eminent lawyers of the day. So great was his celebrity as a master of the science, that when he was called to the bar he was engaged on the part of the crown in all the state prosecutions commencing in December 1792. He joined the northern circuit, and was as successful in his practice in the country as he was in Westminster Hall.

Two stories are told of which he was the hero. On proceeding in a post-chaise to join the circuit with Mr. Holroyd, they were addressed by a gentleman of fashionable appearance, who begged to know "What o'clock it was." Mr. Wood politely taking out a handsome gold repeater to answer the question, was immediately met by the presentation of a pistol to his breast, and a demand of the watch, which of course he was obliged to resign to the interrogator.

The consequence was that he could never appear in court without some learned brother calling out to him, "What's o'clock, Wood?" On another occasion he was the cause of a special pleading joke from the bench. He had bought a horse with a warranty that it was "a good roadster, and free from vice:" but when he attempted to leave the stables nothing could induce the horse to move. On hearing this evidence at the trial, Lord Mansfield gravely exclaimed, "Who would have thought that Mr. Wood's horse would have *demurred*, when he ought to have *gone to the country?*" This excellent joke, in the changes of the art of pleading, may possibly soon become unintelligible.

A character so distinguished for legal erudition was not likely to be long neglected by those whose duty it was to supply the vacancies on the bench. Mr. Wood accordingly received his promotion as a baron of the Exchequer in April 1807, and was knighted soon after. He performed his judicial functions for nearly sixteen years with great advantage to the community, and with all the credit to himself which was anticipated from his previous career. In February 1823 he resigned his seat to Mr. Serjeant Hullock, and lived little more than a year afterwards. His death occurred on July 7, 1824, at his house in Bedford Square; and he was buried in the Temple Church.

He printed for private circulation some valuable "Observations on Tithes and Tithe Laws;" discussing the subject with great shrewdness and ability. This treatise was afterwards published, and the principle he recommended for the arrangement of the charge was partially adopted in the bill for the commutation of tithes.[1]

WYNFORD, LORD. *See* W. D. BEST.

[1] State Trials, xxii.–xxix.; Law and Lawyers, i. 29, 142; Lord Campbell's Ch. Just. iii. 100, 270; Chancellors, vi. 387; Gent. Mag. Aug. 1824, p. 177.

WILLIAM IV.

Reigned 6 years, 11 months, and 25 days; from June 26, 1830, to June 20, 1837.

SURVEY OF THE REIGN.

DURING this short reign the tide of reform set in, and overwhelmed alike the legal and political world. Whether for evil or for good this is not the place to inquire, it being only necessary in these pages to notice the actual changes which were introduced into the legal community. Though some of them were crude and inoperative, failing from hasty or undigested legislation, others were of substantial benefit. Commissions for the inquiry into and reformation of the practice in the courts of law and equity, resulted in the recommendation and subsequent adoption of some amendments in both, by which useless incumbrances were annihilated, and legal proceedings, before unnecessarily obstructive and expensive, were simplified; tending as much to the relief of professional men as of the public, who were also benefited by the increased facility given to them of enforcing their rights and recovering their debts.

The first great change in the constitution of the common law courts was the appointment of an additional judge to each of them; a measure rendered necessary by the great increase of business coming before them. One of the earliest Acts which received the royal assent (called 11 Geo. IV. and I. Will. IV. c. 70, and passed July 23, 1830) regulated

the arrangement consequent upon the alteration, and provided for the salaries and retiring allowances of the new judges. In the following Michaelmas they took their seats, in defiance of the superstitious feeling that had once prevailed of there being something sacred in the number twelve.

By the same Act the precise date of the commencement and close of the different terms (some of which were before dependent on movable feasts) were definitely fixed, by declaring that

Hilary Term	should begin on	January 11,	and should end on	January 31,
Easter Term		April 15,		May 8,
Trinity Term		May 22,		June 12,
Michaelmas Term		Nov. 2,		Nov. 25,

with a provision for lengthening Easter term for any number of days that should fall between the Thursday before and the Wednesday after Easter day; the commencement of Trinity term being postponed, and its continuance being prolonged, for the same number of days.

The office of a Welsh Judge was by the same Act abolished, and the jurisdiction was transferred to the judges of the courts of Westminster.

A new court for administering and distributing the estate and effects of bankrupts was created by stat. 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 56, to be called the Court of Bankruptcy. Of this court the Honourable Thomas Erskine, K.C., was appointed the chief judge of review. Mr. Serjeant Pell, K.S., Mr. Serjeant Cross, K.S., and George Rose, Esq., K.C., were constituted the other judges, and were all three knighted. The court was opened on the first day of Hilary term, 1832. Mr. Erskine continued chief justice till November, 1842, holding that post in conjunction with the office of judge of the Common Pleas, to which he was appointed in January 1839. Previous to 1842, Sir Albert Pell and Sir John Cross had died, and Sir George Rose had accepted a master-

ship in Chancery, and no successors to either of them had been nominated. But Mr. Erskine was succeeded in 1842 as chief judge by Vice-Chancellor Sir James Lewis Knight-Bruce, who exercised all the powers of the court of Review till 1847, when by stat. 10 & 11 Vict. c. 102, the court was abolished, and its jurisdiction transferred to such of the vice-chancellors as the lord chancellor might name for that purpose.

By stat. 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 36, another new court, called the "Central Criminal Court," was established for the trial of offences committed in the metropolis and parts adjacent.

By another Act (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 116) the salaries of the judges as previously fixed were secured to their former amount, except as to the puisne judges and barons appointed since November 16, 1828, who, instead of 5500*l.*, were only to have 5000*l.* a year. The cursitor baron was to have a salary of 243*l.* "during the continuance of the existing interest therein."

Several offices of the court of Chancery in the patronage and gift of the lord chancellor having been abolished by stat. 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 111, his retiring pension was by the same statute very properly increased to 5000*l.*; and by chapter 122 of the same session, a clear salary of 10,000*l.* was assigned to him, in lieu of all fees and emoluments to which he had been previously entitled.

Lord Chancellors.

John Singleton, Lord Lyndhurst, held the Great Seal, as lord chancellor, for five months from the beginning of this reign, when on the change of ministry he resigned it; and

Henry Brougham, Esq., a king's counsel, received it on November 22, 1830, and was on the next day created

Lord Brougham and Vaux. He retained it exactly four years; when it was restored to

JOHN SINGLETON, LORD LYNDHURST, on November 21, 1834. After another five months he retired with his party, and

SIR CHARLES CHRISTOPHER PEPYS, M.R.,

SIR LANCELOT SHADWELL, V.C., and

SIR JOHN BERNARD BOSANQUET, JUST. C.P., were on April 23, 1835, constituted lords commissioners of the Great Seal, which they retained nearly nine months, when it was delivered to

SIR CHARLES CHRISTOPHER PEPYS, as lord chancellor, on January 16, 1836, who, four days after, was created Lord Cottenham. For the remainder of the king's reign he retained the office.

MASTERS OF THE ROLLS.

SIR JOHN LEACH, the master of the Rolls at the death of George IV., continued so till his own death, a little more than four years after.

SIR CHARLES CHRISTOPHER PEPYS, the solicitor-general, was, on September 29, 1834, appointed to the office, which he retained till he was constituted lord chancellor. At the end of a year and four months,

HENRY BICKERSTETH, ESQ., a king's counsel, then succeeded him, on January 19, 1836. Four days after he was created Lord Langdale; and was still master of the Rolls at the death of the king.

VICE-CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND.

SIR LANCELOT SHADWELL continued vice-chancellor during the whole of this reign.

Masters in Chancery.

Sir John Leach, M. R.	1 to 5	Will. IV.
Francis Paul Stratford	1	—
John Springett Harvey, A. G. 1830–1831	1 to 2	—
Samuel Compton Cox	1	—
James Stephen	1	—
John E. Dowdeswell	1 to 7	—
Francis Cross	1 to 7	—
James Trower	1 to 5	—
William Wingfield	1 to 7	—
James William Farrer	1 to 7	—
Robert Henley Eden, afterwards Lord Henley	1 to 7	—
Giffin Wilson	1 to 7	—
George B. Roupell	1 to 7	—
Henry Martin	1 to 7	—
William Brougham	1 to 7	—
William George Adam, A. G. 1831–1837	2 to 7	—
Nassau William Senior	5 to 7	—
Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, afterwards Lord Cottenham, M. R.	5 to 6	—
Henry Bickersteth, Lord Langdale, M. R.	6 to 7	—

By stat. 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 94, s. 29, called the Chancery Regulation Act, any vacancies that might occur in the office of six clerks, were not to be filled up till the number was reduced to two, such two to have all the privileges and perform all the duties theretofore had and performed by the six clerks. Various important alterations were also made by the same Act in reference to other offices in Chancery.

An amicable dispute arose between the first two holders of the Great Seal. A new Great Seal is of course required at the commencement of a reign; and the old one, being first broken up, or "damasked" (a ceremony which consists in the king giving it a gentle blow with a hammer), becomes the perquisite of the lord chancellor for the time being. The usual order was issued of course on the king's accession, when Lord Lyndhurst was chancellor, that a new Seal should

be made; but the Seal itself was not finished till after Lord Brougham came into office. Both lords, therefore, claimed the old one; Lord Lyndhurst because he was chancellor when the order was given; and Lord Brougham because he was chancellor when the Seal was completed. The difference was referred to royal arbitration, when the king equitably decided that one of the two parts of the Seal, which is necessarily divided into an upper and lower to give an impression on both sides of the Seal, should be given to each lord; and, to make his award the more gracious and palatable, his majesty ordered each part to be converted into a splendid silver salver, with appropriate ornaments and devices.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE KING'S BENCH.

CHARLES, LORD TENTERDEN, retained the office of chief justice of the King's Bench for nearly two years and a half in this reign. On his death

SIR THOMAS DENMAN, the attorney-general, received the appointment on November 4, 1832, and kept his seat till the end of the reign, having been created Lord Denman on March 28, 1834.

JUSTICES OF THE KING'S BENCH.

I. 1830.	June.	John Bayley.
		Joseph Littledale.
		James Parke.
	Nov. 12.	William Elias Taunton, vice J. Bayley.
		John Patteson, the fifth additional judge.
IV. 1834.	April 29.	John Williams, vice J. Parke.
V. 1835.	Jan. 27.	John Taylor Coleridge, vice W. E. Taunton.

The judges of the King's Bench at the end of the reign were

Lord Tenterden, chief justice,

Sir Joseph Littledale,	Sir John Williams,
Sir John Patteson,	Sir John T. Coleridge.

Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tyndal was Chief Justice of the court of Common Pleas during the whole of this reign.

Judges of the Common Pleas.

I. 1830.	June.	James Alan Park.
		Stephen Gaselee.
		John Bernard Bosanquet.
	Nov. 12.	Edward Hall Alderson, the fifth additional judge.
IV. 1834.	April 27.	John Vaughan, vice E. H. Alderson.
VII. 1837.	Feb. 24.	Thomas Coltman, vice S. Gaselee.

At the end of the reign the judges of the Common Pleas were

Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, chief justice,
Sir James Alan Park, Sir John Vaughan,
Sir John Bernard Bosanquet, Sir Thomas Coltman.

Chief Barons of the Exchequer.

Sir William Alexander held the office of Chief Baron little more than six months after the king's accession, and then resigning, was succeeded by

John Singleton, Lord Lyndhurst, late lord Chancellor, on January 18, 1831. In four years he was replaced in his former office, and

Sir James Scarlett, who had been attorney-general at the beginning of the reign, was appointed chief baron on December 24, 1834; and shortly after was raised to the peerage as Lord Abinger. He retained the office at the death of the king.

Barons of the Exchequer.

I. 1830.	June.	William Garrow.
		John Vaughan.
		William Bolland.
		George Bankes, cursitor.

Nov. 11. John Bayley, the fifth additional baron.
II. 1832. Feb. 13. John Gurney, vice W. Garrow.
IV. 1834. Feb. 28. John Williams, vice J. Bayley.
April 29. James Parke, vice J. Williams.
Edward Hall Alderson, vice J. Vaughan.

At the death of the king the barons were
Lord Abinger, chief baron,
Sir James Parke, Sir Edward Hall Alderson,
Sir William Bolland, Sir John Gurney.
George Bankes, cursitor baron.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

A.R.	A.D.	LORD CHANCELLORS.	MASTERS OF THE ROLLS.	VICE CHANCELLORS.
1	1830. June	John Singleton, Lord Lyndhurst	Sir John Leach	Sir Lancelot Shadwell.
	Nov. 22.	Henry, Lord Brougham	—	—
5	1834. Sept. 29.	—	Sir Charles C. Pepys	—
	Nov. 21.	John Singleton, Lord Lyndhurst	—	—
	1835. April 23.	Sir Charles Chr. Pepys, M.R. Sir Lancelot Shadwell, V.C. Sir John B. Bosanquet, *Just.* C. P. } *Commissioners*	—	—
6	1836. Jan. 16.	Charles Christopher, Lord Cottenham	Henry, Lord Langdale	—

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

A.R.	A.D.	CHIEF JUSTICES.	JUDGES OF THE KING'S BENCH.			
1	1830. June	*Charles, Lord Tenterden*	John Bayley	Joseph Littledale	James Parke	John Patteson.
	Nov. 12.	—	William E. Taunton	—	—	—
3	1832. Nov. 4.	Thomas Denman	—	—	—	—
4	1834. March 28.	*cr.* Lord Denman	—	—	—	—
	April 29.	—	—	—	John Williams	—
5	1835. Jan. 27.	—	John Taylor Coleridge	—	—	—

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

A.R.	A.D.	CHIEF JUSTICE.	JUDGES OF THE COMMON PLEAS.			
1	1830. June	Nicholas Conyngham Tindal	James Alan Park	Stephen Gaselee	John B. Bosanquet	Edward Hall Alderson.
	Nov. 12.	—	—	—	—	John Vaughan.
4	1834. April 29.	—	—	—	—	—
7	1837. Feb. 24.	—	—	Thomas Coltman	—	

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

A.R.	A.D.	CHIEF BARONS.	BARONS OF THE EXCHEQUER.			
1	1830. June	William Alexander	William Garrow	John Vaughan	William Bolland	John Bayley.
	Nov. 11.	—	—	—	—	—
	1831. Jan. 18.	John S. Lord Lyndhurst	—	—	—	—
2	1832. Feb. 13.	—	John Gurney	—	—	John Williams.
4	1834. Feb. 28.	—	—	—	—	James Parke.
	April 29.	—	—	Edw. Hall Alderson	—	—
5	Dec. 24.	James, Lord Abinger	—	—	—	

George Bankes was Cursitor Baron during the whole of this reign.

ATTORNEY-GENERALS.

I.	1830. June.	James Scarlett, resigned.
	Nov. 26.	Thomas Denman, made Ch. K. B.
III.	1832. Nov. 26.	William Horne, resigned.
IV.	1834. Feb.	John Campbell, resigned.
V.	Dec. 17.	Frederick Pollock, resigned.
	1835. April 30.	John Campbell.

SOLICITOR-GENERALS.

I.	1830. June.	Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, resigned.
	Nov. 26.	William Horne, made attorney-general.
III.	1832. Nov. 26.	John Campbell, made attorney-general.
IV.	1834. Feb.	Charles Christopher Pepys, made M. R.
V.	Nov. 6.	Robert Monsey Rolfe, resigned.
	Dec. 20.	William Webb Follett, resigned.
	1835. May 4.	Robert Monsey Rolfe.

SERJEANTS-AT-LAW.

The Inn of Court is noted by the added initial; and an asterisk is placed before those who became judges.

I. 1830. *William Elias Taunton (L.) *John Patteson (I.)
*Edward Hall Alderson (I.)
Motto, "Nec temerè nec timidè."
George Heath.
Motto, "Metuit qui sperat."

II. 1832. *John Gurney (I.) *John Taylor Coleridge (M.)
Motto, "Justo secernere iniquum."

III. *Thomas Denman (L.)
Motto, "Lex omnibus una."

1833. *Thomas Noon Talfourd (M.)
Motto, "Magna vis veritatis."

IV. 1834. *John Williams (M.)
Motto, "Tutela legum.

V. 1835. *James Scarlett (I.)
Motto, "Ingenuas per artes."

VII. 1837. *Thomas Coltman (I.)
Motto, "Jus suum cuique."

KING'S SERJEANTS.

III. 1832. Robert Spankie (I.) David F. Atcherley (M.)
H. A. Merewether.

It will be seen that after the year 1833 no serjeants were called in this reign, except those who took the degree for the purpose of becoming judges. The reason was this: one of the contemplated reforms so abundantly projected, was the annihilation of the privileges of that ancient and venerable order; and to carry that intent into effect a mandate dated April 25, 1834, under the sign-manual, but without any seal or signet, or the countersign of any known public officer, was sent by Lord Chancellor Brougham to the judges of the Common Pleas, declaring that the king's counsel and other barristers should, after the first day of Trinity term, have equal right of practising, pleading, and audience in that court with the serjeants-at-law. This mandate was acted on during the remainder of this reign, but not much longer. The mode in which it was subsequently annulled, and the ultimate consequences, will be detailed under the reign of Queen Victoria.

A clause was inserted in the warrant directing all the serjeants-at-law (except the king's serjeants, who already had precedence) should have permanent rank and place in all the courts next after John Balguy, Esq., the last appointed king's counsel. The serjeants so named were:—

Vitruvius Lawes.
Thomas D'Oyly.
Thomas Peake.
William St. J. Arabin.
John Adams.
Thomas Andrews.
Henry Storks.
Ebenezer Ludlow.
John Scriven.
Henry J. Stephen.
Charles C. Bompas.
Edward Goulburn.
George Heath.
John T. Coleridge.
Thomas Noon Talfourd.

To this cause may also be in part attributed the increased number of king's counsel appointed during the remaining

years of the reign, another court being opened to them. Those who took rank after Thomas *Noon* Talfourd, the last named serjeant, went among the wits of Westminster Hall by the name of the "Post-meridians,"—they were made "after *Noon*."

Among other reforms, the perquisites attached to the office of king's counsel were altogether swept away in 1830. They no longer were entitled as of old to a salary of 40*l.*, to an annual allowance of stationery, nor to a certain number of bags to carry briefs. This economy on the part of the Government at once extinguished the custom that had formerly prevailed, that no barrister could carry a bag until he had been presented with one by a king's counsel.

KING'S COUNSEL,

Including those who had Patents of Precedence.

John Adams (serjeant).
Robert Alexander.
Biggs Andrews.
Thomas Andrews (serjeant).
William St. J. Arabin (serjeant).
John Balguy.
Charles H. Barber.
John Beames.
John Blackburn.
Charles C. Bompas.
William F. Boteler.
William Burge.
Charles Butler.
George Chilton.
John T. Coleridge (serjeant).
Thomas Coltman.
Charles P. Cooper.
Philip Courtenay.
Cresswell Cresswell.
Richard B. Crowder.
Matthew Davenport.
Thomas D'Oyly (serjeant).
William Erle.
John Evans.
William W. Follett.
Edward Goulburn (serjeant).
George Heath (serjeant).
M. D. Hill.
Francis L. Holt.
Edward Jacob.
John Jervis.
D. F. Jones (Atcherley).
Henry H. Joy.
Fitzroy Kelly.
Richard T. Kindersley.
Vitruvius Lawes (serjeant).
Ebenezer Ludlow (serjeant).
William H. Maule.
John Miller.
Basil Montagu.
Thomas Peake (serjeant).
Thomas J. Platt.
David Pollock.
Richard Preston.

Francis J. N. Rogers.
Robert M. Rolfe.
John Scriven (serjeant).
Henry J. Shepherd.
John A. F. Simpkinson.
Walter Skirrow.
Robert Spankie.
George Spence.
Thomas Starkie.
Henry J. Stephen (serjeant).
Henry Storks (serjeant).
Clement S. Swanston.
Thomas N. Talfourd (serjeant).
Henry W. Tancred.
Christopher Temple.
Frederick Thesiger.
Daniel Wakefield.
William Walton.
James Whitmarsh.
James Wigram.
Philip Williams.

CLIFFORD'S INN.— In 1834, the court of King's Bench refused to grant a mandamus applied for by Mr. Jessopp, calling upon Mr. Allen, the principal of Clifford's Inn, to attend with the rules of the society on the benchers of the Inner Temple, to enable them to decide whether he was properly elected to that office; because there was no sufficient proof that the Inner Temple had a compulsory authority over Clifford's Inn for this purpose.[1]

[1] The King v. Allen, 5 Barn. and Adolph. 984.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES

OF

THE JUDGES IN THE REIGN OF WILLIAM IV.

ABBOTT, CHARLES, Lord Tenterden.

Ch. K. B. 1830.

See under the Reigns of George III. and George IV.

Lord Tenterden, far from following the example of many a new-made peer by endeavouring to trace his pedigree to an ancient race, gloried in his descent from parents in the lower ranks of life, as exemplifying the beauty of the British constitution, which excludes no one from its honours, and even opens the door of the peerage to the most humble individual, when merit claims an entrance. Whatever question there may be as to the various personal allusions he is reported to have made to his birth and early position, there is no doubt about the fact that when he was at his highest elevation he attended the festival of the school in his native city at which he imbibed the rudiments of his education, acknowledged the benefits he had received from its foundation, and perpetuated the memory of his connection with it, by founding two prizes for future aspirants. On his epitaph too, written by his own pen, he records himself as sprung "humillimis sortis parentibus."

Charles Abbott was born on October 7, 1762, in the precincts of Canterbury Cathedral. He was the second son of John Abbott, who carried on a respectable business as a wigmaker and hairdresser, and was well reputed among his

fellow-citizens. His mother was Alice, only daughter of Daniel Bunce of the same city. At the age of seven he entered the grammar-school there, called, from its foundation by Henry VIII., the king's school, where by his industry and cleverness he gave such satisfaction to his master, Dr. Osmond Beauvoir, and to the reverend trustees of the cathedral, that he received one of the exhibitions granted by the school on his admission into Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in March 1781, where he immediately obtained a scholarship. At Oxford he distinguished himself by gaining the only two honours which the university then bestowed, the chancellor's medals for Latin and English compositions. The subject of the former (in 1784) was "Globus Æroſtaticus," the novelty of Lunardi's balloon occasioning the thesis;—and that of the latter (in 1786) "The Use and Abuse of Satire," an essay so much admired for its learning and reasoning that it was afterwards published.[1] Having taken his degrees he was rewarded with a fellowship in his college, and became sub-tutor under Dr. Burgess, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury. Soon after he was selected as the private tutor of Mr. Yarde, the son of Mr. Justice Buller; and that sagacious judge, seeing and appreciating his talents, recommended him to devote his attention to the legal instead of the clerical profession. Fortunately following this counsel he entered himself at the Middle Temple on November 16, 1787. This society he changed in May 1793 for that of the Inner Temple, by which he was ultimately called to the bar. In the meantime for the purpose of acquiring a practical knowledge of the working of the law, he attended for some months the office of Messrs. Sandys & Co., attorneys in considerable business, and then placed himself under Mr. (afterwards Baron) Wood, the leading pleader of that day,

[1] This is erroneously attributed by Watt, in his Bibliotheca Britannica, to the Right Hon. Charles Abbot, afterwards Lord Colchester.

in whose chambers so many eminent lawyers acquired their first insight into legal knowledge. Subsequently Mr. Abbott selected the same department for his own commencement; and for several years devoted himself to this branch of the science with so much success, that in July 1795 he was enabled to take the important step of marrying. His bride was Mary, daughter of John Lagier Lamotte, Esq., of Basilden in Kent, with whom in domestic union of uninterrupted felicity he passed the whole remainder of his life. His call to the bar was in the following February.

He had acquired such a reputation as a special pleader for soundness of law, sagacity in his advice, and accuracy as a draughtsman, that no sooner did he assume the barrister's gown than he was employed as junior counsel for the crown in all the numerous state prosecutions for the next ten years, under the attorney-generalships of Lord Eldon, Lord Redesdale, Lord Ellenborough, and the Hon. Spencer Perceval.[1] During that interval he was elected recorder of Oxford in 1801. His practice also in the Oxford circuit and in London progressed with great rapidity, and was materially increased by the publication in 1802 of a work, which he undertook at the suggestion of Lord Eldon, on "The Law Relating to Merchant Ships and Seamen." This treatise was praised by all jurists, and at once became the standard book and practical guide on the subject. It raised Mr. Abbott's reputation so high, and consequently brought him such an accession of employment in commercial and maritime cases, that when an income-tax was imposed in 1807 he returned his professional receipts during the previous year at 8,026*l.* 5*s.*

With such an income as this it is not surprising that he should have declined in 1808 to accept the offer that was made him of a seat on the bench, when Mr. Justice Lawrence was removed into the Common Pleas. Neither

[1] State Trials, xxiv.–xxix. *passim.*

would he be tempted to apply for the honour of a silk gown, conscious that his temperament and disposition disqualified him as a leader, and that his services as a junior would be more usefully employed and in greater requisition than if he aimed at the higher grade. But after eight years more of laborious but profitable application, he felt that his health would not bear the continued strain upon his faculties, and that he could with prudence accept the comparative relief of a judgeship. On the death therefore of Mr. Justice Heath, Mr. Abbott was raised to the vacant seat in the Common Pleas on January 24, 1816, receiving the customary honour of knighthood.

He remained in that court little more than three months, removing on May 3, very unwillingly but at the urgent solicitation of Lord Ellenborough, to the court of King's Bench as the successor of Sir Simon Le Blanc. His excellence in a judicial character was so prominent that when Lord Ellenborough resigned two years and a half after, he was elevated to the chief justiceship on November 4, 1818. That he was not raised at the same time to the peerage as his three predecessors had been, was to him rather a recommendation than a slight, both his modesty and his prudence forbidding him to aspire to it. But when, after having continued in the office for nine years, and established his fame by the exemplary manner in which he fulfilled its duties, the royal wish was intimated to him, he felt that he could no longer hesitate to accept the proffered honour. He was accordingly ennobled by the title of Baron Tenterden of Hendon in Middlesex on April 30, 1827.

Soon after this elevation his health began to decline, and his infirmities were increased by his anxious exertions to contend with the growing business of his court. He betrayed no diminution of mental energy, and so far from shrinking from judicial duties he died almost in harness;

being seized with his last illness while sitting on the third day's trial of the mayor of Bristol, for misconduct at the riots in that city. He immediately took to his bed, from which he never rose, but died on November 4, 1832, exactly fourteen years since he was constituted chief justice. He was buried in the Foundling Hospital, and on his monument is a modest inscription written by himself.

Various attempts have been made to analyse Lord Tenderden's mind and character, and a great deal of ingenuity and eloquence have been expended in the endeavour. All allow that both were peculiarly fitted for the judicial office. In his practice at the bar and in his opinions in answer to cases he exhibited less of the advocate than of the arbitrator. It was not till he was raised to the bench that his full powers were brought into play. There he soon proved himself one of the ablest judges that ever presided. He was peculiarly a common-sense judge. Complete master of every branch of law, strictly impartial and unprejudiced, and detesting anything that approached to quibbling, he applied himself to discover the justice of the case before him, and by his clear and perspicuous explanations most commonly led the jury to a right conclusion. Severe against everything that had the semblance of fraud or conspiracy, he was particularly so if an attorney was implicated; but to the respectable members of the profession he showed marked respect and urbanity. If he occasionally exhibited impatience at the long speeches and irrelevant arguments of counsel, it should be remembered that it was occasioned by his anxiety to clear away the accumulation of business, the extent of which may be estimated by the fact that when Lord Mansfield had to dispose of only 200 causes at a sitting, the number had increased in Lord Tenterden's time to above 800: but as a significant proof of the estimation and respect in which he was held by his bar, notwithstanding the rebukes sometimes administered, they

paid him the unusual compliment of attending in a body his introduction as a peer into the House of Lords.

As a member of that house he carefully avoided all party politics, but with high Tory principles opposed any attempted innovation on the constitution. He spoke against the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, and the several bills for reform in parliament, as dangerous speculations and not likely to produce the benefits which their advocates prophesied. In his own department he introduced and carried several useful measures, and to his care and diligence the legal profession is mainly indebted for the statutes 9 Geo. IV. c. 14 and 15, for the limitation of actions, and for the prevention of a failure of justice by reason of a variance between records and writings produced in evidence; and also for the statutes 2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 39, for uniformity of process.

It is pleasing to find that the relaxations of a mind so overburdened with the labours of a judicial life should be in botanical researches and in literary pursuits. The union of these in him produced some elegant Latin verses of great classical merit, in the composition of which he amused the little intervals of leisure during the latter portion of his life; as in his earlier years he had penned some graceful English trifles.

His was a truly domestic home. His wife survived him only six weeks. Of his four children, John Henry, the eldest son, is the present peer.[1]

ABINGER, LORD. *See* J. SCARLETT.

ALDERSON, EDWARD HALL.

JUST. C. P. 1830. B. E. 1834.

See under the Reign of Victoria.

[1] Townsend's Twelve Judges, ii. 234; Jardine's Life, in Biog. Dict., Soc. Useful Knowl. See also Lord Campbell's Chief Just. iii. 248.

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM.

CH. B. E. 1830.

See under the Reign of George IV.

THIS worthy and respectable judge was of Scottish birth and extraction. His residence was at Airdrie in the county of Lanark. He was born about the year 1761, and at the age of twenty-one was called to the bar of the Society of the Middle Temple. Selecting the Court of Chancery he practised there with a high reputation as an equity and real property lawyer for nearly twenty years, and was in 1800 rewarded with a silk gown. Having formed a friendship with Lord Eldon, that nobleman, soon after he became lord chancellor for the second time, appointed him on November 9, 1809, one of the masters in Chancery. After filling this comparatively subordinate office for about fifteen years he was, to the surprise, and somewhat to the dissatisfaction, of the profession, all at once by the same patronage raised to the head of the Court of Exchequer; being constituted lord chief baron on January 9, 1824, and was thereupon made a privy counsellor and knighted. He himself hesitated to accept the appointment when offered, being aware of his limited acquaintance with criminal law and the practice of the common law courts. But notwithstanding his own doubts, and those entertained by the legal world in general, he presided most ably for seven years, his experience in equity, which then formed a great part of the business of his court, being peculiarly valuable.

In January 1831 he was induced to resign, for the purpose of enabling Lord Lyndhurst, who had given up the Great Seal, to take his place as lord chief baron. About the same time he had a large accession to his fortune from the discovery of iron ore on his estate at Airdrie. He sur-

vived his retirement more than twenty years, and, dying on June 29, 1842, was buried in the Chapel of Roslin Castle.[1]

BAYLEY, JOHN.

JUST. K. B. 1830. B. E. 1830.

See under the Reigns of George III. and George IV.

No judge since the act was passed in 1799 granting a pension on retirement after fifteen years' service has declined to avail himself of the privilege for so long a period as Sir John Bayley. He occupied the bench for no less than twenty-six years with the highest reputation as a lawyer, and undiminished respect and esteem from every one who acted either with or under him. The author of these pages, who is old enough to have advised with him when a sergeant, has been a witness of his whole subsequent career, during which he never heard one word to his disparagement.

He was born on August 3, 1763, at Elton in Huntingdonshire, the residence of his father, John Bayley, Esq. His mother was Sarah the daughter and heir of the Rev. White Kennett, Prebendary of Peterborough, and granddaughter of Bishop Kennett of that see. He was educated at Eton under the superintendence of his father's elder brother, Dr. Edward Bayley, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and rector of Quinton and Courteenhall; to whose cultivation of his taste and talents for classical composition, the judge always ascribed his future success in life. The Musæ Etonenses contain some favourable specimens of his proficiency. Though he was nominated in 1782 for King's College, Cambridge, we have the authority of the accurate Messrs. Cooper of that place for saying that he never was matriculated.[2]

He entered Gray's Inn in November 1783, but was not

[1] Gent. Mag. Sept. 1842, pp. 390, 450.

[2] Notes and Queries. Third Series, i. 474.

called to the bar till June 22, 1792. In the interim he probably practised as a special pleader, as in 1789 he published the "Summary of the Law of Bills of Exchange," &c., which has ever since been the standard work on the subject, and of which many editions have been issued. He also edited Lord Raymond's Reports, with valuable notes, in 1790. The fame he acquired by these publications naturally insured him, when he became a barrister, ample employment, which did not diminish when he was raised to the degree of the coif in 1799. About this time he was elected recorder of Maidstone. After successfully pursuing his profession as a serjeant both on the Home Circuit and in Westminster Hall, he was appointed in May 1808 a judge of the King's Bench, on the resignation of Sir Soulden Lawrence; and was knighted.

There his peculiar adaptation for the judicial office was at once seen, and his professional erudition soon placed him in the first rank. Though his quickness of apprehension enabled him to see the true bearings of a case, he was always open to conviction, and most patient in listening to the arguments raised by counsel, in opposition to his opinion. None who has attended the courts can forget the seven little red books which he always carried with him, to which he could instantaneously turn for every reported case. The ease and delight with which he got through his work at Nisi Prius caused M. Cotte, the French advocate, to exclaim, "Il s'amuse a juger."[1] In this court he sat for more than twenty-two years, for seventeen of which he held the next place to the chief justice, pronouncing the judgments of the court upon delinquents with characteristic mildness. But at length he found the increasing labour too much for him; but still was willing to undertake a lighter duty. He therefore took advantage of the act authorising the appointment of a

[1] Lord Campbell's Ch. Just. ii. 397.

fifth judge in each court, and on November 14, 1830, was removed into the Court of Exchequer as the additional baron; taking his place however according to his seniority next to the chief baron.

Great must have been his gratification on the day of his leaving the King's Bench to be publicly addressed by Mr. Brougham, in the name of the bar, in such cordial terms as these:—"My Lord, I am directed by the bar to express their very deep feeling of regret—however complete and unbounded their confidence may be in the residue of the court—that they should be deprived of a judge whose consummate learning, great integrity, and uniform courtesy, have given them the most perfect satisfaction and delight for a long series of years. At the same time they cannot fail to remember that it has been owing to a kind of deference to their expressed wishes eight years ago, that this painful separation—this tearing asunder of ties so dear—has been deferred so long." [1]

On the new stage of the Exchequer he played the same prominent part for above three years more, when his advancing age prompted him to retire, before his mental powers decayed. He therefore resigned the position he had so long graced in February 1834; receiving in the next month the well-merited honour of a baronetcy; and an opportunity being given him of still serving the state in the character of a privy counsellor. He survived nearly twelve years, and died on October 10, 1841, at the Vine House, near Sevenoaks.

Few men in his prominent position ever passed through life with such unmingled respect. He had all the requisites of a good judge; clearness of intellect, integrity of purpose, urbanity of manner, strict impartiality, and a total absence of political bias. He was a favourite with all classes; his

[1] Law Magazine, v. 252.

colleagues on the bench, the advocates over whom he ruled, and the litigants, whether he decided for or against them. Amiable and benevolent in his private life, he was deeply impressed with religious feelings, which were manifested in an edition of the Common Prayer Book published by him in 1816.

By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Markett, Esq., of Meopham Court in the county of Kent, whom he married in 1790 and lost in 1837, he left, besides three daughters, three sons, the eldest of whom now enjoys the title; the second is a clergyman; and the third a barrister, who edited one of the editions of his father's work on Bills.

BICKERSTETH, HENRY, LORD LANGDALE.

M. R. 1836.

See under the Reign of Victoria.

BOLLAND, WILLIAM.

B. E. 1830.

See under the Reigns of George IV. and Victoria.

BOSANQUET, JOHN BERNARD.

JUST. C. P. 1830. COM. G. S. 1835.

See under the Reigns of George IV. and Victoria.

BROUGHAM, HENRY, LORD BROUGHAM AND VAUX.

LORD CHANC. 1830.

OF Lord Brougham it has been sarcastically said that if he had a little law he would know something of every science. Even supposing the ignorance thus maliciously inferred could possibly be true of one who has spent above sixty years in the study and practice of the law, thirty as a successful barrister, four as Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, and the remainder as an active judge in the highest court of appeal,

it is palpably evident that no biographer, be he ever so good a lawyer, can hope to give a satisfactory life of the noble lord, without having somewhat more than a superficial knowledge of the several branches of science, of which in the above caustic sentence he is acknowledged to be the master. There is another reason why no attempt will be made in these pages to give more than the leading incidents of his eventful career; and that is—that he is engaged upon his own biography—a work which will be anxiously looked for, —describing, as it will undoubtedly do, the origin and impulse that led to his various studies, and the principles that guided him throughout all his philosophic and philanthropic inquiries.

Henry Brougham, though born in Scotland, is the representative of one of the most ancient families in Westmoreland, in whose possession the manor of Burgham, now Brougham, can be traced uninterruptedly from the time of Edward the Confessor. By the intermarriage of one of his ancestors with the heiress of the family of Vaux of Catterlyn, he also represents that noble house. Before the death of his grandfather John Brougham, his father resided at Edinburgh, where he married Eleanor the only child of the Rev. James Syme by Mary the sister of Dr. Robertson the historian. Of that marriage the eldest son was the future chancellor, who was born in St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, on September 19, 1770.

In passing through both the High School and University of Edinburgh, he distinguished himself by his rapidity and intelligence in receiving the instruction afforded, and in the latter he more particularly addressed himself to philosophical inquiries. The first fruit of his studies was a paper "On the Inflection, Reflection, and Colours of Light," written at the early age of seventeen and forwarded by him to the Royal Society, and published in its Transactions in 1796.

To this he added in the next year some "Further Experiments;" following these with "General Theorems, chiefly Porisms of the higher Geometry;" which likewise appeared in successive years in the same publication. These successful exertions in physical science led him to an intimacy with Sir Joseph Banks, the president, and were rewarded in 1803 by his election as a fellow. In the meantime his pursuits introduced him into the best literary circles of Edinburgh; where he joined the "Speculative Society," and formed the more select association called "the Academy of Physics." He likewise took the opportunity of visiting Norway and Sweden before he settled himself as an advocate in the Scottish law courts. Into that profession he entered with repugnance. In a letter to his friend Sir Joseph Banks, dated December 10, 1800, he expresses his aversion to it, and his resolution to attempt an opening in the political world; but at the same time to cultivate the duties of his profession to secure a retreat, in case his plan should fail. He showed his capacity for the province he preferred by publishing in 1803 "An Inquiry into the Colonial Policy of the European Powers;" and in 1806 he exhibited his first acknowledged effort in behalf of the persecuted blacks by issuing a pamphlet entitled "A Concise Statement of the Question regarding the Abolition of the Slave Trade." In 1802 he had joined with Lord Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, Horner, and other talented men then residing at Edinburgh, in founding the Edinburgh Review, which up to the present time, after sixty years' existence, preserves the popularity it obtained on its first establishment. To this he was a most indefatigable contributor, advocating on all occasions the most liberal principles, in support of which it always took so prominent a part.

With an established reputation as a politician, a jurist, and an orator, he felt that Edinburgh was too confined a stage,

and therefore, coming to London, he became for some time a pupil of Mr. (afterwards chief justice) Tindal, and being called to the English bar in 1807 by the society of Lincoln's Inn, joined the Northern Circuit. His practice was less in the courts than in appeals to the House of Lords and the Privy Council, and before parliamentary committees. In 1808 he signalised himself at the bar of the House of Commons, by his energetic advocacy of the application of the British merchants to obtain a repeal of the famous Orders in Council issued in opposition to the aggressions of Napoleon. His earnest exertions and his overpowering eloquence procured him a seat in parliament in 1810 for the borough of Camelford. He continued a member of that House till he was advanced to the other twenty years later, except for four years from 1812, Mr. Canning having then defeated him in his attempt to be returned for Liverpool. In 1815 he was elected for Winchelsea, for which he sat till he succeeded in an arduous contest for the West Riding of Yorkshire, in 1830, the year in which he was called to the House of Peers.

To particularise all the incidents of his parliamentary career is more the province of the historian than that of the biographer, so wide was the range of subjects which he discussed. No question found him unprepared, and whether the debate was upon African slavery, Catholic emancipation, or foreign politics, or upon the more domestic questions of charity abuses, distress in the agricultural districts, free trade and the laws that restrained it, the extravagance and corruption of our military and civil establishments, and the thousand other topics that agitated that assembly, he threw into them all that spirit and fervour for which his speeches were remarkable. He soon acquired the lead of the party to which he was attached, and was allowed to be a most brilliant debater, and to be an exception to the almost universal

experience, that the eloquence of a lawyer did not succeed in the House of Commons. At the same time it was admitted that in the warmth of his addresses he was apt to exceed the limits of discretion, and sometimes to injure the cause he was advocating.

In his professional character he defended the Hunts, prosecuted in Middlesex in 1811 for a political libel in the Examiner, and they were indebted to his eloquence for their acquittal; but his arguments had not the same result when addressed to a Lincolnshire jury in behalf of Drakard, for publishing the same libel. His reputation as a lawyer had so far advanced, aided no doubt by his political status, that he was occasionally consulted by the Princess Charlotte, and on her elopement from Warwick House in 1814, he was summoned by her to her mother's house at Connaught Terrace, to which she had fled, and it was by his advice that she returned home. But the great event on which his legal fame was to be established in the popular mind was now approaching. On the accession of George IV. in 1820, his queen, from whom he had been long separated, determined to return to England to assert her rights, and summoned Mr. Brougham, whom she appointed her attorney-general, as her adviser. A bill of pains and penalties was immediately brought into the House of Lords, charging her with adultery committed abroad. Mr. Brougham was the leading counsel for her defence against the bill, and by his extraordinary exertions and powerful advocacy produced such an effect, not only on the public mind, but on the noble jury who were to decide on her fate, that ministers were obliged to withdraw the bill. So severe had been his invectives against the king, not only in this defence, but in parliament also, on that and on other occasions, that, though his position at the bar had long entitled him to the usual precedence, his majesty refused to allow him the honour of a silk gown; the death of the queen

depriving him in the next year of that which he wore as her attorney-general. Against Lord Eldon, to whom he attributed his exclusion, he took every opportunity of aiming the most pointed shafts of wit and sarcasm. His lordship thus refers to one of his direst attacks in 1825, in a letter to his daughter, Lady F. J. Bankes:

"You will see that Brougham has no mercy upon the chancellor. Laughs and cheers he produced from the company with his jokes: which, however, he meant to play off in bitter malignity, and yet I could not help laughing at some of the jokes pretty heartily myself. No young lady was ever so unforgiving for being refused a silk gown, when silk gowns adorned female forms, as Brougham is with me, because, having insulted my master, the insulted don't like to clothe him with distinction, and honour, and silk." [1]

Of course the cause of Brougham's severity, and the assertion of Eldon's indifference, must be both taken with some allowance; but the fact was that, while his lordship remained chancellor, Brougham was obliged to content himself with a stuff gown. Under Lord Lyndhurst, who succeeded Lord Eldon, he received in 1827 a patent of precedence. At that time so conscious was he of his parliamentary powers, that he refused the place of lord chief baron offered him by Mr. Canning, the new minister, objecting that it would exclude him from the House; and on Mr. Canning's suggestion that he would be only one stage from the woolsack, he replied, "*But the horses would be off.*"

Soon after the accession of William IV., the ministry of the Duke of Wellington was obliged to succumb, and that headed by Earl Grey took its place. So strong were Mr. Brougham's claims on the Whigs that no lower place than that of lord chancellor could be offered to him, and he accordingly received the Great Seals on November 22, 1830; and

[1] Twiss's Life of Lord Eldon, ii. 537.

on the next day was created Lord Brougham and Vaux. During his chancellorship his utmost energies were applied in the House of Lords to the carrying of the Reform Bill, and to the support of all the measures introduced by the ministry; and in the court of Chancery to the introducing many extensive reforms, some of doubtful value, but others of essential and permanent benefit. Among others he swept away a host of sinecure places entailing great expense to the suitors; and as a compensation for so great an annihilation of the patronage of the office, he procured for his successors an addition of 1000*l.* a year to their retiring allowance. He went out with his party after exactly four years' enjoyment of the office on November 22, 1834; but when in the next years its successors were obliged in their turn to give way to the Whigs, for some cause or other, hitherto unexplained, Lord Brougham was not restored. Perhaps it was for the same reason, which was adduced by Sir Robert Walpole just one hundred years before, that he would not "make a man lord chancellor who was constantly complaining of the grievances of the law, and threatening to rectify the abuses of Westminster Hall."[1]

Lord Brougham was now in his fifty-seventh year, a period of life at which many a man having filled the highest office in the state, would have thought himself justified in resting upon his laurels. But he was of no such disposition; he did not approve of slothful inaction, but preferred exercising his talents, whether in or out of office, with a view to the benefit of the state, and to the improvement of his fellow-creatures. Even now, at the end of thirty additional years, he has not lost his extraordinary energies, nor his beneficent intentions. He continued regularly to attend the hearing of appeals in the House of Lords for many years;

[1] Lord Hervey's Memoirs, i. 434.

and for his indefatigable labours in that judicial capacity he was rewarded by Queen Victoria in 1860 with a new patent, entailing his title in default of male issue upon his brother William Brougham, Esq., lately a master in Chancery. Time has moderated his political feelings, and tempered his party virulence; and he has even been charged by disappointed bigots with having joined the Tory ranks. But the imputation arose from his not choosing to desert old friends of that party, with whom, amidst the most violent political contests, he had still kept up his intimacy. But no one could accuse him of any decay or discontinuance of his exertions for the extension of knowledge and instruction among the poor, or in the pursuit of the patriotic and benevolent objects it has been his life's endeavour to promote. Both before and after his exaltation these objects were numerous. Among the principal were the formation of the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," by which many valuable publications were issued; and the foundation of University College, London, extending the benefits of a superior education to a class of men who were incapable of incurring the customary expenses of Oxford or Cambridge, or who were unwilling to subject themselves to the tests or discipline required at those universities. To these may be added as a consequence the University College Hospital. He was also greatly instrumental in the establishment of the Social Science Association; and as its president, even so lately as 1863, in his eighty-fifth year, he delivered a lengthened address at Edinburgh, the scene of his earliest triumphs, which surprised all who heard it by its vigour and variety. Neither has his pen been ever idle. His various contributions to the press have been collected in ten octavo volumes; and it is to be hoped that to these he may shortly add "His Life and Times." He was elected lord rector of the University of Glasgow in 1825; and, retaining his

popularity to the last, he was chosen chancellor of the University of Edinburgh in 1860.

By his wife, Mary Anne, daughter of Thomas Eden, Esq., and niece of Lords Auckland and Henley, the widow of John Spalding, Esq. (whom he married in 1819), he had two daughters, both since deceased, and no son; and his title will descend at his own death by the special limitation before mentioned to his brother, William Brougham, Esq.

COLERIDGE, JOHN TAYLOR.

JUST. K. B. 1835.

See under the Reign of Victoria.

COLTMAN, THOMAS.

JUST. C. P. 1837.

See under the Reign of Victoria.

COPLEY, JOHN SINGLETON, LORD LYNDHURST.

LORD CHANC. 1830. CH. B. E. 1830. LORD CHANC. 1834.

See under the Reigns of George IV. and Victoria.

COTTENHAM, LORD. *See* C. C. PEPYS.

DENMAN, THOMAS, LORD DENMAN.

CH. K. B. 1832.

See under the Reign of Victoria.

GARROW, WILLIAM.

B. E. 1830.

See under the Reigns of George III. and George IV.

THE subject of this sketch was one of the most successful advocates of his day; owing the ascendency he attained to his natural talent and sagacity more than to any deep knowledge of law; to which indeed he made no pretensions, but modestly acknowledged and freely relied on the superiority

of his colleagues. William Garrow was born on April 13, 1760, at Monken-Hadley, in Middlesex, where his father, the Rev. David Garrow, kept a school, in which his son received the whole of his education. At the usual age of fifteen he was articled to Mr. Southouse, a respectable attorney residing in Milk Street, Cheapside. In that gentleman's office he acquired a practical knowledge of the profession, and showed so much ability and quickness that he was strongly recommended by his master to aim at the higher branch of the law. His friends consenting, he placed himself at the termination of his articles under Mr. Crompton, then an eminent special pleader, whose book of practice was for a long series of years the popular guide to the study. Having been admitted as a student at Lincoln's Inn on November 27, 1778, he was called to the bar by that society on November 26, 1783.

To accustom himself to hear his own voice and to encounter that opposition to his arguments which must necessarily arise in forensic contests, he attended the debating societies then established in the metropolis, at which many of the leading statesmen and lawyers had made their first essays. At Coachmakers' Hall and other similar schools he soon became a powerful debater, and his speeches were so admired for their eloquence and ingenuity, that his presence at them was always welcomed. He assumed the gown, therefore, with a certain prestige, which immediately secured him some business at the Old Bailey, where he made his first appearance as a barrister. In that arena, so early as the January after he was called, he was fortunate enough so to distinguish himself as to establish a sure foundation for his future success. A clever swindler, Henry Aickles, was indicted for stealing a bill of exchange, which he had obtained under the promise of getting it discounted; instead of doing which, he had converted it to his own use. His counsel contended

confidently that this was no felony, and it was considered a very doubtful point; but the acuteness of Mr. Garrow's reply, and the readiness and cogency of his arguments, so far satisfied the judge, that he left the question of fact to the jury, who convicted the delinquent; and on a reference to the twelve judges, they coincided with Garrow's view of the law.

His reputation thus established, his business rapidly increased, not only in the criminal cases of that court, but wherever his quickness and ingenuity were likely to be serviceable. In the general election of the same year he was fully employed. First, he was chosen assessor to the sheriff of Hertford, in the county election; next, he was retained in the London scrutiny for Mr. Sawbridge; and then he acted as counsel for Mr. Fox in the famous Westminster scrutiny. In reference to the latter, when he was suddenly called upon to address the House of Commons, his unpremeditated speech was so forcible and luminous, that it excited the applause, and he received the congratulations, of even the opposing party. All this occurred in the first year after his call to the bar. He not only acquired the undisputed lead in the crown courts, but was also so much employed both on the Home Circuit and in Westminster Hall, that in April, 1793, he was appointed a king's counsel.

Immediately taking a foremost rank among the barristers of the day, his services were perpetually engaged in honourable contest with the phalanx of eminent men who, during the twenty-seven years that he remained at the bar with a silk gown, graced the courts in London and the country, the principal of whom were Erskine, Gibbs, and Best. He was employed by the government in most of the state trials occurring during that period; and in many of them the sole management was entrusted to him.[1] At last the time came

[1] State Trials, xxii.–xxxi.

when the ministry could show their appreciation of his industry, ability, and eloquence. In June, 1812, he was appointed solicitor-general, and knighted, having six years previously held the office of attorney-general to the Prince of Wales, before he was regent. In the next year he was raised to the same office as the king's attorney, in succession to Sir Thomas Plumer; and further promoted to the chief-justiceship of Chester in March, 1814.

He entered parliament in 1805, and represented successively Gatton, Collington, and Eye; but his senatorial harangues were not distinguished with more success than is usually attributed to members of the legal profession.

After performing the duties of attorney-general for four years with exemplary forbearance and general commendation, he relieved himself from its responsibility by accepting on May 6, 1817, a seat on the bench of the Exchequer, made vacant by the promotion of Sir Richard Richards to the post of chief baron. For nearly fifteen years he exercised the functions of a judge, when, prompted by the advance of age and infirmity, he retired in February, 1832, receiving an honourable reward for his services by being made a privy counsellor. He lived nearly eight years afterwards, and died on September 24, 1840, at his house at Pegwell Bay, near Ramsgate, at the age of eighty.

His whole demeanour, whether as a barrister or a judge, was marked by courtesy and kindness; and notwithstanding the apparent self-reliance and necessary forwardness which his extraordinary success would naturally engender, there was an innate modesty and diffidence in him, which was exemplified by his deferring to the superiority in law of his colleagues, and by his contenting himself with the place of a puisne baron, instead of any of the higher grades which from his position he might have claimed. His prominence while a barrister never deserted him; he was scarcely ever

left out in the causes before the court, and never in the important ones. It was secured by the zeal which he showed for his client, by the tact and ingenuity he displayed, by his style of eloquence, which was most effective with the jury, and particularly by the skill and cleverness with which he elicited the truth from stupid or unwilling witnesses, his cross-examination of whom was one of his peculiar excellences. The influx of business with which he had to cope from the very commencement of his career, although it made him an adept in the practice of the courts, and in the superficial questions of law, deprived him of the opportunity of studying the abstruser points. So conscious was he of his deficiency in the knowledge of the law of real property, that he always in cases which touched that branch relied on the intelligence of his junior: and it is related of him in Sir Samuel Romilly's diary, that, in several questions on which he appeared as attorney-general before the House of Lords, he actually read from a written paper the arguments prepared for him by a learned counsel whom he had employed for the purpose in getting them up.

As a judge his former experience gave him considerable advantages in the ordinary cases of Nisi Prius, by enabling him at once to pierce into the real merits of the question, and to detect any evasion or ambiguity: and in Banco he had the discretion not to go beyond the limits of his own learning. He maintained an intimate friendship with those who were his forensic antagonists and rivals; and he closed his long life without a single stain on his moral character, and with the respect and deep affection of all who were closely connected with him.

By his wife, whom he lost in 1808, he had two children, a son, Dr. David Garrow, who died rector of East Barnet, and a daughter, Eliza, who married the eldest son of the well-known Dr. Lettsom.[1]

[1] Legal Observer, Feb. 18, 1832; Law Mag. and Gent. Mag. 1840.

GASELEE, STEPHEN.[1]

Just. C. P. 1830.

See under the Reign of George IV.

This respectable judge was the son of an eminent surgeon practising at Portsmouth, where he was born in 1762. He chose the legal profession, and entered the society of Gray's Inn, by which he was called to the bar in 1793. He had the advantage of being a pupil of Sir Vicary Gibbs, under whose instruction he became a skilful special pleader. He joined the Western Circuit, and was so well respected as a careful and well-informed junior, that when, after six and twenty years' practice, he was made a king's counsel in 1819, his professional income was probably diminished. But though not gifted with those oratorial powers which were likely to gain him employment as a leader, his deserved reputation for legal knowledge soon recommended him to a judge's place. Accordingly, on the resignation of Sir John Richardson he was selected, on July 1, 1824, to supply the vacancy in the Common Pleas; and was knighted in the following year. In that court he sat for nearly fourteen years with the character of a painstaking and upright judge, and in his private capacity as a worthy and benevolent man. He resigned his place at the end of Hilary Term, 1837, and after two years' retirement he died on March 26, 1839.

His widow survived him, and one of his sons is now a serjeant-at-law.

GURNEY, JOHN.

B. E. 1832.

See under the Reign of Victoria.

LANGDALE, LORD. *See* II. Bickersteth.

[1] Legal Observer, April 6, 1839.

LEACH, JOHN.

M. R. 1830.

See under the Reigns of George III. and George IV.

SIR JOHN LEACH was born on August 28, 1760, at Bedford, where his father Richard Leach carried on the trade of a coppersmith. He was educated at the grammar school of that town, and being intended for an architect, was placed in the office of Sir Robert Taylor, then eminent in that profession. One specimen of his constructive talents remains at the present day in a house called Howlett's, in the parish of Bekesbourne, near Canterbury, which he planned for the proprietor of the estate; and there is nothing in this example to indicate that he was unwise in leaving that calling for a more ambitious career. How the change occurred is variously related, but the result was that, by the recommendation of some of his friends who were struck with his energy and acuteness, he commenced the study of the law when he was about twenty-five years old, entering the Middle Temple in January, 1785, and placing himself under the tuition of Mr. (afterwards lord chief baron) Alexander, an equity counsel in considerable practice.

After five years' diligent application he was called to the bar in February, 1790, and, as the custom in those days was for even chancery barristers, selected the Home Circuit and Surrey sessions. During the next ten years he attended them, and in both he secured an extensive business by his neat and forcible speeches and his lucid statement of facts. He also was engaged as counsel at the Seaford election and on the subsequent petition; being his first connection with that borough, for which he was elected recorder in 1795, and over which, by his residence there and his purchases of property, he ultimately acquired such an influence as to be enabled to return both of its members. From 1800, when

he left the sessions and the circuit, his business in the Equity courts increased to such an extent, that in Hilary Term, 1807, he was called within the bar with a patent of precedence, and proved himself an able opponent to the counsel who then took the lead in those courts. His style was peculiarly precise and terse, and his language remarkably correct and perspicuous, so that his arguments were very effective. In the previous year he entered parliament for Seaford; for which he continued to sit till 1816; when he left the ranks of the Whigs, which he had at first joined, and adopted the politics of the regent, who had set him the example of change. With that royal personage he had gradually obtained favour from the time he defended the Duke of York in 1809 against the attacks of Colonel Wardle, in one of the few speeches which he uttered in the House. Another of his speeches was in support of the Regency Bill in 1811, thus confirming the favourable impression he had made on the regent, by whom he was appointed chancellor of the duchy of Cornwall in February, 1816. To this in the next year was added the chief justiceship of Chester on the elevation of Sir William Garrow to the Exchequer bench.

The next proof of royal favour which he received was the appointment of vice-chancellor of England, the bill establishing which office he had four years before strenuously opposed. He succeeded to that seat on January 9, 1818, on the promotion of Sir Thomas Plumer, the first vice-chancellor, and was knighted; and on that judge's death, in May, 1827, he again succeeded him as master of the Rolls, and was sworn a privy counsellor. In this office he remained till his death, seven years after, on September 16, 1834; when he was buried at Edinburgh.

Though remarkable for the gentleness of his manner, and the suavity of his address, Sir John Leach was the most

unpopular judge of his time; and though his legal experience was great, his judgments gave but scant satisfaction. His irritable temper frequently involved him as a barrister in unseemly altercations with those opposed to him, and as a judge, in violent collisions with the leading members of the bar. His manner of treating those who differed from him, or against whom he had imbibed a prejudice, became so obnoxious, that a deputation of the most distinguished counsel practising in his court waited upon him with a formal remonstrance upon his intemperate and dictatorial deportment towards the profession. The known intimacy between him and the prince regent, and the strong suspicion that he assisted in getting up the case against Queen Caroline, did not tend to diminish the dislike with which he was generally regarded.

Sir Samuel Romilly writing in his diary in 1816, while he speaks highly of his talents and his powers of argumentation, says that he is worse qualified for a judicial situation than almost any one he has known in the profession, as "he is extremely deficient as a lawyer," only knowing what he has acquired by daily practice, and being extremely wanting in judgment. And he prophesies that if he should be ever raised to a great situation, this deficiency, and "his extraordinary confidence in himself, will involve him in some serious difficulty." This prophecy was verified in the result. Both as vice-chancellor and master of the Rolls, though he dispatched the causes before him with immense celerity, he relied so little upon authorities, and listened so indifferently to any arguments that conflicted with his own opinion, sometimes not even condescending to give any reasons for his judgments, that his decisions were frequently appealed against, and not unfrequently overturned. In comparing his summary judgments with Lord Eldon's proverbial delays, the chancellor's court was designated the

court of *Oyer sans terminer*, and Sir John's that of *Terminer sans oyer*. This peculiarity of the two courts was made the subject of the epigram given in the memoir of the chancellor.

In private life his amenity and courteousness were as remarkable as his sharpness and want of temper on the bench. One of his failings tended to make him somewhat ridiculous. Not content with distinction as a lawyer, he had the absurd ambition of being considered a man of fashion. He prided himself on his aristocratic intimacies, and, seldom associating with his professional brethren, frequented the crowded parties of the great, even after the fatigue of sitting in his court to a late hour in the night. This perpetual round of fatigue and gaiety probably occasioned, or aggravated, the diseases under which he suffered towards the end of his life—diseases requiring painful operations, which he underwent with the greatest fortitude, and which he never allowed to interfere with the discharge of his duties. He was in his seventy-fifth year when he died, and was never married.[1]

LITTLEDALE, JOSEPH.

JUST. K. B. 1830.

See under the Reigns of George IV. and Victoria.

LYNDHURST, LORD. *See* J. S. COPLEY.

PARK, JAMES ALAN.

JUST. C. P. 1830.

See under the Reigns of George III., George IV., and Victoria.

PARKE, JAMES, *afterwards* LORD WENSLEYDALE.

JUST. K. B. 1830. B. E. 1834.

See under the Reigns of George IV. and Victoria.

[1] Legal Observer, Oct. 4, 1834; Law and Lawyers, ii. 88; Law Mag. xii. 427.

PATTESON, JOHN.

JUST. K. B. 1830.

See under the Reign of Victoria.

PEPYS, CHARLES CHRISTOPHER, LORD COTTENHAM.

M. R. 1834. COM. G. S. 1835. LORD CHANC. 1836.

See under the Reign of Victoria.

SCARLETT, JAMES, LORD ABINGER.

CH. B. E. 1834.

See under the Reign of Victoria.

SHADWELL, LANCELOT.

V. C. 1830. COM. G. S. 1835.

See under the Reigns of George IV. and Victoria.

TAUNTON, WILLIAM ELIAS.

JUST. K. B. 1830.

THE family of Taunton can be traced to a very remote period in the West of England. The judge's father, of the same name as himself, was clerk of the peace for the county and town-clerk of the city of Oxford, and had received the honour of knighthood. By his marriage with Frances, daughter of Stephen Grosvenor, Esq., sub-treasurer of Christchurch, he had a large family, the eldest of whom was William Elias, the future judge. He was born in 1773, and was educated first at Westminster, and then at Christchurch, where he distinguished himself by gaining the chancellor's prize in 1793 for the best English essay, the subject being "Popularity." In the next year he entered Lincoln's Inn, and applied himself zealously to the study of the law, in which, when he was called to the bar in Easter Term, 1799, he was deeply grounded. He joined the Oxford Circuit, uniting with it, according to the practice of the

time, that of the district of South Wales. He soon acquired the reputation of a black-letter lawyer, and to great legal knowledge he added considerable abilities as a speaker. His style of eloquence was considered rather ponderous, but occasionally he burst into vigorous thought and beauty, and in language pure and terse exhibited the vast extent of his acquirements.

In 1805 he was elected deputy-recorder of Oxford to Mr. Charles Abbot, afterwards Lord Colchester, upon whose resignation he succeeded as recorder. He also became one of the Commissioners of Bankrupts, and in 1822 received a silk gown as king's counsel. When, eight years after, the addition of another judge was required in each court, he was selected to take the place in the king's bench vacated by Sir John Bayley, who changed into the Exchequer. He received his appointment on November 12, 1830, and proved himself a most accomplished judge. His judgments were remarkable for originality of thought and felicity of expression, proceeding from a thoroughly independent mind. His judicial career, however, was a very limited one; in five years it was terminated by his sudden death, on January 11, 1835, at his house in Russell Square.

In 1814 he married Maria, daughter of Henry William Atkinson, Esq., provost of the Company of Moneyers, Royal Mint; by whom he left two sons and three daughters.[1]

TENTERDEN, LORD. *See* C. ABBOTT.

TINDAL, NICOLAS CONYNGHAM.

CH. C. P. 1830.

See under the Reigns of George IV. and Victoria.

[1] Legal Observer, ix.: Law Mag xiii. 165.

VAUGHAN, JOHN.

B. E. 1830. JUST. C. P. 1834.

See under the Reigns of George IV. and Victoria.

WENSLEYDALE, LORD. *See* J. PARKE.

WILLIAMS, JOHN.

B. E. 1834. JUST. K. B. 1834.

See under the Reign of Victoria.

VICTORIA.

Succeeded to the Crown on June 20, 1837.

SURVEY OF THE REIGN.

DURING the twenty-seven years that have elapsed since the commencement of the present reign—and may its termination be far distant—many great and valuable improvements have been effected in the law. With those only which relate to the constitution of the courts it is the object of these pages to deal, and they have been so important in facilitating the transaction of business, that complaints can no longer exist of the "law's delay."

In 1841, by stat. 5 Vict. c. 5, the equity jurisdiction of the Court of Exchequer was abolished, and its causes were transferred to the Court of Chancery; the staff of which, to meet the increase of its business, was enlarged by the nomination of two additional vice-chancellors, sitting in separate courts. Ten years afterwards it was found necessary further to relieve the lord chancellor's labours, augmented as they naturally were by the multiplicity of appeals from the newly constituted courts. Two new judges were accordingly appointed in 1851 by stat. 14 & 15 Vict. c. 83, called Lord Justices of the Court of Appeal; by whom, either sitting together or with the lord chancellor, all appeals from the decisions of the other Equity Courts were to be decided.

The Ecclesiastical Courts of Doctors' Commons were also abolished; and the great difficulty and expense of married

persons in obtaining relief from the cruelty or adultery or other misconduct of their wives or husbands heretofore existing, were endeavoured to be removed by the institution of a new jurisdiction, by which the former three processes of an action for damages in a common law court, a suit for dissolution *a mensâ et thoro* in Doctors' Commons, and an act for dissolution *a vinculo matrimonii* in Parliament, were entirely superseded in cases of alleged adultery; and a suit consolidating them all in one proceeding before a single judge was substituted. The other evils of married life were attempted to be remedied in a similar manner. This act was passed in 1858, since which date the court has been so overwhelmed with applications, some of them from persons desirous of dissolving the marriage bond by collusive suits or frivolous pretences, encouraged thereto by the increased facility of proceeding and the moderate expenditure, that many have doubted whether the evil that this engenders is compensated by the benefit which the jurisdiction confers in the more substantial cases. The excellent judges who have been appointed have done their best to provide a check upon these dishonest and trifling applications, and experience will shew whether further Parliamentary aid will be required. To this court are attached all testamentary cases; and it is called the Court of Divorce and Probate.

The Court of Bankruptcy established at the beginning of the last reign was abolished in 1847, and various changes have been made with regard to the administration of the estates of bankrupts, the list of whom has been largely increased by the addition of all insolvent debtors, who are now made subject to the same laws.

The salary of the chief justices of the King's Bench and the Common Pleas, which were fixed in 1825 at 10,000*l.* and 8000*l.* respectively, were reduced in 1851, by stat. 14 & 15 Vict. c. 41, to 8000*l.* for the former, and 7000*l.* for the

latter; which reduced salaries only it appears by the said act had been accepted by the chiefs since the death of Lord Tenterden.

By another act of the same session, c. 83, s. 17, the salary or sum that was payable to the lord chancellor as speaker of the House of Lords was directed to form part of his salary as chancellor, so that he should not receive more in the whole than the 10,000*l.* fixed by the statute of William IV.

Already during this reign there have been no less than six changes in the administration of the kingdom; arising from the equality of the two principal political parties in the state—no longer described as Whigs and Tories, but using the more elegant titles of Liberals and Conservatives—and the weight of each being increased or diminished by the accession to or desertion from the ranks of one or the other of the minor and more violent sections on certain subjects of discussion, raised for the purpose of trying the strength of the party in power. In all these changes the Great Seal is of course entrusted to new chancellors, the number of whom by death and retirement has been increased to nine; besides a short interval during which the Seal was in commission.

Lord Chancellors.

Charles Christopher, Lord Cottenham, was in office on the accession of her majesty, and remained lord chancellor for four more years, when the ministry was changed, and

John Singleton, Lord Lyndhurst, was for the third time entrusted with the Great Seal on September 3, 1841, and kept it for nearly five years. The ministry being then again changed,

Charles Christopher, Lord Cottenham, was restored to the office on July 4, 1846. After four years

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enjoyment of it he resigned on June 19, 1850, having been advanced to the earldom of Cottenham on the first of the same month.

HENRY, LORD LANGDALE, M.R.,

SIR LANCELOT SHADWELL, V.C., and

SIR ROBERT MONSEY ROLFE, B.E., the lord commissioners then appointed, kept the Seal for less than a month, when it was transferred to

SIR THOMAS WILDE, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, on July 15, 1850, he being created on the same day Lord Truro. In a year and a half he gave way to

SIR EDWARD BURTENSHAW SUGDEN, who had been lord chancellor of Ireland, on February 27, 1852. On the next day he was ennobled with the title of Baron St. Leonard's, and remained in office only ten months; when

ROBERT MONSEY, LORD CRANWORTH, one of the lord justices of the Court of Appeal, and who had been a commissioner of the Great Seal, was on December 28, 1852, constituted lord chancellor. His tenure of office lasted for a little more than five years, when on a change of ministry

SIR FREDERICK THESIGER, who had before filled the office of attorney-general, was made lord chancellor on February 26, 1858, and was on the next day created Lord Chelmsford. In a year and four months another change took place, and

JOHN, LORD CAMPBELL, lord chief justice of the Queen's Bench, succeeded on June 18, 1859. On his death two years after,

SIR RICHARD BETHELL, the attorney-general, was promoted to this office on June 26, 1861, and has filled it, with the title of Lord Westbury, up to the present time.

Masters of the Rolls.

Henry, Lord Langdale, retained the office of master of the rolls for the first fourteen years of this reign; and on his resignation

Sir John Romilly, then attorney-general, was promoted to it on March 28, 1851. He has held it for the thirteen years that have since elapsed.

By one of the first acts of this reign (stat. 7 Will. IV. and 1 Vict. c. 46, passed on July 12, 1837) the whole of the Rolls Estate was vested in the crown, and the salary of 7000*l.*, granted under stat. 6 Geo. IV. c. 84, was secured to him in lieu of all fees and emoluments. But by an act, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 83, passed in August 1851, the said salary was reduced to 6000*l.* a year.

By the last mentioned statute we have already seen that the Queen was empowered to appoint two new judges, to be styled lord justices of the Court of Appeal in Chancery. They were to be barristers of fifteen years standing; and to take rank next after the lord chief baron of the Exchequer. Their salary was fixed at 6000*l.* a year each, with a retiring pension not exceeding 3750*l.* on the usual conditions.

Lord Justices of Appeal.

Sir James Lewis Knight-Bruce was the first appointed lord justice, on October 8, 1851. He still occupies the same place in the court.

Robert Monsey, Lord Cranworth, was the second, named on the same day. He was constituted lord chancellor at the close of the following year, and

Sir George James Turner succeeded him on January 10, 1853, and still holds the second place.

The present lord justices are—

Sir James Lewis Knight-Bruce, Sir George James Turner.

VICE-CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND.

SIR LANCELOT SHADWELL, who had held this office since 1827, retained it till his death on August 10, 1850.

When that event occurred the title of vice-chancellor of England was discontinued; and Sir Lancelot's successors were to take the same rank, to receive the same salary, and to be entitled to the same retiring allowance, as the vice-chancellors appointed under the before-mentioned statute of 1841. By that act two barristers of fifteen years' standing might be appointed by the Queen, each to be called vice-chancellor; with power to her majesty to appoint a successor on the resignation or death of the first named vice-chancellor, but not on that of the second named: each to sit in a separate court; and to take precedence next after the lord chief baron of the Exchequer. Their salaries were to be 5000*l.* a year; with an annuity not exceeding 3500*l.* for life on resignation after fifteen years' service or permanent infirmity.

Soon after the resignation of Sir James Wigram, the second named vice-chancellor, in 1850, another Act was passed, stat. 14 & 15 Vict. c. 4, enabling the crown to appoint a vice-chancellor in his place, but, under the expectation that the pressure of business was only temporary, it did not authorise the appointment of any successor to him.

When, however, the abolition of the office of master in Chancery, to be noticed presently, took place, and the duties of it were transferred to the vice-chancellors, it became necessary to make the second of the above vice-chancellors a permanent appointment, and by sect. 52 of the stat. 15 & 16 Vict. c. 80 (1852), authority was accordingly given for that purpose. All three now hold their offices under the general name of

VICE-CHANCELLORS.

V. 1841. Oct. 28.	James Lewis Knight-Bruce, James Wigram,	first vice-chancellors under 5 Vict. c. 5.

XIV.	1850. Nov. 2.	Robert Monsey Rolfe, vice L. Shadwell, *cr.* Dec. 1850, Lord Cranworth.
	1851. April 2.	George James Turner, vice James Wigram.
XV.	Oct. 20.	Richard Torin Kindersley, vice J. L. Knight-Bruce.
		James Parker, vice Lord Cranworth.
XVI.	1852. Sept. 20.	John Stuart, vice J. Parker.
	1853. Jan. 10.	William Page Wood, vice G. J. Turner.

The present vice-chancellors are

Sir Richard Torin Kindersley,

Sir John Stuart, Sir William Page Wood.

MASTERS IN CHANCERY.

Henry, Lord Langdale, M.R. - - -	1 to 14 Vict.
William George Adam, A. G. to April 1839 -	1 to 2 —
John E. Dowdeswell - - - -	1 to 14 —
Francis Cross - - - - -	1 to 2 —
William Wingfield - - - - -	1 to 13 —
James William Farrer - - - -	1 to 16 —
Robert, Lord Henley - - - -	1 to 4 —
Giffin Wilson - - - - -	1 to 11 —
George B. Roupell - - - - -	1 —
Henry Martin - - - - -	1 to 3 —
William Brougham - - - - -	1 to 16 —
Nassau William Senior - - - -	1 to 17 —
Andrew H. Lynch - - - - -	1 to 10 —
Samuel Duckworth - - - - -	2 to 11 —
William Russell, A. G. from April 1839 - -	2 to —
William Horne - - - - -	3 to 17 —
George Rose - - - - -	4 to 21 —
Richard Richards, an additional Master, on the transfer of the Equity business of the Court of Exchequer to the Court of Chancery - -	5 to 24 —
William H. Tinney - - - - -	11 to 24 —
Richard T. Kindersley, afterwards vice-chancellor -	11 to 15 —
John E. Blunt - - - - -	13 to 20 —
Joseph Humphry - - - - -	14 to 24 —
Sir John Romilly, M. R. - - - -	14 to —

Mr. Humphry was the last master appointed. In 1852, the ancient office of master in Chancery, after an existence of between seven and eight hundred years, during which it

had been the subject of grievous complaints under most of the intervening reigns, was boldly abolished. The business usually performed by the masters was transferred to the judges of the court and their chief clerks; and the change was considered by the suitors as most beneficial, in the expectation of a considerable diminution both of delay and expense. The stat. 15 & 16 Vict. c. 80, enacted that this alteration should commence on the first day of Michaelmas term, 1852, by the release of Mr. Farrer and Mr. Brougham from their duties; and it gave the lord chancellor power, from time to time, according to the state of the business before them, to release the other masters, in the order of their seniority of appointment; who were all secured their full salaries during life. The two last-remaining masters, Mr. Tinney and Mr. Humphry, received their release from Lord Chancellor Campbell on August 8, 1860.

Several other offices of the court of Chancery had been abolished ten years previously, and arrangements were made for the performance of the duties that had belonged to them. Among them were the six clerks, anciently called, "*Clerici de secundo gradu*," or perhaps "*Clerici de cursu*," who could boast of as high an antiquity as the masters. Part of their duty, or more properly of the sworn clerks under them, was the taxation of costs. To perform this duty, the stat. 5 & 6 Vict. c. 103 (1842), which enacted these changes, appointed six new officers, called "Taxing Masters," with a salary of 2000*l.* a year each; and to the chancellor was given, in case the business required an addition to their number, authority to increase them to nine.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

THOMAS, LORD DENMAN, who had held the office of lord chief justice from November 1832, resigned it in February 1850; and was succeeded by

JOHN, LORD CAMPBELL, who had for a short time been lord chancellor of Ireland, on March 6. He presided for above nine years, when he was made lord chancellor of Great Britain, and

SIR ALEXANDER JAMES EDMUND COCKBURN, Bart., was removed from the presidency of the court of Common Pleas to the head of this court on June 24, 1859; which he still retains.

JUSTICES OF THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

I.	1837. June.	Joseph Littledale.
		John Patteson.
		John Williams.
		John Taylor Coleridge.
IV.	1841. Feb.	William Wightman, vice J. Littledale.
X.	1846. Oct.	William Erle, vice J. Williams.
XV.	1852. Feb.	Charles Crompton, vice J. Patteson.
XXI.	1858. May 29.	Hugh Hill, vice J. T. Coleridge.
XXIII.	1859. June.	Colin Blackburn, vice W. Erle.
XXV.	1861. Dec. 3.	John Mellor, vice H. Hill.
XXVII.	1863. Dec. 18.	William Shee, vice W. Wightman.

The present judges of this court are
Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, Bart., chief justice,
Sir Charles Crompton, Sir John Mellor,
Sir Colin Blackburn, Sir William Shee.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE COMMON PLEAS.

SIR NICOLAS CONYNGHAM TINDAL continued to preside in this court for nine years in this reign, and then dying, was succeeded by

SIR THOMAS WILDE, the attorney-general, on July 7, 1846. At the end of four years he was advanced to the post of lord chancellor, with the title of Lord Truro, and

SIR JOHN JERVIS, also attorney-general, was appointed on July 15, 1850. His death occurred after little more than six years, when

SIR ALEXANDER JAMES EDMUND COCKBURN, the attorney-general, succeeded him on November 21, 1856; and after remaining here not quite three years, he was promoted to the head of the court of Queen's Bench, and

SIR WILLIAM ERLE, a judge of the Queen's Bench, became on June 24, 1859, lord chief justice of this court, over which he still presides.

JUDGES OF THE COMMON PLEAS.

I.	1837. June.	James Alan Park.
		John Vaughan.
		John Bernard Bosanquet.
		Thomas Coltman.
II.	1839. Jan. 9.	Thomas Erskine, vice J. A. Park.
III.	Nov.	William Henry Maule, vice J. Vaughan.
V.	1842. Jan.	Cresswell Cresswell, vice J. B. Bosanquet.
VIII.	1844. Nov.	William Erle, vice T. Erskine.
X.	1846. Oct.	Edward Vaughan Williams, vice W. Erle.
XIII.	1849. July.	Thomas Noon Talfourd, vice T. Coltman.
XVII.	1854. March.	Richard Budden Crowder, vice T. N. Talfourd.
XIX.	1855. July.	James Shaw Willes, vice W. H. Maule.
XXI.	1858. Jan.	John Bernard Byles, vice C. Cresswell.
XXIII.	1859. Dec. 14.	Henry Singer Keating, vice R. B. Crowder.

The present judges of the Common Pleas are
Sir William Erle, chief justice,
Sir Edward Vaughan Williams, Sir John Bernard Byles,
Sir James Shaw Willes, Sir Henry Singer Keating.

CHIEF BARONS OF THE EXCHEQUER.

JAMES, LORD ABINGER, retained the presidency of this court for nearly seven years of this reign. On his death

SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK, attorney-general, was appointed lord chief baron, on April 15, 1844, and holds the same rank at the present date.

Barons of the Exchequer.

I. 1837.	June.	James Parke.
		William Bolland.
		Edward Hall Alderson.
		John Gurney.
		George Bankes, cursitor baron.
1839.		William Henry Maule, vice W. Bolland.
	Nov.	Robert Monsey Rolfe, vice W. H. Maule.
1845.	Jan.	Thomas Joshua Platt, vice J. Gurney.
1850.	Nov. 6.	Samuel Martin, vice R. M. Rolfe.
1856.	Jan.	George William W. Bramwell, vice J. Parke.
	Nov. 3.	William Henry Watson, vice T. J. Platt.
1857.	Feb. 12.	William Fry Channell, vice E. H. Alderson.
1860.	April 13.	James Plaisted Wilde, vice W. H. Watson.
1863.	Oct. 2.	Gillery Pigott, vice J. P. Wilde.

The existing barons are

Sir Frederick Pollock, chief baron,
Sir Samuel Martin, Sir George Wm. W. Bramwell,
Sir William Fry Channell, Sir Gillery Pigott.

On the death of Cursitor Baron Bankes, in July 1856, an Act was passed (stat. 19 & 20 Vict. c. 86), abolishing the office, and enacting that any act which it had been his duty to execute, might in future be performed by any baron of the coif or officer of the court, as the chief baron should direct. Almost the only remaining duty which devolved on the cursitor baron, after the various alterations that had taken place in former reigns in the mode of accounting in the Exchequer, was the formal Michaelmas solemnity of notifying in the court of Exchequer the sovereign's sanction to the election of the sheriffs of London, and witnessing the attendant ceremonies of counting the hobnails and chopping the fagots as rent service to the crown. These formalities are now performed before the queen's remembrancer, in his office instead of in the court itself.

In the court of Exchequer there are two barristers, called the post-man and the tub-man; the offices being of great antiquity, but of their origin I have not been able to trace any account. They are so named from the places they occupy in the court; the post-man having his "post" in a seat on the left extremity of the first row of the outer bar, (the right of the bench); and the tub-man being seated in a box or "tub," on the right extremity. They are always members of the outer bar, and are nominated by the lord chief baron by word of mouth in open court, but have no rank or privilege beyond its precincts. In the court itself they have preaudience before all other barristers, Her Majesty's attorney-general not excepted; the post-man in all common law business, and the tub-man in all equity and revenue business. When the chancellor of the Exchequer, who, in default of a lord treasurer, is the senior judge of the equity side of the court, takes his oaths and his seat on appointment, he always calls upon the tub-man to make a motion. Even in the present day the appointments are considered of some degree of importance, and they have been held by several of our judges.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

A.R.	A.D.	LORD CHANCELLORS.	MASTERS OF THE ROLLS.	LORD JUSTICES OF APPEAL.		VICE CHANCELLORS.		
1	*1837. June*	*Charles Christopher, Lord Cottenham*	*Henry, Lord Langdale*			Lancelot Shadwell		
5	1841. Sept. 3.	John Singleton, Lord Lyndhurst	—			—		
	Oct. 8.	—	—			—	James L. Knight Bruce	James Wigram.
10	1846. July 4.	Lord Cottenham	—			—	—	—
13	1850. June 19.	Lord Langdale, Sir L. Shadwell, Sir R. M. Rolfe (*Commissioners.*)	—			—	—	—
14	July 15.	Thomas, Lord Truro	—			—	—	—
	Nov. 2.	—	—			Robt. M. Rolfe, Lord Cranworth	—	*resigned.*
	1851. March 28.	—	John Romilly			—	—	George J. Turner.
15	Oct. 8.	—	—	James L. Knight Bruce	Lord Cranworth	Rich. Torin Kindersley	James Parker	—
	1852 Feb. 27.	Edward Burtenshaw, Lord St. Leonards	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Sept. 20.	—	—	—	—	—	John Stuart	—
	Dec. 28.	Lord Cranworth	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1853. Jan. 10.	—	—	—	George J. Turner	—	—	William Page Wood.
21	1858. Feb. 26.	Frederick, Lord Chelmsford	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	1859. June 18.	John, Lord Campbell	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	1861. June 26.	Rich., Lord Westbury	—	—	—	—	—	—

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

A.R.	A D.	CHIEF JUSTICES.	JUDGES OF THE QUEEN'S BENCH.			
1	1837. June	Thomas, Lord Denman	Joseph Littledale	John Patteson	John Williams	John T. Coleridge.
4	1841. Feb.	—	William Wightman	—	—	—
10	1846. Oct.	—	—	—	William Erle	—
13	1850. March 6.	John, Lord Campbell	—	—	—	—
15	1852. Feb.	—	—	Charles Crompton	—	—
21	1858. May 29.	—	—	—	—	Hugh Hill.
22	1859. June 24.	Sir Alexander J. E. Cockburn, Bart.	—	—	Colin Blackburn	—
25	1861. Dec. 3.	—	—	—	—	John Mellor
27	1863. Dec. 18.	—	William Shee	—	—	—

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

A.R.	A.D.	CHIEF JUSTICES.	JUDGES OF THE COMMON PLEAS.			
1	1837. June	Sir Nicholas C. Tindal	James Alan Park	John Vaughan	John B. Bosanquet	Thomas Coltman.
2	1839. Jan. 9.	—	Thomas Erskine	—	—	—
3	Nov.	—	—	William H. Maule	—	—
5	1842. Jan.	—	—	—	Cresswell Cresswell	—
8	1844. Nov.	—	William Erle	—	—	—
10	1846. July 7.	Sir Thomas Wilde	—	—	—	—
	Oct.	—	Edw. Vaughan Williams	—	—	—
13	1849. July	—	—	—	—	—
14	1850. July 15.	Sir John Jervis	—	—	—	Thos. Noon Talfourd.
17	1854. March	—	—	—	—	—
19	1855. July	—	—	James Shaw Willes	—	Richard B. Crowder.
20	1856. Nov. 21.	Sir Alexander J. E. Cockburn	—	—	—	—
21	1858. Jan.	—	—	—	John B. Byles	"
23	1859. June 24.	Sir William Erle	—	—	—	—
	Dec. 14.	—	—	—	—	Henry S. Keating.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

A.R.	A.D.	CHIEF BARONS.	BARONS OF THE EXCHEQUER.			
1	1837. June	James, Lord Abinger	James Parke	William Bolland	Edward H. Alderson	John Gurney
2	1839. Jan.	—		William H. Maule	—	—
3	Nov. 5.	—	—	Robert M. Rolfe	—	—
7	1844. April 15.	Sir Frederick Pollock	—	—	—	—
8	1845. Jan.	—	—	—	—	Thomas J. Platt.
14	1850. Nov. 6.	—	—	Samuel Martin	—	—
19	1856. Jan.	—	George W. W. Bramwell	—	—	—
20	Nov. 3.	—	—	—	—	William H. Watson.
	1857. Feb. 12.	—	—	—	William F. Channell	—
23	1860. April 13.	—	—	—	—	James P. Wilde.
27	1863. Oct. 2.	—	—	—	—	Gillery Pigott.

George Bankes was Cursitor Baron till his death in July 1856 when the office was abolished.

Attorney-Generals.

I.	1837. June.	Sir John Campbell, made lord chancellor of Ireland.
V.	1841. July 3.	Sir Thomas Wilde, resigned.
	Sept. 6.	Sir Frederick Pollock, made Ch. B. E.
VII.	1844. April 15.	Sir William Webb Follett, died, 1845.
IX.	1845. June 29.	Sir Frederick Thesiger, resigned.
X.	1846. July 2.	Sir Thomas Wilde, made Ch. C. P.
	7.	Sir John Jervis, made Ch. C. P.
XIV.	1850. July 11.	Sir John Romilly, made M. R.
	1851. March 28.	Sir Alexander J. E. Cockburn, resigned.
XV.	1852. Feb. 27.	Sir Frederick Thesiger, resigned.
XVI.	Dec. 28.	Sir Alexander J. E. Cockburn, made Ch. C. P.
XX.	1856. Nov.	Sir Richard Bethell, resigned.
XXI.	1858. Feb. 26.	Sir Fitzroy Kelly, resigned.
XXII.	1859. June 18.	Sir Richard Bethell, made lord chancellor.
XXV.	1861. June 27.	Sir William Atherton, resigned.
XXVII.	1863. Oct. 2.	Sir Roundell Palmer.

Solicitor-Generals.

I.	1837. June.	Sir Robert M. Rolfe, made B. E.
III.	1839. Dec. 2.	Sir Thomas Wilde, made attorney-general.
V.	1841. Sept. 6.	Sir William Webb Follett, made attorney-general.
VII.	1844. April 15.	Sir Frederick Thesiger, made attorney-general.
IX.	1845. July.	Sir Fitzroy Kelly, resigned.
X.	1846. July 4.	Sir John Jervis, made attorney-general.
	7.	Sir David Dundas, resigned.
XI.	1848. March.	Sir John Romilly, made attorney-general.
XIV.	1850. July 11.	Sir Alexander J. E. Cockburn, made attorney-general.
	1851. March 28.	Sir William Page Wood, resigned.
XV.	1852. Feb. 27.	Sir Fitzroy Kelly, resigned.
XVI.	Dec. 28.	Sir Richard Bethell, made attorney-general.
XX.	1856. Nov.	Hon. James Stuart Wortley, resigned.
	1857. May.	Sir Henry Singer Keating, resigned.
XXI.	1858. Feb. 26.	Sir Hugh M'Calmont Cairns, resigned.
XXII.	1859. June 18.	Sir H. S. Keating, made Just. C. P.
XXIII.	Dec. 16.	Sir William Atherton, made attorney-general.
XXV.	1861. June 28.	Sir Roundell Palmer, made attorney-general.
XXVII.	1863. Oct. 2.	Sir Robert Pollett Collier.

SERJEANTS AT LAW.

The Inn of Court is noted by the added initial; and an asterisk is placed before those who became judges.

II. 1839. *Hon. Thomas Erskine (L.)
Motto, "Judicium parium."
*William Henry Maule (L.)
Motto, "Suum cuique."
*Robert Monsey Rolfe (L.)
Motto, "Suaviter et fortiter."

III. 1840. J. Manning (L.) *W. Shee (L.)
J. Halcomb (I.) D. C. Wrangham (G.)
*W. F. Channell (I.)
Motto, "Honos nomenque manebunt."
W. Glover (M.)
Motto, "Regina et lege gaudet serviens."
S. Gaselee (I.)
Motto, "Nec temerè nec timidè."

IV. 1841. *William Wightman (L.)
Motto, "Æquam servare mentem."
J. V. Thomson (L.)
Motto, "Nec ultra, nec citra."

V. 1842. *Cresswell Cresswell (I.)
Motto, "Leges, juraque."
F. J. Murphy (L.)
Motto, "Incidere ludum."
H. G. Jones.
Motto, "Bene volens."
A. S. Dowling.
Motto, "Onus allexit."

VI. 1843. N. R. Clarke.
Motto, "Sapiens qui assiduus."
*J. B. Byles (I.)
Motto, "Metuit secundus."

VII. 1844. *Frederick Pollock (I.)
B. Bellasis (M.) J. A. Kinglake (L.)
C. E. Jones (M.)
Motto, "Paribus legibus."
*W. Erle (M.)
Motto, "Tenax justitiæ."

VIII. 1845. *T. J. Platt (I.)
Motto, "Labor et fides."
R. Allen (G.)
Motto, "Hic per tot casus."

E. S. Bain (M.)
Motto, "A Deo et reginâ."
C. Wilkins (I.)
Motto, "Non quo, sed quomodo."

X. 1846. *Edward Vaughan Williams (L.)
Motto, "Legum servi et liberi."

XI. 1848. A. Wallinger (M.)
Motto, "Quid, quandoque deceat."

XIV. 1850. *John Jervis (M.)
Motto, "Venale nec auro."
*S. Martin (M.)
Motto, "Labore."
R. Miller (M.)
Motto, "Honeste niti."
*John, Lord Campbell (L.)
Motto, "Justitiæ tenax."

XV. 1852. *C. Crompton (I.)
Motto, "Quære verum."
R. Thomas (M.) R. Matthews (M.)
Motto, "Hoc age."

XVII. 1854. *R. B. Crowder (M.)
Motto, "Lex omnibus una."
G. Atkinson (I.)

XIX. 1855. *J. S. Willes (I.)
H. W. Woolrych (L.)
Motto, "Leges, juraque."

1856. G. Hayes (M.) M. L. Wells (M.)
*G. Piggott (M.)
Motto, "Cedant arma togæ."
W. Ballantine (I.) J. H. Parry (M.)
Motto of former, "Jacta est alea."
Motto of latter, "Spe et fide."
*G. W. W. Bramwell (L.)
Motto, "Diligenter."
*W. H. Watson (L.)
Motto, "Militavi."
*A. J. E. Cockburn (M.)
Motto, "Fiat justitia."

XXI. 1858. C. Petersdorf (I.)
Motto, "Nec mora, nec requies."
J. Cross (G.)
Motto, "In cruce fido."
J. Tozer (L.)
Motto, "Et tenuï telas discreverat auro."

W. Payne (G.)
Motto, "Reverentia legum."
*H. Hill (M.)
Motto, "Nil nisi cruce."
XXIII. 1859. *C. Blackburn (I.)
Peter Burke (I.)
Motto, "Veritas et judicium."
*H. S. Keating (I.)
Motto, "Fortitudine et constantia."
1860. *J. P. Wilde (I.)
Motto, "Veritas victrix."
XXIV. 1861. T. Wheeler (I.)
Motto, "Non sine labore."
XXV. *J. Mellor (I.)
Motto, "Lex ratione probata."
XXVII. 1864. A. Pulling (I.)
Motto, "Jura servare."
J. Simon (M.)
Motto, "In consilio justorum."
H. T. Atkinson (M.)
Motto, "Vincit qui patitur."

QUEEN'S SERJEANTS.

1846. *T. N. Talfourd (M.) J. Manning (L.)
1857. D. C. Wrangham (G.) *W. Shee (L.)
*J. B. Byles (I.)

No sooner had the queen come to the throne than the serjeants stirred themselves to restore their ancient rights and privileges. The queen's serjeants, none of whom had taken rank under the late king's warrant, having already had precedence, presented a petition to her majesty, praying that the legality and expedience of the said warrant might be duly investigated. This petition was referred to the Privy Council, before whom the question was solemnly argued in January 1839. No attempt was made by the crown lawyers to justify the legality or the expediency of the warrant, the issuing of which was admitted to be beyond the prerogative of the crown. The Privy Council, not deeming it necessary

to pronounce any judgment, the serjeants in the following November brought the matter before the court of Common Pleas, moving that the warrant should be treated as a nullity, and that the serjeants only should be heard in that court as of old. The judges at the end of Hilary term, 1840, pronounced their decision in accordance with the motion. The immediate consequence was, that five gentlemen were invested with the degree, who selected for their rings the happy and seemingly appropriate motto,

"Honos nomenque manebunt."

The triumph of the serjeants was short-lived. Their power and monopoly were doomed to destruction; and that which could resist royal authority was obliged to succumb to parliamentary enactment. Within seven years after King William's warrant was declared a nullity, the change which it failed in effecting was accomplished by stat. 9 and 10 Vict. c. 54, passed August 18, 1846; by virtue of which all barristers have equal rights and privileges of practising and pleading in the court of Common Pleas with the serjeants. Few therefore, in the eighteen years that have since passed, have taken the old and honoured degree, except for the purpose of being raised to the judicial bench; feeling that it is now little more than a title, the precedence of those who hold it, unless under a special patent, being subject to variation by every new appointment of a queen's counsel. No batches of serjeants are now made as of old, adopting one motto and providing one feast; but it has lately become the practice for each new serjeant, even when two or three are appointed at one time, to attach a separate motto to his ring. Until the present reign, indeed until the present year (1864), the serjeants who had not a patent of precedence sat during term in the outer bar of the queen's bench with the other barristers, but in May last, by an order of the court, they

received the privilege of sitting within the bar with the queen's counsel as well in term as in vacation.

QUEEN'S COUNSEL.

Including those who have Patents of Precedency.

John Adams (serjeant).
Jesse Addams (Dr.)
J. W. Alexander.
R. Allen (serjeant).
R. P. Amphlett.
T. O. Anderdon.
T. Andrews (serjeant).
Richard Armstrong.
Robert B. Armstrong.
J. B. Aspinall.
W. Atherton.
C. Austin.
J. Bacon.
R. Baggallay.
H. R. Bagshaw.
J. Baily.
M. T. Baines.
J. T. Ball.
W. Ballantine (serjeant).
E. Bazalgette.
R. Bethell.
— Bird.
H. Bliss.
G. Boden.
C. C. Bompas (serjeant).
W. Bovill.
G. W. Bramwell.
W. B. Brett.
J. St. G. Burke.
G. M. Butt.
Hugh McC. Cairns.
F. Calvert.
James Campbell.
M. Chambers.
T. Chambers.
T. Chandless.
W. F. Channell (serjeant).
A. Cleasby.
A. J. E. Cockburn.
H. W. Cole.
J. D. Coleridge.
R. P. Collier.
W. A. Collins.
W. H. Cooke.
W. Coulson.
R. D. Craig.
W. T. S. Daniel.
J. P. Deane (Dr.)
— Denison.
G. Denman.
W. Dugmore.
D. Dundas.
W. Elmsley.
P. Erle.
W. Field.
J. Fleming.
B. S. Follett.
W. Forsyth.
G. M. Giffard.
S. Girdlestone.
W. B. Glasse.
R. Godson.
F. H. Goldsmith.
E. Goulburn (serjeant).
T. C. Granger.
J. Gray.
C. S. Greaves.
T. W. Green.
J. Greenwood.
W. R. Grove.
Russell Gurney.
C. J. Hargreave.
H. Hawkins.
G. Hayes (serjeant).

W. G. Hayter.
A. Hayward.
T. E. Headlam.
R. C. Hildyard.
Hugh Hill.
W. M. Hindmarsh.
A. Hobhouse.
J. H. Hodgson.
J. R. Hope.
J. W. Huddlestone.
C. A. Hoggins.
L. C. Humfrey.
Edward James.
Edwin James.
W. M. James.
R. Ingham.
J. J. Johnson.
J. B. Karslake.
D. D. Keane.
H. T. Keating.
J. R. Kenyon.
J. A. Kinglake(serjeant).
C. J. Knowles.
J. H. Roe.
J. Lee (Dr.)
W. Lee.
G. Lewin.
W. D. Lewis.
A. F. O. Liddell.
E. J. Lloyd.
G. Loch.
J. Locke.
W. L. Lowndes.
E. Ludlow (serjeant).
R. Lush.
K. Macaulay.
J. F. Macqueen.
R. Malins.
H. Manisty.
J. Manning (serjeant).
S. Martin.
W. Mathews.
G. Mellish.
J. Mellor.
H. A. Merewether.
H. Mills.
J. Monk.
P. F. O'Malley.
J. Osborne.
W. Overend.
J. H. Palmer.
R. Palmer.
J. Parker.
K. S. Parker.
J. B. Parry.
J. H. Parry (serjeant).
R. Pashley.
B. Peacock.
J. G. Phillimore.
R. J. Phillimore (Dr.)
T. Phinn.
C. Phipps.
J. W. Phipson.
P. A. Pickering.
G. Pigott (serjeant).
J. J. Powell.
D. Power.
M. Prendergast.
E. P. Price.
T. Purvis.
G. Richards.
R. V. Richards.
B. B. H. Rodwell.
J. A. Roebuck.
J. Rolt.
J. Romilly.
R. P. Roupell.
W. C. Rowe.
J. Russell.
C. J. Selwyn.
W. D. Seymour.
J. Shapter.
S. Sharpe.
W. Shee (serjeant).
A. M. Skinner.
F. W. Slade.
J. W. Smith.
M. Smith.

T. Southgate.
A. J. Stephens.
H. Storks (serjeant).
J. Stuart.
J. C. Talbot.
T. N. Talfourd (serjeant).
J. G. Teed.
S. Temple.
S. B. Toller.
W. C. Townsend.
G. J. Turner.
T. Twiss (Dr.)
G. S. Venables.
J. Walker.
H. Walpole.
S. Warren.
W. H. Watson.
W. Whately.
C. H. Whitehurst.
C. J. Whitmore.
L. T. Wigram.
E. Wilbraham.
J. P. Wilde.
C. Wilkins (serjeant).
J. W. Willcock.
G. Willmore.
W. P. Wood.
C. Wordsworth.
J. A. S. Wortley.
D. C. Wrangham (serjeant).

Westminster Hall was visited on October 18, 1841, with an inundation from the waters of the Thames, similar to that which occurred in the reign of George II., a century before. But as the courts were not sitting at that season, the lawyers were not frightened from their propriety as in the former instance.

In 1845 a commission was issued to several of the more experienced judges and legal celebrities to inquire as to the expediency of altering the circuits. Except an occasional winter assize, it was not till last year (1863) that the recommendations in their report were adopted. An Act of Parliament was then passed, under which an Order in Council was issued on December 8, 1863, taking away the county of York from the Northern circuit, and annexing it to the Midland circuit, from which the counties of Northampton, Leicester and Rutland were taken away, and annexed to the Norfolk circuit.

In May 1854, a commission was issued with Vice-chancellor Sir W. Page Wood at the head of it, to inquire into the arrangement of the Inns of Court and Chancery for promoting the study of the law and jurisprudence and securing a sound education to the students. A report was

made in August 1855, recording the evidence received from the various officers of the different Inns. That given by some of the authorities as to the history of their different establishments, particularly of the Inner and Middle Temples, is as fanciful and unfounded, as might be expected from gentlemen, however learned in the law, who have not troubled themselves about antiquarian subjects, and therefore have merely repeated the old mistakes. This evidence has been already noticed in a previous volume of this work.[1]

The report gave a very favourable account of the state of the principal societies; and of the examinations and attendance on lectures required in each of them. The four Inns of Court have during the last year (1863) conjointly promulgated some excellent regulations as to the admission of students to their respective societies, and the preparation necessary for their call to the bar. These, with the rewards and honours offered to the most deserving candidates, form a ground for hoping that the future generation of lawyers will, like their predecessors, still deserve to be designated a "learned body."

LINCOLN'S INN.—The old hall of this society being found insufficient for the accommodation of the increased number of members, both barristers and students, it was resolved to erect a new edifice, and a great part of the gardens was selected for the purpose, abutting on Lincoln's Inn fields. The first stone was laid on April 20, 1843, by Vice-chancellor Sir James Lewis Knight-Bruce, the treasurer of the Inn, who impressively addressed the numerous assembly who attended the ceremonial. The old hall was destined at that time for the library. A brass plate with the following inscription in old English characters was deposited with the usual coins:

[1] Vol. v. 22, 24–27. See also the History of the Inns, in vol. iv. and subsequent volumes.

"Stet Lapis, Arboribus nudo defixus in Horto,
Fundamen pulchræ Tempus in omne Domûs.
Aula vetus Lites et Legum Ænigmata servet,
Ipsa nova exorior nobilitanda coquo.
XII Cal. Maii. MDCCCXLIII.

This inscription was thus humorously translated by Sir George Rose:

The trees of yore
Are seen no more,
Unshaded now the garden lies;
May the red bricks
Which here we fix
Be lasting as our equities.

The olden dome
With musty tome
Of law and litigation suits:
In *this* we look
For a better Cook
Than he who wrote the 'Institutes.'"

The new hall took two years in building, at a cost, including furniture and fittings, of about 88,000*l.* The architect, Mr. Philip Hardwicke, adopted the Tudor style of architecture, and produced a most beautiful and striking edifice. Its opening on October 30, 1845, was honoured with the presence of her Majesty; a compliment highly appreciated, as no royal visit had been paid to Lincoln's Inn since King Charles II. attended Sir Francis Goodrich the reader's festival in 1671. A most august ceremony followed, in which the Queen and the late Prince Consort and several noblemen in their suite entered their names in the admission book of the society, and a splendid entertainment was provided, of which her Majesty partook in the presence of the assembled members. One of the greatest gratifications enjoyed by the latter was the hearty burst of genuine laughter in which her Majesty could not help indulging on the first sight of the long ranks of be-gowned and be-wigged

old barristers giving unrestrained expression to their exuberant loyalty, as if they were so many boys. The Queen showed her satisfaction by drinking to the "Prosperity of the Honourable Society," and by knighting its treasurer, Sir J. A. Francis Simpkinson. A few days afterwards Prince Albert was called both to the bar and the bench, and in the latter character he joined his new colleagues on the grand day of the following Trinity term.

The hall subsequently was decorated by a fresco painting which occupies the whole end above the benchers' table. Its design is the "School of Legislation," introducing all the great early law-givers from Moses to Edward I. It was executed by Mr. George Frederick Watts, who offered to undertake it at no other expense to the society than that of material, scaffolding, &c. On its completion, after six years' labour, the society, not to be outdone in generosity, entertained the artist at dinner in April 1860, and presented him with a very beautiful and valuable silver cup; under the cover of which was a purse containing five hundred new sovereigns.

The old hall, in which the society formerly dined and the lord chancellor held his sittings, is now divided into two courts, one of which is appropriated to the lord chancellor, and the other to the lords justices of Appeal.

THE TEMPLE.—The two societies, for whose religious services the Temple Church is appropriated, having resolved upon its restoration, devoted a very large sum of money for the purpose, sparing no expense to restore its former magnificence. On its completion in 1843 it was visited by the Queen Dowager, being the only queen who had entered the precincts of the Temple since the days of Elizabeth. A few days afterwards the Duke of Cambridge and other members of the royal family attended divine service in the church: and both of the august parties expressed the highest admiration

at the taste and splendour with which the revival had been effected.

At the end of twenty years further improvements were undertaken; and several of the surrounding chambers were suppressed in order to isolate the church; so that it can now be viewed in all its original beauty.

INNER TEMPLE.—Most of the Inns of Court have been complimented in this reign by the visits of royalty. In July 1843 the late King of Hanover, the queen's uncle, was entertained with a magnificent banquet in the hall of this society, under the presidency of Sir Charles Wetherell, the senior bencher, and in the presence of a large party of noble and learned personages.

MIDDLE TEMPLE.—On the visit of the royal personages in May 1843 to view the restoration of the church they partook of a dejeuner in this hall; and when the new library was finished, its opening was inaugurated by the heir-apparent to the throne.

More extended accommodation for the students being required to pursue the studies rendered necessary by the greater stringency of examinations lately adopted to secure a competent knowledge in the candidates for the bar, the benchers generously determined to erect an entirely new library. The spot they selected was the west end of their gardens; and the erection is in the Gothic style, in dimensions and arrangements well adapted to the purpose. The first stone was laid in 1858, and it took three years in building, at a cost of about 13,000*l*. On its completion His Royal Highness the young Prince of Wales having complied with the request to preside at its opening, the most splendid preparations were made to do honour to this his first appearance on a public occasion. On November 1, 1861, the prince having first undergone the formalities of being admitted a member of the Inn, of being called to the bar, and

of being elected a bencher, headed a solemn procession from the hall to the new library, under a covered way erected for the purpose, where the treasurer, J. Anderson, Esq., Q.C., read to him a loyal and affectionate address, which he answered with great grace and propriety. Having declared the library to be open, he proceeded thence to the Temple Church, where a special choral service was performed. On its termination he partook of a magnificent banquet in the splendid hall of the society, and charmed the assembled company with his affability and gracefulness. In the course of the entertainment he rose, and wishing prosperity to the profession gave as a toast, "Domus." Every member of the Inn joined in the ceremony and partook of the entertainment; and numerous were the guests invited, including the lord chancellor and all the judges. Those who could not be accommodated in the hall, were provided for in a handsome marquee, which covered the whole area of Fountain Court. The enthusiasm with which the prince was greeted was gratifying to the feelings of all, and he must have experienced on his departure from the hall a solid satisfaction in the devoted loyalty he witnessed both to him and his royal mother. The day terminated with a brilliant conversazione in the library.

CLEMENT'S INN.—In the report of the commissioners in 1855, it is stated that the Inn then consisted of a principal, eight antients, and only six commoners; all solicitors; and that the chambers are their property, vested in the names of twelve trustees.

LYON'S INN.—The same report mentions that this Inn was private property belonging to two individuals called antients, who had by degrees purchased all the chambers, subject to an annual rent of 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* payable to the Inner Temple; that the hall was then let to debating societies, &c., and that the chambers were let out to the profit of the pro-

prietors. As might be expected from its decayed condition both in substance and respectability, within eight years the "Inn" has been entirely demolished, and from its ashes is about to arise a giant "Hotel," one of those speculations now loading the newspapers, by which London professes to provide accommodation for all the country.

NEW INN.—Here by the report of 1855 it appears that the readings from the Middle Temple ceased in 1846: that, though by the constitution there ought to be four tables, namely, the head table, for the treasurer and antients; the round table; the first mess; and the long table; there are practically only two tables—the antients' table and the round table—and that the members are principally attorneys.

BARNARD'S INN.—In the same report it is stated that in 1855 there were a principal, nine antients and five companions belonging to this house, all of them being solicitors or clerks in court; and that, according to the belief of the witness, no reader had come from Gray's Inn for 200 years.

STAPLE INN.—The limited number of antients in this house is twelve; but in 1855 there were only eight; and the number of juniors did not exceed a dozen; all of whom must be attorneys. The witness considered that the house had no connection with any Inn of Court, except that the antients are asked to breakfast in Gray's Inn, when a member of that body is called serjeant. Another witness says that for the sixty years he remembers the Inn there has been no reader sent from Gray's Inn.

By a most important act passed in the year 1843, stat. 6 & 7 Vict. c. 83, the former acts relating to attorneys and solicitors, extending to the inconvenient number of thirty-one, were repealed, and the various provisions in them were consolidated or amended. The examination into the legal fitness and capacity of the candidates for admission was duly regulated; and their rights and responsibilities when admitted

fully declared. A new officer was also established by the act, called the registrar of attorneys and solicitors, by whom an alphabetical roll of those admitted and entitled to practise was to be kept. The duties of this office were in the first instance to be executed by the Incorporated Law Society, unless and until the three chiefs of the courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, with the master of the Rolls, should appoint any other person in the place of the said society; a power which they have not deemed it necessary, and which they are not likely, to exercise, while the society's functions are so effectively performed as at present.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES

OF

THE JUDGES UNDER THE REIGN OF VICTORIA.

ABINGER, LORD. *See* J. SCARLETT.

ALDERSON, EDWARD HALL.

B. E. 1837.

See under the Reign of William IV.

THE first additional judge in the Common Pleas under the new act passed at the commencement of the reign of William IV. was Edward Hall Alderson, whose success as a barrister had long pointed him out for promotion. His father, Robert Alderson, Esq., was an eminent member of the same profession, recorder of Norwich, Ipswich, and Yarmouth, and his mother, who died while he was yet an infant, was the daughter of Samuel Hurry, Esq., of the latter place. He was born there on September 11, 1787, and, after spending a short time at Scarning School near Dereham, where Lord Thurlow commenced his education, and trying the Charterhouse, where his health failed him, he was removed to the Grammar School of Bury St. Edmunds, and subsequently had the advantage of the private tuition of Dr. Maltby, afterwards Bishop of Durham. His progress was so great and his intelligence so marked, that the highest expectations were formed of his college career; and so self-conscious was he of his own talents and acquirements, that he afterwards

acknowledged that if anyone had offered him on entering the university the place of *second* wrangler, he would at once have refused it. Thus well prepared he entered Caius College, Cambridge, in 1805, and by his indomitable perseverance and extraordinary genius he not only achieved the success his friends had prophesied, but exceeded his own prognostications, obtaining, besides the anticipated place of senior wrangler, the additional distinction of first Smith's prizeman and senior medallist, the highest honours which his university could give both in classics and mathematics, and a triple glory which few had previously obtained. During his progress through the university he also gained Sir Thomas Browne's medal for the best Greek and Latin epigrams, and the members' prize for the Latin Essay. In 1809 he took his degree as bachelor and in 1812 that of master of arts, and as a natural consequence of his brilliant success was elected fellow of his college.

Having entered the Inner Temple he became a pupil of Mr. Chitty, and in 1811 was called to the bar. He selected the Northern circuit and York sessions, his family having originally belonged to that district, where, his Cambridge character preceding him, he was welcomed by Mr. Brougham and the other eminent members of the bar. At Manchester he received his "Soup Ticket," as the brief, which it is the custom there to give to every young barrister, is called, and gradually got a fair share of business, so that he had no cause to complain of neglect at the outset of his career. In 1817 on the termination of the Reports of Maule and Selwyn, he joined with Mr. Barnewall in their continuation for the five succeeding years, when the demands of business being greatly increased both at Westminster and on circuit he felt obliged to relinquish that employment to Mr. (afterwards Justice) Cresswell. In 1823 he married Georgina, daughter of the Rev. Edward Drewe of Broadhembury, Devonshire.

He thence went on with rapid strides, and with such increase of employment and reputation that in 1828 he was appointed one of the commissioners for the amendment of the law. So much in demand were his services on the circuit that he was engaged in almost every important cause, being frequently leader, and as he himself described his position, "Heir-apparent to the crown, upon the departure of the present holders." At this time the act before referred to was passed, and though he never had a silk gown, nor the advantage of a seat in parliament, he was at once selected from the outer bar for his acknowledged ability, as one of the three judges then added to the old number of twelve. He was first placed in the Common Pleas in November 1830, receiving of course the honour of knighthood. He remained in that court three years and three months, and was then, in February 1834, removed with his own consent to the Exchequer, where he performed the double duties on the equity and common law side till the former was transferred into Chancery by an enactment in 1841.

The only fault that has been found with him as a judge arose from the quickness of insight into the questions before him, which sometimes led him into too rapid a judgment of their real merits, producing a degree of impatience against those whose duty it was to argue against his preconceived opinions. Yet notwithstanding this failing he was in the main a popular judge, especially with juries; and while sitting in Banco he had much influence in the decisions of the court. His reasoning in the latter was deep, solid, and acute; and his relish of fun and his occasional witticisms on the bench no doubt made him a general favourite at Nisi Prius. Even in Banco he could not always refrain. Once a counsel on applying for a nolle prosequi, pronounced the penultimate syllable long; "Stop, sir," said the baron, "consider that this is the last day of term, and don't make things

unnecessarily long." At an assize town a juryman said to the clerk who was administering the oath to him, "Speak up, I cannot hear what you say." The baron asked him if he was deaf, and on the juryman answering "Yes, with one ear," replied "Well then you may leave the box, for it is necessary that jurymen should *hear both sides.*"

With all this spirit of drollery, he was essentially of a serious and religious disposition; cordially loved in his private life, and highly esteemed and respected by the bar. He employed his leisure in the renewal of his early studies, and was himself a graceful poet. Several of his fugitive pieces, some of which are addressed to his literary cousin and frequent correspondent, Mrs. Opie, are introduced into an interesting memoir of his life, published by his son soon after his death. That event occurred on January 27, 1857, in his seventieth year, when he had been on the bench more than six and twenty years. His remains lie in the churchyard of Risby near Bury, his brother's living.[1]

BANKES, GEORGE.

CURS. B. E. 1837.

See under the Reigns of George IV. and William IV.

ON the death of Francis Maseres, Esq., who had held the office of cursitor baron for above fifty years, George Bankes, Esq., was appointed his successor on July 6th, 1824. He was the lineal descendant of the great chief justice of Charles I., who spelled his name without the penultimate letter e. The cursitor baron was the third son of Henry Bankes, Esq., of Kingston Hall, Dorsetshire, who represented Corfe Castle from 1780 to 1826, and then was elected member for the county till 1831. His mother was Frances daughter of William Woodley, Esq., governor of the Lee-

[1] Selections from the Charges, &c., of Baron Alderson (1858).

ward Islands. He was a member of Trinity Hall in the University of Cambridge, and studied the law at first at Lincoln's Inn and then at the Inner Temple, by which society he was called to the bar in April 1815. Before receiving the appointment of cursitor baron he had had little opportunity to acquire any eminence in the profession. He continued to perform the duties of his office, which at last consisted of little more than joining in the Michaelmas solemnities of the sheriffalty of London, till his death in 1856, having held the position of judge advocate general during the short administration of Lord Derby in 1852. No one was appointed to succeed him as cursitor baron, and the office was immediately abolished.

Succeeding eventually by the death of his brother to the family estates, he was chosen member for the county of Dorset, which he represented till his death; and was further honoured by being placed on the Privy Council. He died on July 6, 1856, leaving issue by his wife Georgina Charlotte, daughter and heir of Admiral Edmund Charles Nugent.

BETHELL, RICHARD, LORD WESTBURY.

LORD CHANC. 1861.

RICHARD BETHELL, Baron Westbury, is the present lord high chancellor of Great Britain, having held the Great Seal since 1861, and having previously filled in succession the two crown offices of solicitor and attorney-general. He was born at Bradford in Wiltshire, on June 30, 1800, and his father, Dr. Richard Bethell, who was a descendant from the old Welsh family of Ap-Ithell, practised as a physician at Bristol. From Bristol Grammar School he proceeded at the age of fourteen to Wadham College, Oxford, of which he was afterwards elected fellow, having distinguished himself by attaining a place in the first class in classics, and in the

second class in mathematics. He took his B.A. degree when only eighteen, and then became for some time a favourite tutor in the university. Selecting the law as his profession, he entered the Middle Temple, and after the usual interval was called to the bar on November 28, 1823.

For seventeen years he laboured as a junior counsel in the court of Chancery, where his practice was very considerable; and in 1840 he attained the rank of queen's counsel, in which character he soon acquired a most prominent lead. His university employed him as their advocate; and he filled the office of vice-chancellor of the county palatine of Lancaster. While engaged in his vicarious duties as a barrister, he devoted himself to the improvement of the mode of legal education, his exertions in which are beyond all praise. A committee of the benchers of all the four Inns was formed, of which he was the prime mover and selected chairman; and a body of rules was issued for the admission, regulation, and instruction of the students, which promise the most satisfactory results.

From the year 1851 till his elevation to the peerage, he was a member of the House of Commons; at first for the borough of Aylesbury, and then for that of Wolverhampton. Throughout his senatorial career he supported the liberal party: and on the retirement of Lord Derby's ministry he was knighted on his appointment as solicitor-general on December 28, 1852, Sir Alexander Cockburn being the attorney-general. When the latter was promoted, Sir Richard was nominated attorney-general in November 1856; but resigning in February 1858 on the change of ministry, he resumed it sixteen months after, in June 1859, on his party returning to power. In 1860 he was honoured by his university with the degree of D.C.L.

On the death of Lord Chancellor Campbell, Sir Richard was invested with his present high office on June 26, 1861;

and in the dispensation of his patronage the author has heard of several kind and considerate acts. With his unquestioned superiority in legal and judicial attainments, let us hope that, when the fluctuation of parties removes him from the woolsack, he will retire with as high a character in all other respects as in those, and with as bright a reputation as any of his predecessors.

By his wife, the daughter of the late Robert Abraham, Esq. (whom he had the misfortune to lose in the present year), he has a numerous family.

BICKERSTETH, HENRY, LORD LANGDALE.

M. R. 1837. COM. G. S. 1850.

See under the Reign of William IV.

OF this amiable man and conscientious judge, to whom the first two volumes of this work were dedicated, and whose death ere the third volume was published the author had cause to lament, so full an intimation of the general excellencies and of the peculiar characteristics was given in the passages referred to, that the sketch about to be offered must necessarily comprehend little more than a simple detail of facts, which will amply justify the opinions there submitted.[1]

Lord Langdale was born on June 18, 1783, at Kirkby Lonsdale, and was the third of five sons of Mr. Henry Bickersteth, a medical practitioner of considerable repute in that town, and of Elizabeth the daughter of Mr. John Batty, a farmer of the same place, and the sister of Dr. Batty afterwards so eminent as a physician in London. To the moral and religious feelings impressed on his mind by his mother, he always ascribed what was praiseworthy in

[1] For most of these facts I am principally indebted to the valuable memoir of Lord Langdale, published by Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq., whose ready aid during the progress of the earlier and more recondite parts of this work it has been gratifying to me frequently to acknowledge.

his future career. After passing through the Free Grammar School of his native place, and concluding his studies there with the highest prize, he entered his father's business at Midsummer, 1797; and in the autumn of the next year went to London to walk the hospitals under the guidance of his uncle Dr. Batty. Here he devoted himself sedulously to his studies, and endeavoured to master the science of his profession, though he began very early to show a repugnance to its practice. To perfect himself in its knowledge he went to Edinburgh in October 1801, and had the advantage of attending the lectures of the eminent professors who then presided over the medical schools. He became a member of the Royal Medical Society, and distinguished himself in their debates by his eloquence, ingenuity, and energy. In the summer of the next year he was called home for the purpose of supplying the place of his father, whose health required a temporary absence from his professional duties. This experience confirmed his dislike to becoming a mere country practitioner, and induced him to decline his father's offer to give up the whole of his business to him.

With the intent therefore of preparing himself for the London practice of a physician, he entered Caius College, Cambridge, in October of that year, with a scholarship on Mr. Hewitt's foundation. The application to his studies there was so intense, that he was seized with a serious illness when he went to London at the end of the term. His recovery was slow, and total relaxation became necessary to ensure it. With this view his uncle Dr. Batty, fully satisfied as to his qualifications for the office, recommended him as medical attendant to the family of the Earl of Oxford, then on a tour in Italy, whom he started to join at the end of March 1803.

While at Florence the war with France broke out, and he and his noble friends had some difficulty in escaping the clutches of Bonaparte in his disgraceful seizure of all

English travellers. After remaining some little time at Venice, Vienna, and Dresden, the continuance of the war induced Lord Oxford to return home: when his lordship experienced the benefit of the medical selection he had made, by being safely brought through a serious illness under the care and skill of his youthful adviser. Though proving himself a great proficient in the science, and taking great delight in the investigation of its mysteries, as is particularly apparent in his correspondence with Dr. Henderson, Mr. Bickersteth retained his dislike to the profession, and, determining to relinquish it, returned to Cambridge in 1805; where, after abandoning a passing desire to enter the army, he resolved to study for a degree in arts; though his long absence and great deficiency in mathematical knowledge were much against him. But his indefatigable industry and quick perception overcame all disadvantages: so that in January 1808 he graduated B.A. as senior wrangler and senior Smith's prizeman, in a year when he had no mean competitors to conquer, his principal opponents being Miles Bland, Bishop Blomfield, and Professor Sedgwick. He was of course immediately rewarded with a fellowship in his college; and fixing upon the law as his profession, he entered the Inner Temple as a student on April 8, 1808, and soon after became a pupil of Mr. Bell, one of the most eminent counsel in the court of Chancery.

The tendency of Mr. Bickersteth's mind was always to the liberal side of politics, and though his extreme opinions were much moderated by witnessing the tyrannical sequence of the French revolution, he still continued something more than a whig. Having while abroad formed an acquaintance with Mr. Jones Burdett, he on his return to England contracted a friendly intimacy with his brother Sir Francis. When the baronet was committed to the Tower by the speaker's warrant in May 1810, Mr. Bickersteth was his

first visitor there; and when in June his time of release arrived, he carried him off from his prison in a boat, in order to escape the mob that was collected, and to avoid the procession intended to celebrate his liberation. Becoming also a friend and disciple of Jeremy Bentham, Mr. Bickersteth received from his conversation the first impressions of the necessity of amendment in the administration of the laws. He was thus enlisted into the band of law reformers, eventually producing those efforts to which his name is allied.

The period of his preparatory studies having terminated, he was called to the bar on November 22, 1811; and in the same year he took his degree of M.A. For the next three or four years, in the want of professional connection, he had to contend against the usual slow progress of a barrister at the outset of his career, and even meditated giving up the profession rather than put his father to further expense. His circumstances were somewhat improved in 1814 by becoming a senior fellow of his college, and his business gradually increased. But his known connection with the philosopher Bentham and the politician Burdett, then deemed radicals, and particularly his support of the latter against Sir Samuel Romilly at the Westminster election of 1818, for a time proved an impediment to his success, which however by steady perseverance and moderation he was soon enabled to remove. In the next year he was offered a seat in parliament, which from conscientious and prudential motives he declined.

With his business his reputation advanced, and he was considered so conversant with the practice of his court and so alive to its defects, that he was called upon to give evidence before the commissioners appointed in 1824 to investigate the subject. In his examination, which lasted four days, he boldly pointed out the evils that attached to

the whole system, and suggested several remedies, some of which were eventually adopted. His evidence, though thought by some to be too comprehensive and visionary, was generally regarded with attention and respect, and was particularly lauded by the great oracle of legal reform, Bentham; and from that time all parties really desirous of amending the course of justice applied to him as an authority. Among others Sir John Copley, then attorney-general, requested his assistance in 1820, when preparing a bill for reforming the court of Chancery; and in 1827, when appointed lord chancellor, recommended him to the king as one of his counsel, which he was appointed in May, and was then called to the bench of his Inn.

In this character he was so fully employed, that he was at length obliged to give up all practice in other courts, and to confine himself to the Rolls, and he actually refused to break his resolution, though tempted to go into the Exchequer in the great case of Small *v.* Attwood, by a fee of 3000 guineas.

When the ministry of Lord Grey came in, and an Act passed for erecting a court of Bankruptcy in 1831, Mr. Bickersteth was offered the chief judgeship of it; but he at once declined it, as he disapproved its establishment, and thought it would be wholly inefficient; and in February 1834, he also refused to accept the vacant office of a baron of the Exchequer, which Lord Lyndhurst, then lord chief baron, was desirous that he should fill, from a conscientious feeling that as an equity judge of that court, for which he was intended, he could not efficiently perform the common-law duties which would in addition devolve upon him. In April of that year he created no slight sensation by a bitter rebuke he gave to Lord Chancellor Brougham in his answer to his lordship's question, *what was to prevent* the University of London conferring degrees, without the authority of an Act

of Parliament? to which he replied, "The utter scorn and contempt of the world." This and the following year were remarkable in Mr. Bickersteth's history. In September he refused the offer of the solicitor-generalship made to him by Lord Brougham, though it was afterwards more regularly urged upon him by Lord Melbourne the prime minister. On the dissolution of that ministry at the end of the year he was pressed by a large body of electors to stand for the borough of Marylebone, but finding that he was expected to pledge himself to support certain measures, he not only refused to be nominated, but wrote a letter denouncing the demand of pledges and promises from any candidate as both improper and impolitic.

In April of the next year Sir Robert Peel's administration in its turn succumbed, and Lord Melbourne came in again. Lord Brougham not being restored to his former place, the Great Seal was temporarily put in commission. But this expedient exciting great discontent, both in the bar and the public, Mr. Bickersteth, by Lord Melbourne's request, sent his opinion in writing of what ought to be done. This valuable and comprehensive paper contained a synoptical view of the various duties that then devolved on the lord chancellor, and the evils necessarily consequent upon them; with excellent suggestions for the relief of that great officer; which in a few years led, among other things, to the removal of the equity business of the court of Exchequer, and the appointment of two additional vice-chancellors. In August Mr. Bickersteth married Lady Jane Harley, the daughter of his old friend and patron the Earl of Oxford. In the following December Lord Melbourne communicated to him the intention to put an end to the commission and to appoint the master of the Rolls, Sir Charles C. Pepys, lord chancellor, offering Mr. Bickersteth Sir Charles's vacant seat at the Rolls, and urging him to accept a peerage in order that

he might in parliament assist in carrying into effect his views for the reformation of the courts of equity. Mr. Bickersteth, though agreeing to accept the judicial office, hesitated to do so if united with a peerage. His objections however were ultimately removed, and he consented to enter the House of Lords upon the express terms, fully understood and agreed to by the minister, of perfect political independence.

The nomination gave universal satisfaction to the bar, with whom he was most popular, and to none more so than to his old friend and master Mr. Bell, then in his last illness. He was sworn of the Privy Council on January 16, 1835, and on the 19th and 23rd he received his two patents, the former constituting him master of the Rolls, and the latter creating him Baron Langdale of Langdale in the county of Westmoreland.

Acting on the understanding on which he had accepted the peerage, he abstained in parliament from interfering in party conflicts as inconsistent with his judicial office to do so; and devoted himself wholly to the consideration of the various schemes of legal reform, not hesitating, when they did not meet his approval, to state his objections, whether introduced by liberal or conservative legislators. To every bill that tended to render justice more easily accessible, and to diminish its expense, he gave a most hearty support; and urged with unanswerable arguments the injustice and impolicy of taxing the suitor with fees towards the establishment and support of the courts and their officers. He himself introduced several bills of great moment, some effecting substantial changes in the law and its administration; and others making important alterations in the mode of transacting Chancery business; but he never undertook the management of any of them without carefully considering whether the evil complained of would be effectually remedied

by the supposed improvement, and without taking care that the holders of offices abolished were duly compensated for their loss. In two or three of these measures the writer of these pages had a personal opportunity of witnessing and admiring the extreme care Lord Langdale exercised in their preparation, and the great interest and anxiety he evinced in their progress and success. He lived to see the good effects of many of the measures he promoted.

As a judge he was remarkable for the strictness of proof he required on every point submitted to his decision, for the unwearied attention he paid to all the arguments urged on either side, and for the careful preparation and logical correctness of his judgments. By his own dignified example he made his court a model of propriety and respectful demeanour, and all attempts at professional fraud, or trickery, or any inexcusable neglect, were effectually suppressed by the dread of his stern denunciation. His judicial duties were not confined to his own court, but were greatly increased by his attendance on the judicial committee of the Privy Council, of which he was often the presiding member. The case which occasioned him most trouble and anxiety there was that of the Rev. Mr. Gorham *v.* the Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Phillpotts), being an appeal of the former against the decision of Sir Herbert Jenner Fust in the Ecclesiastical court, in favour of the bishop, who had refused to institute Mr. Gorham to the vicarage of Brampton Speke in Devonshire, because he did not coincide with the bishop's views on a certain point of doctrine with relation to Baptism, on which the members of the Church of England were divided. After five days' patient hearing, the committee, with the concurrence of the archbishops of Canterbury and York, pronounced a reversal of the judgment of Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, declaring that the doctrine held by Mr. Gorham was not contrary or repugnant to the declared doctrine of the Church

of England. After three vexatious and futile attempts made by the bishop to overturn this judgment upon merely technical points, Mr. Gorham was at last instituted into his incumbency. Upon that judgment, which was prepared by Lord Langdale, it is astonishing what labour and research he bestowed. Aware of the deep interest taken by the religious world in the decision, he was most careful in stating fully the grounds on which it was founded, to avoid giving offence to either party; disclaiming any intention to decide whether the doctrine of the one or the other was sound or unsound, but confining it to the mere legal question whether Mr. Gorham's objection to assent to the bishop's view of it was or was not contrary to law. It was a very learned and elaborate paper, and naturally occasioned a severe controversy between the parties interested on one side or the other.

Not contented with these labours he devoted himself with indefatigable industry to cleanse the Augean stable of the public records, which justly gained for him the title of Father of Record Reform. His continued endeavours through the whole of his official life to induce the government to devote the proper attention to, and to provide the requisite funds for, this important and national object, are fully recorded in the memoir of Mr. Duffus Hardy, who was one of his most efficient assistants in the undertaking. The perseverance with which he pressed the necessity of providing an adequate repository for the preservation of the monuments of the kingdom, and the unwearied patience with which he met the difficulties and answered the repeated objections raised, were at last rewarded by the adoption of the plan he proposed. To the universal approval of those who are interested, and to the benefit conferred on the statesman, the biographer, and the historian, as well as on the lawyer, by the facility of reference afforded, I have already alluded in the dedication to my first volume and in the introduction

to my third; and I doubt not that were he now alive he would be grateful to his learned successor Sir John Romilly for the able and effective manner in which he has carried on and completed the work.

As a trustee and commissioner of the British Museum, and as the head of the Registration and Conveyancing Commission, he devoted himself with the same ardour to the several questions submitted to them respectively. In none of these employments, whether judicial or inquisitorial, was he an idle or formal looker-on. He was careful in collecting every shadow of information, in noting all the evidence, and in methodising the materials, on which either his judgments or reports were to be founded: and the several papers he supplied for the latter purpose not only prove his unwearied industry but are evidences of his logical discrimination and arrangement.

That this continued exercise of the brain should have a detrimental effect on his health was to be expected; and therefore it is not to be wondered at, with his high principles and strict feelings of honour, that when, on Lord Cottenham's retirement in May 1850, the office of lord chancellor was pressed upon him, he refused to accept it, convinced that he could not adequately perform the multifarious duties attached to the place, nor hope to effect the reforms which he contemplated. But during the chancellor's previous illness Lord Langdale undertook his duties as Speaker of the House of Lords, and on his resignation consented to act as the head of the commission temporarily issued for the custody of the Great Seal till a lord chancellor was appointed. The Seal was delivered to him and to Sir Lancelot Shadwell and Baron Rolfe on June 19, 1850, and they held it till July 15, when Sir Thomas Wilde was appointed lord chancellor and created Lord Truro. The great labour thrown on Lord Langdale by this addition to

his ordinary duties, with the unfortunate illness by which his brother commissioner Sir Lancelot Shadwell was incapacitated, had a palpable effect on his health and strength, and brought on a serious illness. On his partial recovery he found that he must relieve himself from the burden of office, which, with the sincere regret of his bar, affectionately expressed by Mr. (afterwards Lord Justice) Turner, he resigned on March 28, 1851, after more than fifteen years of judicial life. No sooner was the sorrowful parting completed than his health wholly succumbed, and in three weeks he closed his mortal career. He died at Tunbridge Wells on April 18, 1851, and was buried in the Temple Church.

A man with higher principle, greater integrity, more fixed in his purpose to do right, more unwearied in his attempts to discover the truth, more regardless of self, and with a kinder nature, it would be difficult to find. Whether in the capacity of an advocate, a judge, a legislator, or in the sacred seclusion of private and domestic life, he secured the admiration, the respect, and the devoted affection of all.

He left no son to inherit his honours; but his lady and an only daughter still survive to venerate his memory.

BLACKBURN, COLIN.

JUST. Q. B. 1859.

SIR COLIN BLACKBURN is now one of the judges of the Queen's Bench. He was born at Levenside in Dumbartonshire in 1813, being the second son of John Blackburn, Esq., of Killearn in Stirlingshire. After passing through Eton College he matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was eighth wrangler in 1835 and took his degree of M.A. in 1838. In Michaelmas term of the same year he was called to the bar by the society of the Inner Temple; and joined the Northern circuit, attending the Liverpool

sessions. Though with no considerable business as a counsel, he was esteemed a sound lawyer; and after above twenty years' experience at the bar he was recommended by his countryman Lord Campbell, when lord chancellor, to supply the vacancy in the Queen's Bench, occasioned by the promotion of Sir William Erle. His appointment as judge took place in June 1859, and the customary knighthood a few months after.

BOLLAND, WILLIAM.

B. E. 1837.

See under the Reigns of George IV. and William IV.

Sir William Bolland was the eldest son of a London merchant of the same names, and was born in 1772. He was sent for his education to Dr. Valpy's school at Reading, then noted for producing scholars of high literary attainment. While there he was a great favourite with his master, and wrote several prologues and epilogues for the annual dramatic performances for which the school was renowned. He thence proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he formed a life-long intimacy with John Copley, afterwards Lord Lyndhurst, and took his degrees with him in 1794 and 1796. In the latter and two following years he gained the Seatonian prize for his poems on "The Epiphany," "Miracles," and "St. Paul at Athens:" and subsequently evinced considerable poetic powers in several pieces of great elegance. But soon his devotions to Astræa compelled him to desert the muses. He entered her (Inner) Temple, and placed himself under her priest George Holroyd, and, after some initiation into the mysteries, was permitted to join in the ministrations.

To descend from these altitudes, he was called to the bar on April 24, 1801, having previously acted for some

time as a special pleader. He joined the Home circuit, practising at the usual sessions attached to it, but principally at the Old Bailey; and in 1804 he became one of the four city pleaders. In all of these he commanded a large share of business, and acquired so good a reputation that in 1815 he was selected to join Mr. Holroyd in a commission to Jersey to inquire into the existence of certain "doleances" complained of by the inhabitants. In 1817 he was made recorder of Reading, the place of his pupilage; and in 1822, when from the respect he had obtained as senior city pleader he would certainly in ordinary times have been elected common serjeant of London, he was, from the political excitement arising from the trial of Queen Caroline, defeated by a small majority in favour of Mr. (afterwards Lord Chief Justice) Denman, who had acted as one of her majesty's advocates.

After eight and twenty years' labour at the bar, he was called to the bench of the Exchequer on November 16, 1829, to succeed Baron Hullock, a promotion which he owed more to the friendship of his brother collegian Lord Lyndhurst, than to his legal eminence. The nature of his business had not led him to that abstruse learning which is so necessary for a judge, except in regard to criminal law, with which he was intimately conversant. But gifted with good sense and discriminative judgment, he fulfilled his duties with great discretion. He occupied the judicial seat for nearly ten years, when disorders and infirmities obliged him to resign in January 1839; after which he lived little more than a year, his death taking place on May 14, 1840.

He was one of the most popular men of his time. His eminently handsome and benevolent countenance made the first favourable impression, which his pleasantry, cordiality, and kind disposition more than confirmed. He had a mania for old English literature, and everything which was ancient

and rare. The Roxburgh club originated at a dinner party given by him, and he furnished the first book circulated among his associates, being a reprint of Lord Surrey's version of the second book of the Æneid, the first specimen of blank verse in our language. He figures as Hortensius in Dr. Dibdin's Bibliomania; and his curious collection of books, pictures, and coins sold after his death for more than 3000*l.*

He married in 1810 his cousin Elizabeth one of the daughters of John Bolland, Esq., of Clapham, and left several children.

BOSANQUET, JOHN BERNARD.

JUST. C. P. 1837.

See under the Reigns of George IV. and William IV.

THE family of Bosanquet left France on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, and settled in England, where several of its members flourished among the most eminent merchants of London. The judge's grandfather, Samuel Bosanquet, became lord of the manor of Low Hall in the county of Essex, and resided in Forest House in Waltham Forest: and his father, also Samuel, who added to the property the estate of Dingestow Court in Monmouthshire, was sheriff of the former county in 1770, and governor of the Bank of England in 1792. The judge was the youngest of three sons, the issue of his marriage with Eleanor daughter of Henry Lannoy Hunter, Esq., of Beechill in the county of Berks. He was born at Forest House on May 2, 1773; and after passing some years at Eton College, in the hall of which his portrait now hangs, he completed his education at Christchurch, Oxford.

The legal profession being chosen for him he entered Lincoln's Inn, and by that society was called to the bar in 1800. He then joined the Home circuit and attended the

Essex sessions, of which his father was the chairman; but three years before his call he had commenced his legal career as a reporter of decisions in the Common Pleas, Exchequer Chamber, and House of Lords, in conjunction with Mr. (afterwards Sir Christopher) Puller. Of these reports there were two series, one from 1797 to 1804, and the other from 1804 to 1807. After a steady progress for seven years more he was selected as counsel both for the East India Company and the Bank of England, owing these appointments no doubt in some measure to his family connections, his father having been governor of the one, and his cousin a director of the other.

The extensive business in which he was thus engaged compelled him to quit the circuit; and taking the coif in Michaelmas term 1814, he became from that time well known to the public in the numerous bank prosecutions, which the then frequent forgeries of one pound notes rendered necessary, and which he conducted with great discretion and effect for a period of thirteen years. In 1824 he was offered the chief justiceship of Bengal, but declined it; and in 1827 he was honoured by being appointed king's serjeant. Subsequently to this promotion he occasionally performed the duties of a judge at the assizes, when illness prevented the regular judge from attending; and the judicial powers he exhibited when so presiding led soon after to his being selected to fill the vacancy on the bench at Westminster, occasioned by the retirement of Mr. Justice Burrough.

He was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas on February 1, 1830, and was thereupon knighted. The ability and impartiality with which he exercised his important functions may be estimated by his being chosen one of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, in conjunction with Sir Charles Pepys and Sir Lancelot Shadwell,

when Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst resigned, and Lord Melbourne came a second time into power. He was then made a member of the Privy Council. The commission lasted nine months, from April 23, 1835, to January 16, 1836; and after its termination Sir John sat in the Common Pleas for six years more; when the failure of his health compelled him to resign in Hilary term 1842.

His appointment as head of the commission for the improvement of the practice and proceedings of the Common Law Courts, and his selection as arbitrator between the Crown and the Duke of Athol, to fix the amount of the unsettled claims of the latter after he had resigned the sovereignty of the Isle of Man, are a sufficient proof of the high estimation in which he stood.

In other respects his reputation was equally established. He published without his name a "Letter of a Layman," on the connection of the Prophecies of Daniel and the Apocalypse, embodying in a small compass a great amount of research. He was a very considerable linguist, of accurate and various learning, and particularly fond of scientific inquiries. In these pursuits he occupied the six years which he lived after his retirement. He died on September 25, 1847, and was buried at Llantillio-Crossenny, Monmouthshire, in the vault of the family of his wife Mary Anne daughter of Richard Lewis, Esq., of that place. She as well as their only son had preceded him to the same tomb. A monument to his memory is erected in the church of his own parish of Dingestow.

BRAMWELL, GEORGE WILLIAM WILSHIRE.

B. E. 1856.

Sir George William Wilshire Bramwell, one of the present Barons of the Exchequer, is the son of George Bramwell, a banker. He was born in London, and was

called to the bar by the society of Lincoln's Inn in May 1838. He travelled the Home circuit, and gained so good a reputation in his profession as to be appointed on the commission of inquiry into the process, practice, and system of pleadings in the superior courts. In 1851 he received a silk gown; and on the resignation of Sir James Parke he was raised to the bench in January 1856, as a baron of the Exchequer, and was thereupon knighted.

He is married to a daughter of Bruno Silva.

BRUCE, JAMES LEWIS KNIGHT.

V. C. 1841. LORD JUSTICE. 1851.

SIR JAMES LEWIS KNIGHT-BRUCE was the first and is the present senior lord justice of the Court of Appeal in Chancery, established in the year 1851;—a court which is regarded with the utmost respect and confidence, from the full reliance placed by the legal world upon its decisions, and the high character for solid learning and strict impartiality of the judges who preside in it.

The Lord Justice is descended from an old Shropshire family long settled near Ludlow. His father, John Knight, Esq., of Llanblethian in Glamorganshire, and Fairlinch in Devonshire, by his wife Margaret, the only married child of William Bruce, Esq., of the former place, a descendant from a junior branch of the ancient house of Bruce of Kennet, and granddaughter (by her mother) of Gabriel Lewis, Esq., of Lanishen in Glamorganshire, had a large family, of whom the Lord Justice was the youngest son. He was born at Barnstaple in 1791, and bore his father's name for the first forty-six years of his life; but in 1837 he added by licence that of his mother, upon the occasion of his eldest brother, John Bruce Bruce, Esq., assuming the surname of Pryce on succeeding to an estate.

Entering at Lincoln's Inn in 1812, he was called to the bar by that society in 1817. In the first instance he attended the Welsh circuit, where he is said to have had great success in handling the native juries. But in the Court of Chancery, to which he ultimately attached himself, his talents and industry were soon rewarded by so large a business that in 1829 he received a silk gown. From that time till he was raised to the bench he enjoyed the most extensive practice, through the labours of which he fought with unflinching energy and imperturbable good humour.

In 1831 he was elected member for Bishop's Castle, shortly before its disfranchisement by the reform act. In parliament he was a supporter of conservative principles. In 1834 the University of Oxford honoured him with the degree of D.C.L.

When the legislature decided that two additional judges were necessary for the assistance of the lord chancellor, Mr. Knight-Bruce, with the approbation of the whole bar, was selected for the first place. He became vice-chancellor on October 28, 1841, and was thereupon knighted, and soon afterwards was called to the Privy Council. Indefatigable in the performance of the duties that devolved upon him, no amount of labour seemed to distress or disconcert him. Before the long vacation of 1850, by the illness of the two other vice-chancellors, the whole business of the three courts at the most pressing period of the year having been thrown on his hands, he despatched it with so much discrimination, ability, and good temper, that a public expression of respectful admiration was elicited from the whole bar, in an address from the attorney-general.

It seemed naturally to follow, when the Court of Appeal in Chancery was organised in October 1851, that Sir James should at once be selected for the senior lord justice; a position which he has now held for above twelve years. This

is not the place, and indeed it would be presumptuous to attempt to describe the excellence of his judgments, or to characterise them more particularly.

He married Eliza, the only daughter of Thomas Newte, Esq., of Duvale in Devonshire, by whom he has several children.

BYLES, JOHN BARNARD.

JUST. C. P. 1858.

SIR JOHN BARNARD BYLES is one of the present judges of the Common Pleas. He was born at Stowmarket in Suffolk in 1801; and is the eldest son of John Byles, Esq., of that place, by the only daughter of William Barnard, Esq., of Holts in Essex.

Called to the bar by the Inner Temple in November 1831, he joined the Norfolk circuit and attended the sessions attached to it. In 1840 he was appointed recorder of Buckingham, and in 1843 received the degree of the coif, to which was added a patent of precedence in all the courts in 1846, the year in which the act was passed opening the court of Common Pleas to all barristers. In 1857 he was promoted to the dignity of queen's serjeant. During the whole period of his career as an advocate his sagacity and sound judgment secured for him a considerable and ultimately a leading business.

His professional reputation must have been universally acknowledged, to have induced a lord chancellor, so much opposed to him in politics as was Lord Cranworth, to select him for a judge's place. Mr. Serjeant Byles was not only a tory, or rather a conservative, in his opinions, but had advocated the principles of that section of his party which supported protection in an able pamphlet, called "Sophisms of Free Trade." Notwithstanding this apparent impediment to his advance, Lord Cranworth, deeming that a good judge

was better than a political partisan, made choice of one who in the estimation of the legal world held the highest place. Mr. Byles was therefore appointed in June 1858 to fill the vacancy made by Sir Cresswell Cresswell as a judge of the Common Pleas.

He has been twice married. His first wife, a daughter of J. Foster, Esq., of Biggleswade, he lost very early; his second is a daughter of J. Weld, Esq., of Royston.

Besides the above-mentioned pamphlet he published a work "On the Usury Laws," and some others.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, Lord Campbell.

Ch. Q. B. 1850. Lord Chanc. 1859.

The life of a lawyer who began his public career as a writer in a newspaper, and ended it as lord chancellor of Great Britain, who during the interval filled the grades of barrister, solicitor-, and attorney-general, chancellor of Ireland, cabinet minister, and chief justice of the Queen's Bench; who figures as a senator, a legislator, a biographer, and a critic; would require a more extended space for the full description of his merits and pretensions than can be afforded in a work like the present. The abridgment that is thus rendered necessary in the account to be given of Lord Campbell is less to be regretted, as he himself in his Lives of the Chancellors (VII. 693) expresses "deep regret that they did not employ their leisure in writing memoirs of themselves and their times," and therefore it is to be hoped that, avoiding the implied censure, the world will in due time be favoured with his own relation of his history, supplying the deficiency which he complains of in others. In the expectation of such an autobiography, no more will be attempted here than to trace his lordship's career through its more prominent phases, taking advantage of the various episodes

relating to himself, which are profusely interspersed through all the seven volumes of his Lives of the Chancellors, and his three volumes of the Lives of the Chief Justices.

John Campbell was born on September 5, 1781, at Springfield near Cupar in Fifeshire, North Britain. He was the younger of two sons of Dr. George Campbell, who at his death in 1824 had been the minister of Cupar for fifty-four years. His mother was Magdalene, daughter of John Haliburton, Esq., of Fodderance. Sent at the early age of ten to the University of St. Andrew's, with the object of being prepared for the ministry, he spent eight years there in the studies necessary for that sacred avocation. At the end of that period, either conscious of his own unaptness for the profession, or ambitious of greater honours than it promised, he determined to relinquish his clerical prospects, and to aim at legal distinction, prompted no doubt by the success of his countrymen, Lord Mansfield, Lord Loughborough, Sir William Grant, Sir Archibald Macdonald, and others of less name. Having taken the degree of A.M. he left St. Andrew's accordingly; and he tells us that he performed his journey to London "in three nights and two days, Mr. Palmer's mail coaches being then established;" [1] and in November 1800 he entered the society of Lincoln's Inn.

The new student notes that his first appearance in the court of King's Bench was on June 26 of that year, when James Hadfield was tried for shooting at George III. in Drury Lane Theatre, describing his disappointment at its confined dimensions, and remarking on the appearance of the judicial and legal personages present.[2] For instruction in the rudiments of the law he was fortunate enough to place himself under the guidance of Mr. Tidd. With that eminent

[1] Chancellors, vi. 50. The references to this work, and to the Lives of the Chief Justices, all apply to the first edition of each. [2] Ch. Just. iii. 57.

special pleader he stayed three years, and to the tuition he received during that time he chiefly ascribed his success at the bar. He gratefully records the generosity of his instructor, who, he relates, on finding that it would not be convenient to him to pay a second fee of one hundred guineas, not only refused to take it, but insisted on returning him the first.[1] Before this, finding that the small allowance which his father could make him was inadequate for his support in the metropolis, he was necessitated to find some remunerative employment; and he acknowledges the assistance he derived from literary labour.[2]

He was engaged for many years as a reporter to the Morning Chronicle, then under the conduct of Mr. Perry, a countryman of his; an occupation profitable to him, not only in a pecuniary, but also in a professional way, as leading to a closer observation of the practice and decisions of the courts, and a deeper insight into the politics of the hour, than an ordinary student can generally attain. To this he added occasionally a dramatic criticism, in which after some time he became an adept, though from the strictness of his presbyterian education and consequent inexperience, this must at first have been a difficult task, and probably produced some strictures which in after years he would hesitate to indorse. The Morning Chronicle was the organ of the whigs, to which party young Campbell attached himself at the outset of his career, and it is greatly to his credit that during the whole of his life, whether it was in opposition or in power, he never deserted it. His occupation and his politics introduced him into various society; and among his relaxations were the enjoyments of the Cider Cellar in Maiden Lane, Covent Garden. There he had the advantage of associating with many men of celebrity, among whom was the learned and eccentric Professor Porson, who surprised him by

[1] Chanc. v. 484. [2] Ch Just. iii. 500.

reciting the whole of Anstey's Pleader's Guide from memory.[1] Among his "most intimate friends" he records Dick Danby, the Temple hair dresser, so well known and respected by every barrister of the Inn, and pays a good humoured tribute to his memory.[2] During the period of his novitiate, when Bonaparte threatened to invade the kingdom, he was not backward in answering the call upon the country to defend it. He joined the "Bloomsbury and Inns of Court Association,"[3] a corps chiefly composed of members of the legal profession, and he looked back in after years with so much pride to his position in the ranks, that he left the musket he bore as an heir-loom to his descendants.

Mr. Campbell was present at the trial of Governor Wall in 1802, for a murder committed twenty years before when governor of Goree, and ventures to denounce his conviction by the jury, and his subsequent execution.[4] Of Lord Kenyon, who was then chief justice, he relates that at the Nisi Prius sittings at Guildhall, the chief used to hand the record to the students who sat in a box close to him, and point out to them the important issues to be tried.[5] During the latter part of Mr. Campbell's pupilage the chief justice was Lord Ellenborough, with whose "very dignified, impressive, and awe-inspiring deportment," especially at the trial of Col. Despard in 1803 for high treason, he was much struck, and whose "rough treatment" of him in his future career he regrettingly remembers.[6]

He was called to the bar in Michaelmas term 1806, and turned the experience he had acquired in reporting to good account, by publishing in 1808 two volumes of "Reports of Cases Argued and Tried at Nisi Prius, in the courts of

[1] Ch. Just. i. 120, iii. 271. The author's mother was witness to a more extraordinary instance of the learned Professor's tenacity of memory, by his reciting to her the whole of the renowned history of "Goody Two Shoes."

[2] Ibid. iii. 249. [3] Ibid. ii. 604. [4] Ibid. iii. 149. [5] Ibid. ii. 329.

[6] Ibid. iii. 94, 177.

King's Bench and Common Pleas, in the Home circuit, from Michaelmas term 1807 to the sittings before Easter 1808;" which he afterwards continued in two additional volumes extending to the year 1816. This publication greatly aided his progress at the bar. The decisions of Lord Ellenborough were admirably reported; and Campbell, though flattered by Sir James Mansfield's astonishment at finding how uniformly those pronounced by the chief justice, as reported, were right, used to account for the fact by saying that he had a drawer marked "Bad Law," into which he threw all the cases which seemed to him improperly ruled. These rejected cases were all burnt in the great fire in the Temple when he was attorney-general.[1] Dr. Watt mentions also another publication under Mr. Campbell's name in 1808, "A Letter to a Member of Parliament on the Articles of a Charge against Marquis Wellesley, which have been laid before the House of Commons;"[2] probably an ephemeral pamphlet which died with the day. It would seem from the title of his reports that he at first attended the Home circuit, though afterwards, about 1810, he joined the Oxford circuit. He relates that in the grand court of that circuit he held the office of crier, "holding the poker instead of a white wand."[3] On that circuit as well as in Westminster Hall his success was so great, that for three years before he obtained a silk gown he was the leader of it.[4]

In 1821 he had married Mary Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Mr. Scarlett, then one of the most eminent advocates at the bar, who afterwards became lord chief baron of the Exchequer, and was created Lord Abinger. To the influence of his father-in-law, who was appointed attorney-general in 1827, he probably owed his promotion to the post of king's counsel in the same year, Lord Lyndhurst being chancellor.

[1] Chanc. iv. 458.
[2] Watt's Biblioth. Britan. ad nom.
[3] Ch. Just. iii. 272, 278.
[4] Ibid. iii. 275.

He refers with pride to the compliment then paid to Lord Tenterden by the attendance of all the members of the bar in procession to the House of Lords, on his taking his seat as a peer of the realm: but most unaccountably in the marginal note to this elevation, he designates it as "his degradation to the peerage."[1] Does his lordship mean to intimate that his own elevation to the peerage, when he was made lord chancellor of Ireland, was a degradation?

In the next year he was named the chairman of a commission on the Registration of Deeds, and in 1830 he was placed at the head of the Real Property Commission.[2] In that year he began his senatorial career as member for Stafford, entering into parliament at the time his Whig friends had attained power. He soon showed himself active and useful in introducing and defending several important measures, among which were the Bill for the Registration of Deeds, and the Anatomy Bill. A friend to parliamentary reform, he glories in having materially furthered the measure, attributing, not unnaturally, the one vote, by which the second reading of Lord John Russell's first bill was carried, to his leaving his circuit "at a considerable professional sacrifice," and coming up to London to be present at the division. His speech on the second bill he afterwards published.[3]

On November 26, 1832, he was rewarded with the solicitor-generalship, and consequent knighthood, on Lord Denman becoming chief justice of the King's Bench and Sir William Horne succeeding as attorney-general. In the new parliament then called he changed his constituents for those of Dudley. For this borough he only retained his seat till 1834, when, on his being made attorney-general, the fickle town would not re-elect him. The annoyance that he felt on his defeat is visible in a note introduced into his life of Lord Guilford. "I can testify, from having witnessed it,

[1] Ch. Just. iii. 313, 315. [2] Ibid. iii. 324. [3] Speeches, 49.

that the scene of the greatest exultation and joy in this world is the procession of the 'third man' entering a borough during a canvass for the election of members of Parliament. Those who do not mean to support him, and know he has no chance of success, equally rejoice—in the consciousness of their own increased importance—and from his worship the mayor down to the beggar in the street, all expect to derive some gratification from the coming contest."[1] For nearly a whole session he remained without a seat; but in the following June he succeeded with a more distinguished constituency, being elected member for Edinburgh in the place of Francis Jeffrey, made a lord of session. This city he continued to represent while he remained a commoner. His tenure of office was interrupted after little more than nine months by his party being turned out of the ministry in December 1834, but only to be restored with more confirmed power in April 1835, when Sir John was reinstated in his place.

Before his first period of office as attorney-general expired, Sir John Leach, the master of the Rolls, died. Though according to the usual practice he might have claimed the vacant place, he allowed himself to be passed over in favour of the solicitor-general, Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, who was appointed. On his resuming the office of attorney-general the Great Seal was put into commission, of which the new master of the Rolls was the head; and after so remaining about nine months, Sir Charles was constituted lord chancellor. Thus for a second time the office of master of the Rolls was vacant, and for a second time Sir John Campbell was passed over, Lord Langdale receiving the appointment. The avowed reason for thus overlooking his claims was that he was wholly inexperienced as an equity lawyer; but the real ground was supposed to be that he was

[1] Chanc. iii. 447, 448.

so active and serviceable to the ministry in the House of Commons that he could not be spared without danger to its existence. In recognition of his political services, and in compensation for his loss, a peerage was at the same time given to his wife, with the title of Baroness Stratheden.

The Whig party retained their ascendency for the next four years, and no vacancy occurred on the bench which Sir John Campbell was desirous to fill. During the whole period he devoted himself to the improvement of the laws, and several statutes owe their existence to his introduction. In his parliamentary career, both at this time and after his accession to the peerage, he succeeded in passing many important and salutary measures of legal reform, by which the title to property was made more simple and secure, and the laws of imprisonment and of libel were placed on a more satisfactory basis. On the ministry beginning to totter in 1841, they were so determined before their exclusion to reward their attorney-general for his political and professional exertions, that they ventured on the bold and questionable step of removing their ancient colleague, Lord Plunkett, from the chancellorship of Ireland, for the purpose of raising Sir John to that dignity, and decking him with a peerage. With reluctance Lord Plunkett submitted; and Sir John, on June 22, 1841, became Lord Campbell of St. Andrew's and Lord Chancellor of Ireland. After sitting only one or two days in the Irish Court he made a speech to the bar, in which he plainly intimates his expectation of soon being "reduced to a private station."[1] The ministry succumbed in August, and Lord Campbell, retiring with them, finished his short tenure of office, entitled to a pension of 4000*l.*, which he had the grace to decline accepting.

During the nine years that followed his retirement he applied himself to his senatorial duties, taking a leading part

[1] Speeches, 518.

in the Lords' debates, and assisting greatly in the appellant jurisdiction of the House. But his active habits required further occupation; and in 1842 he found it by publishing his "Speeches at the Bar and in the House of Commons," the former commencing with his defence of Lord Melbourne, then the prime minister, in the action for damages brought against him by Mr. Norton, by which he saved the administration; and the latter comprehending the various subjects of legal and ecclesiastical reform which he had advocated in the House. Though exhibiting great argumentative ingenuity, the publication did not raise his character for eloquence. But his ambition was not satisfied with this slight offering; aiming at literary fame, he next chose a subject, from the execution of which he hoped to obtain it. This was "The Lives of the Lord Chancellors," the first three volumes of which he published at the close of 1845, continuing them in 1846 and 1847, till he had filled seven volumes, concluding with the Life of Lord Eldon.

Previous to the publication of these volumes he tells us that he deemed it necessary to move the repeal of a standing order of the House of Lords passed in 1721, and levelled against Edmund Curll, declaring it to be "a breach of privilege to publish the life of any deceased peer or lord of parliament without the permission of his heir or executors."[1] Although I have been compelled to take notice, in the progress of my investigations, of some errors in the work, it would not, for palpable reasons, be becoming in me to express any general opinion on its merits. It undoubtedly acquired an immediate popularity, and though it was condemned by some critics for its looseness and occasional incorrectness, it should be remembered that the mere writing of seven volumes, each consisting of between six and seven hundred closely-printed pages, in the course of little more

[1] Chanc. iv. 136.

than two years, was of itself an extraordinary effort of labour, and that it would be unreasonable to expect any strict investigation of records or authorities, or more than a compilation from previous writers. In 1849 he published two volumes of "The Lives of the Chief Justices," to which, in 1857, he added a third gossiping volume, including those of Lords Kenyon, Ellenborough, and Tenterden, in which a tendency to disparage his noble predecessors is too apparent. The only other literary production which he printed was "Shakespeare's Legal Acquirements," being an attempt to prove that the great dramatist spent his youth in an attorney's office. This was a mere enlargement of the idea that had been previously suggested by Malone, Chalmers, W. S. Landor, J. P. Collier, and, so lately as in 1838, by Charles Armitage Brown; and from the trifling nature of some of the passages he produced from the various plays, tending to confirm this hypothesis, we are left in doubt whether his lordship, though professing to be grave, is not quizzing the theorists and treating the subject ironically.

To return to Lord Campbell's political and professional life. When his party came again into power in 1846, Lord John Russell, the prime minister, admitted him into the cabinet, and gave him the appointment of chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. This office he filled till March 6, 1850, when, Lord Denman having retired from ill health and advanced age, Lord Campbell was raised to the chief justiceship of the Queen's Bench, although only two years younger than his predecessor. On that occasion he quitted Lincoln's Inn in order to take upon himself the degree of a serjeant, which is still considered a necessary grade, from which all who become judges are to be selected. According to ancient custom he was rung out of Lincoln's Inn, and he was addressed, on taking leave of his society, by his veteran colleague Lord Brougham, in a speech which will be remembered

as a most eloquent and just eulogy on his predecessor, Lord Denman. On assuming his office he of course relinquished his seat in the cabinet council, as he had expressed his strong disapproval of the union of the two positions by Lord Mansfield in 1757, and Lord Ellenborough in 1806.[1]

Lord Campbell was specially fitted for the office to which he was thus appointed. During the nine years that he filled it, he is acknowledged to have performed its important duties in a most exemplary manner, preserving the dignity of the place, and administering the law with apparent ease and strict impartiality. When Lord Palmerston assumed the premiership for a second time in 1859, he offered Lord Campbell the chancellorship; and it surprised the world that he should be tempted to leave a court where he was so much at home, for one in the practice of which he could not be expected to be so conversant, especially when its tenure was so uncertain. But ambition decided, and he received the Great Seal on June 18.

He presided over the court of Chancery for two years, and the practisers in it were astonished at the readiness with which he mastered the forms of the court, and the discrimination he showed in the judgments he pronounced. He applied himself to his new duties as if he had been all his life accustomed to them, and the bar had no reason to complain of hesitation or doubt in his decisions. In the midst of his duties, in the full tide of his triumph, he was suddenly cut off. On Saturday, June 23, 1861, he had attended a cabinet council, and after having entertained a party of friends at his house at Knightsbridge, had retired to his chamber in his accustomed health and spirits, and applied himself to preparing a judgment which he had promised on Monday. On Sunday morning he was found dead in his

[1] Ch. Just. ii. 451, iii. 185.

chair with the blood oozing from his mouth, caused by the bursting of one of the great arteries near his heart.

Thus awfully terminated the life of one who, during its whole continuance, never relaxed from his labours, who never was satisfied unless he was doing something, and was indefatigable in all his pursuits. Commencing as a poor and dependent man, he worked his way by industry and perseverance, not only to wealth but to the highest honours of his profession. In the temporary cessation of his legal life, his love of employment led him to aspire to the acquisition of a literary name. It is not, however, probable that his fame as a lawyer, a legislator, or a judge, will be superseded by his repute as an author. The transient popularity of his works has already in a great measure subsided, for though they must ever be regarded as an extraordinary effort of laborious industry, and as composed in a pleasant and easy, though somewhat egotistic, style, they are not looked upon as authority by those who are best versed in the history of the various times of which they treat. It has been considered a material detraction from the merits of his works, that from the beginning to the end of them he takes every opportunity of referring to the incidents of his own life, and the advice and opinions he gave in his professional capacity. Of this practice I have no reason to complain, as it will have been seen that I have in various instances availed myself in the present sketch of the volunteer information.

In the year before his own death he lost his wife Lady Stratheden, to whose title their eldest son William Frederick succeeded, thus taking a place in the peerage which, but for his father's position as chancellor, would have given him precedence in the House of Lords. This anomaly would no doubt have been prevented, had the chancellor lived, by raising him to a viscounty or an earldom; but by his death his son now enjoys both the titles of Stratheden and Camp-

bell, which must in future be united in the same person. The chancellor left two other sons and four daughters.

CHANNELL, WILLIAM FRY.

B. E. 1857.

SIR WILLIAM FRY CHANNELL has been one of the barons of the Exchequer since 1857. He is the son of Pike Channell, Esq., of Peckham in Surrey. On his call to the bar by the society of the Inner Temple in May 1827, he attained considerable business on the Home circuit, and his aid as a junior counsel was greatly sought both in the country and in London. He was one of the five gentlemen, who in 1840, on the warrant for opening the court of Common Pleas to all barristers being declared null and void, were the first who were called to the degree of serjeant-at-law with all its former privileges. On February 12, 1857, he was chosen to succeed Sir Edward Alderson as a baron of the Exchequer, and was a few months after knighted.

He married in 1834 a daughter of Richard Moseley, Esq., of Champion Hill, Camberwell.

CHELMSFORD, LORD. *See* F. THESIGER.

COCKBURN, ALEXANDER JAMES EDMUND.

CH. C. P. 1856. CH. Q. B. 1859.

THE present lord chief justice of the court of Queen's Bench is Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn of Langton, Berwickshire, tenth baronet of Nova Scotia, created in 1627. He is the son of Alexander Cockburn, Esq., formerly envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Columbia, by the daughter of the Viscomte de Vignier of St. Domingo; and the grandson of Sir James Cockburn the seventh baronet; whose next brothers, Admiral Sir George, and the

Very Rev. Sir William, dean of York, the eighth and ninth baronets, died without male issue.

Sir Alexander became a member of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1822, and in his second year gained prizes for the best exercises in English and Latin, and afterwards for the English essay. He graduated as B.C.L. in 1829, and was elected fellow of his college. He had previously in November 1825 been admitted to the Middle Temple, by which society he was called to the bar on February 6, 1829. Joining the Western circuit and attending the Devonshire sessions he quickly established for himself a considerable business. Soon after the reform bill was passed, he and Mr. Rowe commenced the publication of reports of decisions which arose out of that measure, and the volume in which they were collected is of great and substantial merit. As both a qualification for, and a consequence of, this work, Mr. Cockburn was engaged in several contests before election committees; in which he showed so much ability that in 1834 he was placed on the Municipal Corporation commission, the corporations on the North Midland circuit being assigned to him and two other commissioners. His parliamentary employments, though they increased largely, did not abstract his attention from the more regular business of the courts, and both became of such magnitude that he felt warranted in 1841 in obtaining the precedence of a silk gown. "Of his powers of advocacy," one of his most distinguished contemporaries and professional competitors says, "it is impossible to speak too highly. He was not perhaps so well fitted for the daily work of the profession, because he was always indisposed to bend his mind to it. But when any great occasion called for extraordinary exertion, he excelled all the eloquent advocates who were amongst my contemporaries. Although he soared to a high pitch he never lost himself in the clouds, and he dealt with the facts of the case

in a practical and at the same time in a masterly manner." The same discriminating critic used to say to him in allusion to his powers, "You fly better than you walk."

In the year of his obtaining rank he ably defended his uncle, and assisted in overturning the attempt to deprive him of the deanery of York. Among other cases in which he distinguished himself as a leader was his eloquent and impressive defence in 1843 of M'Naughton, who had shot Mr. Drummond, in which he satisfied the jury that his client was not a responsible being. In the meantime he had been appointed recorder of Southampton, and, in 1847, was elected member for that borough, which he continued to represent till he was elevated to the bench. His speeches in Parliament were less professional than those for which the members of the bar are generally noted, and he was of great assistance in supporting the liberal party with whom he acted.

He soon had a proof of the estimation in which the ministry regarded him by their selecting him in July 1850 to succeed Sir John Romilly in the office of solicitor-general, whereupon he was knighted; and in the following March he took the same gentleman's place of attorney-general, on his being made master of the Rolls.[1] He held this office till November 1856, with the exception of ten months between February 27 and December 28, 1852, during which the Earl of Derby conducted the government. His next promotion was that of recorder of Bristol in 1854; and on the death of Sir John Jervis, Sir Alexander was immediately constituted chief justice of the Common Pleas on November 21, 1856. He presided in that court for nearly three years, during which his uncle the dean of York dying, he succeeded to the baronetcy in 1858. On the elevation of Lord Campbell to

[1] An able Memoir of Sir Alexander, till he reached the office of attorney-general, appeared in the Law Magazine for November 1851, p. 193.

the office of lord chancellor, Sir Alexander was raised to his present position of lord chief justice of the Queen's Bench on June 24, 1859.

The restriction under which I placed myself of not giving any opinion of my own on the judicial merits of the existing members of the bench, ought not to prevent me from recording the estimation in which they are regarded by their eminent contemporaries. It is but justice therefore to quote a portion of the eloquent eulogy of Mr. Serjeant (now Mr. Justice) Shee, in proposing the health of the Chief Justice, when presiding as chairman of the anniversary festival of the United Law Clerks' Society in 1863. After a few words introducing his name he proceeded thus, "He is the successor in, if not the highest, the second post in the law of England — of men than whom, as great magistrates, in no country of the world will men be found their equals, or at least their superiors .... To say of him that he surpasses in the great and highest quality of a chief justice — the high legal attainments of some of his predecessors — would be flattery, of which I will not be guilty; but this I will venture to say, that he possesses qualities which have endeared him to us all, in which none of them have surpassed him.... We like him because we know that his distinction was achieved by no back-stairs influence; by no political intrigue, by no political subservience. We like him because we know that he did not arrive at the high position which he now occupies without having first obtained, solely by his own endowments and superior talents, the highest position at the bar.... We like him because we know that not merely the honour of the profession, but the honour and character of every man who comes before him, are safe in his hands. We like and admire him because we observe every day that the command which he possesses of all the treasures and all the beauties of our noble language enables him, whenever there is

occasion for it, to refute whatever fallacies and sophistries are put forward before him at the bar, and to vindicate at the close of every cause the innocence that belongs to those that are tried. But most of all we like him, we respect him, we love him, for this, because, whenever he has occasion to reprove or to rebuke—and no man in his position can be without having some occasion to reprove and to rebuke—he takes care always to temper authority with gentleness, and to rebuke without giving pain."[1]

COLERIDGE, JOHN TAYLOR.

JUST. Q. B. 1837.

See under the Reign of William IV.

THE name of Coleridge never occurs without associations of intellectual eminence—whether as poet, philosopher, biographer, scholar, ecclesiastic, or jurist. In whatever branch of literature the members of the family have been engaged they have become distinguished; and many of them will be inscribed on the rolls of fame in characters which time will be long in obliterating. In the foremost rank of these, as a scholar and a lawyer, must be placed the judge whose career is now to be recorded.

John Taylor Coleridge was born at Tiverton on July 9, 1790. His grandfather was vicar of the parish of Ottery St. Mary in Devonshire, and master of the grammar school there. His father was Captain James Coleridge, who retired from the army soon after his marriage with Frances

[1] Annual Report of the "United Law Clerks' Society," 1863. I am glad to have the opportunity of mentioning this very excellent society, founded upon the purest principles and extending the most essential aid in the hours of sickness and in the event of death to that most useful body, the law clerks. It is with the greatest pride I look upon the valuable snuff box they presented me in 1836 after having presided at their first public anniversary festival; and it is with the greatest pleasure I notice their continued prosperity, and the high patronage by which their efforts are encouraged.

Duke Taylor, the daughter of one of the co-heiresses of the family of Duke of Otterton and Power Hayes, one of the most ancient in the county of Devon. Ere young Coleridge was six years old his father removed to Ottery St. Mary, in order to place his children under the instruction of his younger brother, the Rev. George Coleridge, who, some years after his father's death, had been appointed master of the school. Here the boy remained till 1803, and to the excellent training he received under his uncle, a most conscientious teacher, of unwearied industry, accurate learning, and excellent taste, he attributes in a great degree whatever success or reputation he attained in his future life.

In June 1803, he went to Eton, but though on the foundation, was superannuated for the election to King's College, Cambridge, in consequence of the absurd and inconsistent system then adopted, but long since happily altered. Neither he, however, nor the present bishop of Winchester (Dr. Sumner), nor the dean of St. Paul's (Dr. Milman), who were his class-fellows and suffered a similar fate, ever afterwards regretted their disappointment. Besides these, he formed at Eton a life-long friendship with the present bishop of Lichfield (Dr. Lonsdale), and his future brother-in-law and colleague on the bench, the late Sir John Patteson. Under the headship of Dr. Goodall, and as the pupil of the Rev. Charles Yonge, whose unremitting attention and kindness he ever most heartily acknowledged, the young student acquired a considerable Eton reputation. Though he testified on every occasion in after life his warm attachment to the school and his anxiety to promote its interest, he was not blind to the defects of the system on which it was conducted. These defects he did not scruple at a future period tenderly but boldly to point out, and the exposure naturally led to a controversy, the result of which will probably be the production of many amendments.

In April 1809, he was elected to a scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he contracted intimacies with Mr. Keble, the author of the "Christian Year," and with Dr. Arnold, the eminent master of Rugby. Mr. Coleridge's career at the university was most triumphant. In 1810 he won the chancellor's Latin verse prize, the subject being "Pyramides Ægyptiacæ." In 1812 he was placed alone in the first class for classics; and in the same year he was elected fellow of Exeter College and Vinerian Law scholar. In 1813 he won the chancellor's prizes for prose composition, both in English and Latin, the former having for its subject "Etymology," and the latter "The moral effects of the Censor's office in Rome." Since the foundation of these prizes, it has only happened three times that they both have been gained by one man in the same year, the three conquerors being Mr. Coleridge, Mr. Keble, and Dr. Milman; and on each occasion the chancellor (Lord Grenville) testified his pleasure and approbation by adding to the prizes the gift of a costly and valuable classic. In 1852 the university presented to him the honorary degree of D.C.L.

In the same year in which he was elected Vinerian Law scholar he entered the Middle Temple; and after practising for a short time as a certificated special pleader, he was called to the bar on June 26, 1819, having in the preceding year married Mary daughter of the Rev. Dr. Buchanan, rector of Woodmanstone in Surrey. For more than fifteen years he was a regular attendant on the Western circuit, and, though he had for his competitors such eminent men as Serjeant Wilde (afterwards Lord Truro), Sir William Follett, Chief Justice Erle, Mr. Justice Erskine, and Mr. Justice Crowder, he obtained considerable success. As he expresses himself in one of his future lectures, "The law was not a hard mistress to him, and did not allow him long to languish without business, nor suffer him to be without

hope." During this period he had been appointed, in 1827, a commissioner of Bankruptcy; and, in 1832, the corporation of Exeter elected him to the then important post of their recorder; the offer of a similar honour from both the boroughs of Southmolton and Barnstaple having been declined by him. In February 1832, he was raised to the dignity of the coif, and when, in April 1834, the attempt was made, under the warrant of King William IV., to open the court of Common Pleas to all barristers, he, with the other serjeants-at-law, was supposed to be compensated by receiving a patent of precedence giving him rank after the existing king's counsel.

Engaged as he was in his legal occupations, Mr. Coleridge never deserted his literary pursuits. He contributed occasionally to the "Quarterly Review," and on the retirement of its editor, William Gifford, he for one year (1824) undertook the post, but at the end of it, finding that its labours interfered too much with his professional practice, he resigned it into the able management of the late Mr. Lockhart. To professional literature he supplied an excellent edition of Blackstone's Commentaries in 1825.

Mr. Coleridge was soon called upon to take the position which all allowed he was the most competent to fill. The sudden death of Mr. Justice Taunton having made a vacancy in the court of King's Bench, Lord Lyndhurst (then in his second chancellorship) recommended his appointment, which took place on January 27, 1835; the honour of knighthood being conferred upon him shortly after. For more than three-and-twenty years he administered justice on that bench and on the different circuits in a manner which will be best described in the language of the bar, who had been witnesses of the judge's career, as expressed by their spokesman, the attorney-general (Sir Fitzroy Kelly), on June 28, 1858, the day of his retirement.

"Three and twenty years have now elapsed since your lordship was raised by the well-deserved favour of the crown to a seat on that bench. Throughout that eventful period your public life has been distinguished by that dignity and sustained exercise of high judicial conduct, which has rendered so many of your predecessors illustrious, and has won for the administration of the law in this court the respect and confidence of the people. But, my lord, it is more especially to the members of the bar that your long and eminent judicial career has exhibited a bright example of the display of all those attributes which best become a judge in the discharge of his many duties. To a clear and powerful intellect, to legal and constitutional learning at once acute and profound, to an unwearied and patient assiduity and attention, your lordship has ever added the estimable and scarcely less important qualities of unvarying courtesy of demeanour, evenness of temper and kindliness of heart. My lord, in bidding you farewell, we rejoice to think that your country will not be altogether deprived of your invaluable services, and that your well-tried abilities and experience may yet be called into action in the council of the sovereign."

To this eloquent and truthful address the judge made a most affecting reply; in the course of which he gave some excellent advice to the younger members of the profession as to the preservation of that honourable character which has always belonged to it. The allusion made by the attorney-general to the judge's future services referred to his having been admitted to a seat in the Privy Council, and to be a member of its judicial committee. On the sittings of that tribunal he has regularly attended for the six years that have since elapsed.

That his character and merits were appreciated most highly by those in power, has been fully proved by the

varied services that have been required of him. He was selected as a member of many important commissions. Among them was that in 1834, to inquire into the arrangements of the Inns of Court and Chancery for promoting the study of the law and jurisprudence; that in 1858, to inquire into the expediency of bringing into one neighbourhood the different courts of justice; besides the Oxford University commission, which sat for four years, and the Education commission, which sat for three.

In the devotion of his services to the public, he has not been unmindful of private and local calls. On his resignation he retired to Heath's Court, Ottery St. Mary, the house in which his father resided, and devoted a good portion of his leisure to the charitable and educational establishments of the county; and by several interesting and amusing lectures (none of them more so than his "Recollections of the Circuit") delivered to various literary societies, encouraged the efforts to promote rational enjoyment among all classes. The internal restoration of the beautiful priory church in his neighbourhood has been completely effected by his liberality and exertions.

Of Sir John Coleridge's six children, four still survive, the eldest of whom, John Duke Coleridge, is following his father's footsteps in the law, and is already one of her majesty's counsel.

COLTMAN, THOMAS.

JUST. C. P. 1837.

See under the Reign of William IV.

SIR THOMAS COLTMAN was descended from an old and respectable family in the county of Lincoln, where they enjoyed considerable possessions. He was the youngest son of John Coltman, Esq., then resident at Beverley, and was

born on July 9, 1781. Surviving all his brothers and sisters he ultimately succeeded to the paternal estate. His education was commenced at the Charterhouse in London, from which he proceeded to Rugby, where he obtained an exhibition; and in 1798 was removed to Trinity College, Cambridge. After a diligent and successful pursuit of his studies, particularly in the classics and mathematics, he took his degree of B.A. in January 1803, and in 1805 he gained the "blue ribbon" of the university by being elected a Fellow of his college.

Entering the Inner Temple, he acquired under the tuition of that eminent special pleader Mr. Tidd, that mastery of the law which enabled so many of that gentleman's pupils to rise to high distinction. Called to the bar in 1808, he attended the sessions at Manchester and joined the Northern circuit, in which he secured, by his reputation as a well-grounded lawyer and a judicious adviser, so considerable a share of business that eventually he was appointed a king's counsel. This honour was not conferred upon him till 1832, twenty-four years after he had laboured at the bar; and was not attended by any superior advantages, his modesty and distaste for display not qualifying him for a successful leader at Nisi Prius. By his solid qualities he was better fitted for a judicial seat, and at the end of five years an opportunity occurred for his promotion.

On February 24, 1837, he was raised to the bench of the Common Pleas as the successor of Mr. Justice Gaselee, receiving the customary honour of knighthood. In that court he remained for the last twelve years of his life, performing his duties in that quiet and calm manner which does not attract the "million," but which greatly assisted and was highly appreciated by his colleagues; who, in the language of a graceful tribute to his memory, published by one of them soon after his death, "knew and admired his

dispassionate, candid, and just mind; his clear, acute, and strong understanding; his sound and accurate knowledge of the law; his even temper, patience, and firmness; his care and skill in investigating cases; his excellent judgment in deciding them." Though somewhat slow in forming his opinions they were always to be relied on, and though not brilliant or dashing, he was essentially a just and right-minded judge.

He fell a victim to the Asiatic cholera at his house in Hyde Park Gardens on July 11, 1849, leaving four children by his wife, Anna, sister of Samuel Duckworth, Esq., master in Chancery.[1]

COPLEY, JOHN SINGLETON. LORD LYNDHURST.

LORD CHANC. 1841.

See under the Reigns of George IV. and William IV.

THIS eminent lawyer and statesman was an American by birth. He was born at Boston on May 21, 1772, before the war of independence had commenced; and he lived to see the disseverance of those states, the union of which was the result of that war. His father, John Singleton Copley, of Irish extraction, was then practising in that city the art, in which he became afterwards distinguished in England, whither he brought his family when his son was two years old. His fame was soon established as a painter, both in portraiture and history; in the latter of which departments he is most known by his pictures of the "Death of Major Pierson," who was killed at Jersey in 1781, of the "Death of Lord Chatham," the great minister, and of the "Siege of Gibraltar." The high value at which his works are now estimated is proved by the large prices they produced in the

[1] Memoir of the judge, in Law Mag. for November 1849, by Mr Baron Parke (afterwards Lord Wensleydale).

recent sale of the late lord chancellor's collection. The artist died in 1815, aged 74, when his son had already taken the first steps in his successful career; and his wife, who was a daughter of Richard Clarke Esq., survived till 1836, happy in witnessing the highest honours by which her son was graced.

Young Copley was christened with his father's names, and though originally destined for his father's profession, in the elements of which he made some progress, the plan was happily set aside in consequence of the mental powers he early exhibited. At the age of nineteen he was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he pursued his studies so energetically that he took his degree of B.A. in 1794 with the honours of second wrangler and Smith's prizeman; and of M.A. in 1797, having in the interim been elected a fellow of his college. His delight in mathematical studies, and also in practical chemistry and mechanics, he retained throughout his long life; and his attainments in them were of infinite service to him in his professional career. This he commenced by entering himself as a member of Lincoln's Inn, and by becoming a pupil of Mr. Tidd, from whose instructions so many men have risen to eminence. He spent part of the following years in visiting the land of his birth.

On June 8, 1804, he was called to the bar, and at the same time selected the Midland circuit. One of his earliest clients was Lord Palmerston, the present prime minister, then first entering into political life, for whom he appeared before a committee of the House of Commons on a double return for the borough of Horsham in 1806; but failed in securing the seat. The only book which Mr. Copley ever published with his name was a report of that case. Both on the circuit and in Westminster Hall he gradually acquired a sufficient practice to enable him to exhibit his peculiar powers; and with such success that he was induced to accept the

degree of serjeant-at-law in 1813. Entering now in some measure into public life, he avowed Tory, or what would now be called Conservative, principles, to the surprise of some of his contemporaries, who charged him with having been notorious in the early part of his life for the ultra-liberality of his professions. Whatever were his youthful notions, and however unguardedly he may have expressed them among his private associates, it is hardly fair to refuse a man the exercise of more mature reflection, and to bind him down to the rash phrases of a juvenile imagination; especially when he had never joined any Whig society, nor connected himself with any public measure of that party. But the subject of the charge ever denied its truth; and the best proof of the sincerity of his convictions is his steady adherence to them, through good report and bad report, for the long period of fifty subsequent years;—to say nothing of the high sense of honour and extreme liberality for which he was always remarkable both in his professional and political career; which effectually contradict the idea that any personal motives could have influenced his choice.

As a leading advocate, by the beautiful simplicity of his style, by the logical arrangement of his arguments, and by the aptness of his illustrations, his speeches were wonderfully effective both on juries and judges. His defence of James Watson against a charge of high treason in June 1817 was a most successful display of his extraordinary powers, resulting in his client's acquittal. The Government were so struck with the talent which he had exhibited in this case, and some others in which they were parties, that in the following October he was specially retained for the crown in the indictments against Brandreth and others for high treason tried at Derby.[1] In the next year, besides being made king's serjeant and chief justice of Chester, he was intro-

[1] State Trials, xxxii. 21, 766, 957, 1135, 1307.

duced into parliament for the ministerial borough of Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight, which he soon after exchanged for Ashburton: and in 1826 he had the honour of being elected as representative of his own university.

In the senate his great capacity for debate was so efficiently displayed that his early promotion became certain; and accordingly in July 1819 he was appointed solicitor-general, and received the usual accolade of knighthood. During his tenure of this office the spirit of sedition was prevalent throughout England, and in the legislative remedies that were then introduced, as well as in the prosecution of Thistlewood and the other Cato Street conspirators, Sir John Copley exhibited his extraordinary talent. In the unfortunate trial also of Queen Caroline it was his duty to take an active part, in the performance of which he tempered the conviction he felt of the guilt of the accused lady with the decorum due to her exalted rank; satisfying his employers by his admirable performance, without incurring the obloquy to which they were subjected. At this time Lord Tenterden in a letter to Sir Egerton Bridges gives this opinion of him: "The solicitor-general has less learning than the attorney-general (Gifford), but a much better person, countenance and manner; a good head and a kind heart, and not deficient in learning. I suppose he will soon fill one of our high offices in the law."[1] In January 1824, he was promoted to the attorney-generalship; and on September 14, 1826, he received the patent of master of the Rolls; in both instances succeeding Sir Robert Gifford.

He held the latter office only eight months. On Mr. Canning becoming prime minister Lord Eldon resigned the Great Seal, which was delivered to Sir John Copley on April 30, 1827, as lord chancellor; he having been created

[1] State Trials, xxxiii. 711, 958, 1178, 1338; Lord Campbell's Ch. Just. iii. 296.

Baron Lyndhurst a few days before. This his first chancellorship lasted three years and seven months, during the successive administrations of Mr. Canning, Lord Goderich, and the Duke of Wellington. On the accession of the Whigs to power in the first year of the reign of William IV., he resigned the Seal on November 22, 1830; but did not remain unemployed quite two months. He accepted the appointment of lord chief baron of the Exchequer on January 18, 1831, in the place of Sir William Alexander; with the perfect understanding that he retained his political opinions. His independence of ministerial influence was shown by his resistance, with all his energy and strength, of the bills for reform in Parliament, and of various other measures proposed by the party while it remained in power.

When the Conservatives regained the administration he was at once replaced at the head of the court of Chancery on November 21, 1834, retaining the office of lord chief baron for the next month. His presidency of the Exchequer had exhibited his high judicial capacity; and had been principally distinguished by the luminous judgment which he pronounced in the great case of Small *v.* Attwood, which, though it was reversed on appeal in the House of Lords by a close minority of a single vote, was by most people considered to be well founded, and by all, whether supporters or opposers, greatly admired.

After a short term of five months he again on April 23, 1835, resigned the Seal to his political opponents, who retained power for the next six years. During that interval he maintained the ascendency he had gained in the House of Lords, by his powerful opposition to the various innovations introduced by the Whig ministers, and by submitting to the House useful amendments of the law; and still more by the annual comprehensive exposure of the ineffective legislation at the end of each session, in which he visited the successive

failures with alternate rebuke and sarcasm. These regular attacks increasing the general unpopularity of the party, the ministers were at length obliged to resign; and Lord Lyndhurst was installed in his third and last chancellorship on September 3, 1841.* His merits had been recognised and rewarded in the previous year by his university electing him their lord high steward.

For nearly five years he devoted himself to his judicial duties, till the retirement of Sir Robert Peel, when he resigned the Seal on July 4, 1846. When the Conservative party regained power for short periods in 1852 and 1858, Lord Lyndhurst felt himself too old to undertake the responsible labours of the chancellorship, or to accept the offered seat in the cabinet, being in his eightieth year at the first of these periods; but during nearly the whole time since his resignation to almost the last year of his life, when he had attained his ninetieth year, he entered with his accustomed spirit into most of the constitutional questions that arose, and surprised the House by his intellectual vigour.

No statesman has maintained for so long a succession of years a name so unsullied as Lord Lyndhurst, and few have died in possession of more veneration and regard. His death occurred from natural decay on October 18, 1863, in the ninety-third year of his age, at his house in George Street, Hanover Square, where his father had lived and died.

He married, first, Sarah Geary, the daughter of Charles Brunsden, Esq., and widow of Colonel Charles Thomas of the first foot-guards, who fell at Waterloo. By her he had three daughters. His second wife was Georgiana, daughter of Lewis Goldsmith, Esq., by whom he had one daughter.

COTTENHAM, Earl of. *See* C. C. Pepys.

CRANWORTH, LORD. *See* R. M. Rolfe.

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COTTENHAM, Earl of. *See* C. C. Pepys.

CRANWORTH, LORD. *See* R. M. Rolfe.

CRESSWELL, CRESSWELL.

JUST. C. P. 1842.

THE family of Cresswell of Cresswell near Morpeth in Northumberland dates from the earliest age of English history: a regular succession of male heirs having possessed the estate from the days of Richard I. till the death of John Cresswell in 1781. That gentleman left two daughters, one of whom, Frances Dorothea, married Francis Easterby, Esq., of Blackheath, who purchasing the other sister's moiety became possessed of the whole estate, and assumed the name of Cresswell. Of that union Sir Cresswell Cresswell was the fourth son. He was born in 1793, and, passing through the Charterhouse from 1806 to 1810, he went in the latter year to Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he had for his tutor the future Justice Maule. He took his degree of B.A. in 1814, and of M.A. in 1818: and then pursuing his legal studies in the Inner Temple, was called to the bar in 1819 and naturally joined the Northern circuit. Here he soon showed that ability and power that ever after distinguished him, and long before he became by seniority the leader of the circuit, scarcely any cause was tried in which he was not engaged on one side or the other. In 1830 he was appointed recorder of Hull; and in 1834 received a silk gown.

Though hitherto he had only shone as a lawyer, his political zeal in 1841 induced him to aid the Conservative cause by entering into a contest for Liverpool against the Whig member, Mr. William Ewart, whom he signally defeated. He sat for the same place at the next election in 1841. In the senate he took a prominent part in all constitutional questions, and by his argumentative powers, his shrewdness and learning, secured to himself that admiration in the House, which it is not generally the fortune of lawyers to gain.

Sir Robert Peel, on the very first vacancy that occurred

after he became prime minister, selected Mr. Cresswell as the successor of Mr. Justice Bosanquet on the bench of the Common Pleas; whereupon he was knighted. In that court from January 1842 to January 1858, he discharged the duties in the most admirable manner; and though at the latter date he was entitled to retire, having served more than fifteen years, he consented to undertake the organisation of the new court then created for deciding testamentary and divorce causes. The Whigs were then in power, but instead of choosing one of their own party to fill the office, they honourably requested a political opponent as the most competent man to devote his energies to give effect to their untried scheme. The manner in which he overcame the difficulties attendant on the new judicature, and met the perpetually increasing demands on its decisions, which unexpectedly accumulated in overwhelming numbers, will be best described in the eloquent language of Sir Robert Phillimore, the queen's advocate, on the opening of the court after his lamented decease:

"To-day, for the first time since the constitution of this court, we miss the well-known presence of the judge whose conscientious care and unceasing assiduity so moulded, formed, and shaped the practice and proceedings of this tribunal as to enable it to discharge the functions for which it had been created. . . . It seems to me, my lord, only decent that on the first opening of the court since his death some tribute should be paid to his memory in this the scene of his constant exertions. Sir Cresswell Cresswell was not a faultless judge, and would, while living, have despised the flatterer who told him that he was. But he possessed many and rare qualifications for the judicial office. To a memory of extraordinary swiftness and tenacity, to habits of most careful and accurate thinking, to great quickness of perception, to considerable logical power, to a ready command of

apt and proper language, aiding and adorning a capacity seldom surpassed for clear and luminous statement, he added a profound knowledge of the common law of this country, and an industry so conscientious and indefatigable that it enabled him during the time he sat upon that bench thoroughly to master the principles and precedents of a jurisprudence with which he had not previously been familiar. The task which he undertook was, notwithstanding all his natural and acquired endowments, extremely arduous, and one to the execution of which he was mainly impelled, I verily believe, by a sense of duty to his sovereign and his country. The experiment of submitting questions of the gravest and most important character, affecting the nearest and dearest interests of society, hitherto decided by the calm wisdom of a single judge, for the first time to the very different arbitrament of a jury, was by universal consent as successfully made by Sir C. Cresswell as the nature of the subject and the mode of trial would allow. The vast amount of business which soon inundated his court rendered his labours, contrary to all expectations, greater perhaps than those of any other judge in this hall at the time of his death. Those who knew how irksome and oppressive a great part of his business had become to him, the affluence of his private circumstances, the completeness of his title to well-earned leisure and honourable repose, knew also that the same strong sense of duty which had originated, protracted—alas, too long!—his judicial labours, and caused him, like a brave and high-minded man as he was, to die at his post. It cannot be said that in these few words of respectful and cordial regret

'—— fungar inani
'Munere,'

for the example of such men is of great value to our country; their memory blossoms in the dust."

To this address the new judge, Sir James Wilde, made a most graceful reply, acknowledging the deep debt of gratitude he owed to his predecessor in making his own task more easy.

Sir Cresswell's death was very sudden. He had accidentally been knocked off his horse on July 17, 1863, and injured in his knee-cap; but was proceeding rapidly towards recovery, when on the 29th he was suddenly seized with a fainting fit, and expired before medical assistance could be procured.[1]

CROMPTON, CHARLES.

JUST. Q. B. 1852.

SIR CHARLES CROMPTON is now the senior puisne judge of the court of Queen's Bench. He is descended from an old family settled at Derby as eminent bankers; several of them having been not only mayors of that town but also members for the county, and one of them raised to a baronetcy in 1838 which died with him in 1849. The judge is the third son of Peter Crompton, Esq. M.D., of Eaton near Liverpool, by his cousin Mary, the daughter of John Crompton, Esq., of Chorley in Lancashire.

He is the third judge of whom an account has been given in this reign, whose father followed the medical profession, the two others being the present lord chancellor, Lord Westbury, and the late master of the Rolls, Lord Langdale. It is somewhat remarkable that of the judges of the reign of Victoria there are at least eight who can boast of medical paternity. Besides the above three, there are chief justice Lord Denman, and justices Maule, Park, Vaughan, and Willes. To these may be added lord chancellor Lord Cottenham, who

[1] The dates and early facts in this sketch are from a letter with which the judge kindly favoured me a few months before his lamented death.

was the nephew of the eminent physician to George III., Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart.

Charles Crompton was born at Derby in 1797, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated with great distinction, obtaining honours in 1814, 1815, and 1816. He then entered the Inner Temple, and was admitted as a barrister in November 1821. On the Northern and the Western circuits he soon became known as a deeply-read lawyer, and consequently acquired great experience in the practical part of the profession both there and in Westminster Hall. He successively filled the posts of tub-man and post-man in the court of Exchequer, where he was counsel for the Board of Stamps and Taxes. Of the decisions in that court he was a reporter from 1830 to 1836, in conjunction at first with Mr. (afterwards Chief Justice) Jervis, and subsequently with Messrs. Meeson and Roscoe. In 1836 he was appointed assessor of the court of Passage at Liverpool; and in 1851 he was selected as one of the commissioners of inquiry into the proceedings, practice and jurisdiction of the court of Chancery.

The retirement of Sir John Patteson made a void in the court of Queen's Bench, which it appeared difficult to supply; but none could be selected so competent as Mr. Crompton, who was accordingly appointed in the beginning of February 1852, and received soon after the customary knighthood.

He married one of the daughters of Thomas Fletcher, Esq., of Liverpool, by whom he has several children.

CROWDER, RICHARD BUDDEN.

JUST. C. P. 1854.

SIR RICHARD BUDDEN CROWDER, the son of William Henry Crowder, Esq., of Montague Place, was born in

London about the year 1795. Educated at Eton, he went from thence to Trinity College, Cambridge, and after taking his degrees was entered at the Middle Temple and called to the bar in May 1821. On the Western circuit he got into good practice as well as in London, and in both displayed great power and ability. He obtained a silk gown in 1837, and was appointed recorder of Bristol in 1846. For a short time he was in parliament, being elected member for Liskeard in 1849, but was not so eminent as a senator as he was as a barrister. In the latter character he was very effective with the jury and the court, by his sound common sense, and his forcible if not eloquent, oratory. He held the posts of counsel of the Admiralty and judge advocate of the Fleet at the time of his promotion to the bench. That event occurred on the death of Mr. Justice Talfourd in March 1854, when he was selected to supply the vacancy in the Common Pleas. There he continued for nearly six years, distinguished by his honourable and manly bearing, and his courtesy and urbanity. He died unmarried on December 5, 1859, from a violent attack of ague, affecting his heart.[1]

DENMAN, THOMAS, Lord Denman.

Ch. Q. B. 1837.

See under the Reign of William IV.

No chief justice of England since the death of the Earl of Mansfield has been regarded with more personal esteem and affection than Lord Denman; and none since the days of Lord Chief Justice Holt have left a character of bolder independence, or more fearless and uncompromising patriotism. Though he may not have possessed, or at least not exhibited, such abstruse legal learning as some of his predecessors, the various addresses which were presented to him on his retire-

[1] Law Mag. Feb. 1860, p. 407.

ment from the bench, when flattery could no longer be profitable, will remain as a lasting evidence, not merely of his popularity as a man, but of the estimation in which he was held by his contemporaries of all classes, for his zeal, vigour, eloquence, and sagacity as an advocate, and his inflexible integrity, his noble and manly sentiments, his humanity, his patience, his impartiality, and his dignified and graceful urbanity, as a judge.

Thomas Denman was born on February 23, 1779, at his father's house in Queen Street, Golden Square, which in honour of the infant then brought into the world has lately assumed the name of Denman Street. He was the only son of Dr. Thomas Denman, the most eminent physician of his time in his particular branch of science, and of his wife Elizabeth daughter of Alexander Brodie, Esq., a descendant from the ancient family of Brodie of Brodie in Morayshire.[1] The family from which he sprang was originally settled in Nottinghamshire, some time at East Retford, and more lately at Bevercotes, but Dr. Denman's father removed to Bakewell in Derbyshire, where for many years he practised as a surgeon. The judge therefore is another instance, of which there are so many in this reign, of the legal bench being supplied by men of medical lineage. The doctor was one of a numerous family, and, having lost his father at an early age, had before he settled in London passed through a long series of trials and vicissitudes, of which he gives an interesting account in the commencement of the sixth edition of his great work "An Introduction to the Practice of Midwifery." Besides this he was the author of a variety of other valuable medical works, which ensured him a high reputation among his contemporaries, and have rendered his name an authority at

[1] This lady was the aunt of two nephews eminent in the medical and legal professions, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart, the celebrated surgeon, and Peter Brodie, Esq., the well-known conveyancer.

the present day. He died in 1815, and saw his son advancing with steady step in his honourable career.

That son when he was scarce two years of age was very near perishing in the flames of his father's house in Queen Street, but was saved from his imminent danger by the cool intrepidity of his father. At three years he commenced his school education under that amiable and excellent woman Mrs. Barbauld, then resident at Palgrave in Norfolk, and to her system of instruction during the two years he was under her tuition, the judge was accustomed to attribute the retentive memory and whatever grace and facility of diction he afterwards attained; and there is little doubt that it tended to the establishment of that fearless and truth-adoring and humane character for which he became distinguished. Nor is this to be wondered at, when we consider what great and indelible impressions on the mind are produced by infant teaching.

After leaving Mrs. Barbauld's, he was placed for a short time under the Rev. Dr. Thompson at Kensington; whence he proceeded when seven years old to Eton. His industry and application during the ten years that he remained there are evidenced by the stores of classical literature which remained in his memory, and by the delight which he took in them, and his readiness in quoting them; and his social character among his schoolfellows may be estimated by the many lasting friendships which he formed there. To the last period of his life he retained that affection for the noble establishment with which those who have been educated in its walls almost invariably regard it.

From 1796 to 1800 he spent at St. John's College, Cambridge, and took his degree of B.A. in the latter year, and that of M.A. in 1803, without aiming at a place on the list of university honours, as he had a great distaste to mathematical studies, and devoted himself entirely to his

favourite classics. Though not a competitor for prizes in the schools, he prided himself on his prowess in athletic exercises, and used to relate with exultation in after life, that he walked from Cambridge to his father's house in Burlington Street in one day, keeping up the rate of four miles an hour throughout the journey. His companion in this feat was Lancelot Shadwell, the future vice-chancellor of England, and the senior medallist of the year, with whom he had formed an intimacy which lasted during their lives.

Now turning his attention to the study of the law he entered Lincoln's Inn; and for the great branches of the law of real property and the practice of special pleading he placed himself as a pupil under the two best instructors, the great conveyancer Charles Butler, and the eminent pleader Mr. Tidd, the initiator into legal mysteries of so many remarkable men. Mr. Denman, after due preparation, himself practised for a short time as a special pleader until 1806, when he was called to the bar on May 9, and joined the Midland circuit and Lincoln sessions. He had two years before married Theodosia Ann, the eldest daughter of the Rev. Richard Vevers, rector of Saxby in Leicestershire.

While he was making the slow progress which is so much the fate of junior barristers, in his chambers, No. 25, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, he employed some part of his leisure in writing critiques on the classical literature of the day for the "Monthly Review," then the leading Whig journal, until it was superseded by the advances of its Edinburgh competitor. But he gradually got the ear of the court, and so early as 1809 by his lucid, elaborate, and successful argument on the right application of the rule in Shelley's case, in opposition to so able an opponent as Mr. Copley (afterwards Lord Lyndhurst), proved that he had not sat at the feet of the great conveyancing Gamaliel in vain.[1] But the event to which he attributed his ultimate

[1] Doe d. Earl of Lindsey *v.* Colyear, 11 East, 548.

success, and which recommended him to the first honours he received, was his employment on the trials of the Luddites in 1817, when he was engaged for the defence of the prisoners arraigned at Derby.

At the general election in 1818 Mr. Denman obtained his first seat in parliament as representative of Wareham in Dorsetshire, under the auspices of Mr. Calcraft, a gentleman of whig principles. He soon embarked on the stormy sea of politics, and distinguished himself by the boldness with which he attacked abuses and pronounced opinions to which he adhered through life; and in particular by advocating the necessity of an amelioration of the criminal law. On this last subject he took the opportunity, while supporting Sir Samuel Shepherd's bill for abolishing trial by battle, of saying that he "hoped that the spirit of the age which had made this reform necessary, would not stop here, but follow up the principle of improvement in other parts of our criminal administration which cried aloud for revision and reform." Whoever looks through the pages of Hansard at this time will find that he invariably opposed the waste of public money, and the encroachment on the liberties of the people, severely condemning government for their conduct in suppressing the famous Manchester meeting, speaking of it as "an attempt to maintain that military despotism was consistent with English law and justice." In this his first year he had obtained a position of considerable importance in the House of Commons, and had established a reputation which was soon to be extended throughout the country.

The old king George III. died on January 29, 1820, and the Prince of Wales, who had held the regency of the kingdom for the nine previous years, "heavily in clouds" commenced his actual reign as George IV. A conspiracy, widely spread among the lower orders of the people, had been organised to overturn the government of the country just

before his accession, and within a month after it a plan was concerted for the commencement of the outbreak by the murder of all the ministers at a cabinet dinner at Lord Harrowby's. The plot was discovered only just in time. On the very day of its intended execution the body of traitors were arrested in the midst of their preparations; and their conviction and execution soon followed. So horrible were the disclosures at the trials of what they intended to perpetrate, that no pity could be felt for those who suffered the punishment due to their crimes. But the agitation arising from what was called the Cato Street conspiracy had scarcely subsided before the public were excited by the prospect of an investigation of a very different nature, but threatening equally perilous consequences. In the mean time Mr. Denman had at the general election of that year been returned for Nottingham, after a most severe contest.

Queen Caroline, the inquiry into whose conduct while princess of Wales has been several times referred to, and who was living apart from her husband in foreign lands, had intimated her intention of coming to England to claim the rights and privileges due to her new rank; which it was known that the king intended to resist, as he had already excluded her name out of the usual prayers in the Liturgy. One of the first acts of her progress towards England was to appoint Mr. (since Lord) Brougham her attorney-general, and Mr. Denman her solicitor-general. Numerous negotiations took place between the government and her law officers, in order to avert the inconveniences which threatened to follow her arrival. But all endeavours of accommodation failing, her Majesty entered London on June 7, amidst the triumphant acclamations of the people, and the whole town, partly from sympathy, and partly from force and fear, was illuminated in the evening.

The cause of this popular feeling was not so much a

conviction of the queen's innocence, for of that the majority knew little and cared less, as a disgust at the indignities offered to a female, and an admiration of the spirit she exhibited in hastening to face her accusers; together with the growing unpopularity of the king, much increased by the knowledge of the grounds of recrimination which the queen, even if the charges against her were true, could justly bring against him. In the interval between June 7 and July 5 every effort was made to find expedients to satisfy both parties, without retractation on one side or admission on the other; an arrangement rendered impossible, when the first condition was a restoration to the Liturgy of the queen's name which had been already excluded. Meetings of arbitrators, motions in parliament, were alike ineffectual, the interesting protocols and debates in which will be found in Hansard and the Annual Register for the year. In all these proceedings Mr. Denman of course took a prominent part, and in the new House of Commons, elected on the accession of George IV., he spoke with so much indignation, boldness, and force, that he drew from the mouth of a member a question to which the spirit of prophecy might be attributed. Mr. R. Martin asked her majesty's solicitor-general "if by any train of fortuitous events he should at some future period find himself *elevated to the bench* of this country (and as all things were in the hands of Providence such an event was by no means unlikely) how he would like to have hurled against his judicial dignity any former opinion which he might have professed in that house or elsewhere?" Mr. Denman was certainly prophetic in the dignified answer that he gave to this impertinence. He said that "he did not fear that any opinion he had delivered or should deliver in that House would ever rise up in judgment against him, nor should he desert those opinions in any situation in which he might be placed."

The "Green Bag" containing the dirty details was brought in and referred to a secret committee, upon whose report the Bill of Pains and Penalties was introduced into the House of Lords on July 5, the object of which was to deprive the queen of her title and to dissolve the marriage between her and the king. The second reading was put off till August 17, in order to give time for collecting the witnesses both for and against the prosecution, and soon after that day the actual trial commenced. Looking at the importance of the question and the evil consequences that might result from it, with the array of combatants that joined in the fight, it might truly be called the battle of giants. Nearly the whole talent of the bar was engaged, and of the eleven counsel who appeared, six on one side and five on the other, no less than ten were afterwards elevated to high legal distinction. That the advocates for the crown should be so promoted is not surprising, but that those who were employed in a task which would not tend to make them objects of royal favour, and which they executed with uncompromising boldness and a total disregard of personal consequences, should be selected for similar honours, is a gratifying proof that in this country real merit will be always recognised, and honest zeal meet its reward. The counsel for the prosecution were the attorney-general Sir Robert Gifford, afterwards Lord Gifford, the solicitor-general, Sir John Copley, afterwards Lord Lyndhurst, the king's advocate, Sir Charles Robinson, afterwards chief judge of the Admiralty Court, Mr. Parke, afterwards Lord Wensleydale, and Dr. Addams, the only one who was not promoted. The advocates for the queen were her attorney-general Mr. Brougham, afterwards Lord Brougham, her solicitor-general Mr. Denman, afterwards Lord Denman, Dr. Lushington, afterwards chief judge of the Admiralty, Mr. Williams, afterwards a judge of the King's Bench, Mr.

Tindal, afterwards chief justice of the Common Pleas, and Mr. Wilde, afterwards Lord Truro. One only of these, namely Sir Nicolas Tindal, received his judicial promotion while George IV. remained on the throne, and though the two principal advocates received legal rank during the reign, it was not granted till near the end of it, and then with the greatest reluctance and difficulty. With so much displeasure did the king regard Mr. Denman for the bitter terms in which he had alluded to the grounds of recrimination which the king had afforded, that he was omitted from the batch of king's counsel created on the accession of the liberal-minded Lord Lyndhurst to the chancellorship; and it was only by his bold remonstrance that the Duke of Wellington was enabled to remove the injustice.

During the progress of the trial the excitement of the people was unbounded. They wholly discredited the evidence adduced against her majesty, declaring that the witnesses were suborned, and when the ministers were obliged to abandon the bill, the delight of the populace almost amounted to frenzy. In the queen's popularity the advocates of her innocence, who had shown such fearless gallantry in her defence, of course largely participated, and Mr. Denman on retiring after the trial to Cheltenham to join his family, was dragged into the town by the excited mob, which then proceeded to demolish every window of the rector, who had refused their application to permit the bells to be rung; and breaking open the church rung a merry peal in spite of him. The efforts of Mr. Denman on behalf of the queen, whose guiltlessness he was reported to have firmly believed, did not cease with the abandonment of the bill. He advocated strenuously the restoration of her name to the liturgy, and resisted indignantly an attempt to reduce her allowance; and though the interest excited by her persecution naturally died away, and her popularity gradually decreased, Mr. Denman

continued true to her till her death in the next year, when it was partially renewed in consequence of the indignities offered at her funeral.

The popular effervescence had not subsided when Sir John Sylvester the recorder of London died and Mr. Knowles was appointed his successor in 1822, leaving a vacancy in his former place of common serjeant. This was in the gift of the Common Council and would naturally have fallen to their senior pleader, Mr. Bolland, who was a deserved favourite in the city. But the queen's party in the council determined to testify their admiration of the exertions made in her defence by Mr. Denman, on whom in the previous year they had conferred the freedom of the city, and elected him to the office by a majority of 131 over 119 for Mr. Bolland, who some years after was appointed a baron of the Exchequer.

In this new charcter Mr. Denman disappointed his opponents, who gave him credit for more eloquence than law, by exhibiting those judicial powers which are most admirable while presiding over a criminal court, patience, firmness, and humanity; and by the sweetness of his disposition, joined with the natural dignity of his character, he gained the affection and respect, even of those who differed most from him in politics. These feelings found utterance in the various addresses they presented to him upon every occasion of his advancement.

He retired from parliament from 1826 to 1830, when on the general election consequent on the accession of William IV. he was again elected for Nottingham, which he continued to represent till his elevation to the bench.

On the death of the queen in 1821 he of course lost the precedence which his office of her solicitor-general gave him in the courts, and was obliged to retire behind the bar; and it was not till seven years afterwards, in 1828, that he

received a silk gown. From that time his promotion was rapid. William IV. in 1830 succeeded to the crown, and on the accession of the Whig ministry, scorning to remember the personal attack which Mr. Denman in his zeal had uttered against him on the queen's trial, sanctioned his appointment as attorney-general on November 26, and knighted him. He had not filled the office of attorney-general quite two years when Lord Tenterden died; and Sir Thomas was without a moment's hesitation appointed on November 4, 1832, his successor as lord chief justice of the King's Bench.

For nearly eighteen years he graced that seat with the highest commendation from his brother judges, the bar, and the public. Without pretending to the deep black-letter learning of some of his colleagues, he had laid up a sufficient store of legal knowledge to meet every requirement; and being deeply imbued with the principles on which the law is founded, knew well how to apply them in the justice he administered. He maintained on the bench the same independence, and exhibited the same courage, as distinguished him at the bar; and in the famous case of Stockdale did not hesitate boldly to support the rights and liberties of the subject in opposition to the assumed privileges of parliament, and the threats of the House of Commons. No judge ever showed more unaffected dignity in his demeanour, more kindness and courtesy to all who were in communication with him, more patience and discrimination in investigating the rights of the parties before him, or more firmness and perspicuity in delivering his judgments.

In March 1834 he was created a peer by the title of Baron Denman of Dovedale in Derbyshire; and ventured to break through a custom which till his time had been always adopted. Previous chief justices, when they attended parliament had appeared in their judicial robes, but he considered that, as they sat in the house as peers of parliament,

and not as judges, the practice was founded on mistake, and therefore always attended the sittings in his ordinary dress. At the only trial of a peer which has taken place since the Duchess of Kingston's in 1776, Lord Denman was called upon in consequence of the illness of Lord Cottenham the chancellor, to preside as lord high steward. The Earl of Cardigan was indicted for shooting Captain Tuckett in a duel, and was acquitted from the omission of the prosecution to prove the identity of the man wounded with the man named in the indictment.

At the age of seventy Lord Denman's health began to fail, and after several months' suffering he felt that he could no longer perform the duties of his office with satisfaction to himself, or with benefit to the public. He therefore sent in his resignation at the end of Hilary Term 1850, and Lord Campbell, who was only two years his junior, was appointed in his place. In no instance of a judge's retirement was so much regret expressed. The citizens of London, who looked upon themselves as among the earliest recognisers of his worth, and in some sort the founders of his fortune, and who on every occasion of his advancement had conveyed their public congratulations to him, and had placed his portrait on the walls of their council chamber, of course were not backward in their lamentations. From the whole bar, and specially from the members of his own (the Midland) circuit, from the grand juries of Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Kent (conveying the sentiments of admiration and regret of the leading gentry of those counties) was he gratified by receiving the most affectionate addresses. The solicitors gave a permanent testimony of their participation in these feelings by placing his bust in their hall in Chancery Lane; and the poet-laureate of the Home circuit embodied them in a beautiful copy of verses describing in elegant and pathetic lines the

various excellences by which he was distinguished, and their loss in being deprived of his example. These verses, so gracefully hitting off the strong points of his character, we are gratified in being able to lay before our readers at the end of our memoir.

The sympathy thus shown in this country extended even to America, and was communicated in an elegant letter from Mr. Everett, who had been ambassador here. But the highest gratification experienced by Lord Denman was in receiving the unexampled compliment from his colleagues in the court in which he presided, of a valuable inkstand, in a beautiful classical design, accompanied by a letter the language of which must have been even more precious than the gift. His four brethren say "We do desire to bear sincere and considerate testimony to the leading good sense and ability, the industry and uprightness, the candour, patience, dignity, and good temper with which you have adorned the bench on which we have had the happiness to sit as your assistants. But we are bound to add to this, our gratitude for the uniform kindness which individually we have experienced at your hands, the hearty acceptance which you have ever given to such assistance as it was our duty and in our power to afford you; and the delightful friendliness, without change or diminution at any time, which has shed a peculiar charm on our private intercourse. By these we have been made, we trust, more useful servants to the public, as we are sure we have been enabled to enjoy our few leisure hours more perfectly." The letter bears the subscription of the respected names of Sir John Patteson, Sir John Coleridge, Sir William Wightman, and Sir William Erle.

Such testimonies from all classes supersede the necessity of concluding this memoir with any formal character of the chief justice. Although throughout his life he preserved his enjoyment of every branch of literature and science, we are

not aware that he published any work with his name, with the exception of some pamphlets on political subjects: but he contributed many elegant translations to Bland's Greek Anthology, besides often relaxing himself in playful dalliance with the muses; and the author is proud to remember the kind interest he took in the early volumes of this work.

Though he never entirely recovered his health, and altogether retired from public life, he lived nearly five years after his resignation; spending most of his time in Stony Middleton, near Bakewell, which he had inherited from his father, in those acts of charity and kindness which endeared him to his fellow creatures, and in contemplations which prepared him for his end. His death occurred on September 22, 1854 at Stoke Albany near Rockingham.

Two years before that event he had to lament the loss of Lady Denman after a happy union of forty-eight years in 1852. Of the fifteen children which that union produced eleven survive, five sons and six daughters. The eldest son is now possessor of the title; the second, Joseph, is an admiral in the navy; the third, Richard, is a barrister; the fourth, George, is a queen's counsel and M.P. for Tiverton; and the fifth, Lewis William, is in the church and rector of Washington in Durham.

Verses on Lord Denman's retirement; written by Sir Joseph Arnould[1], *and produced by him when he was Poet Laureate of the Home Circuit Mess, April* 2, 1850.

> " His life was noble; and the elements
> So mixed in him that nature might stand up
> And say to all the world, 'This was a man.'" *Julius Cæsar.*

Forgive your Laureate if he flings away
His motley mask, and dares be grave to-day,
While to the memory of a great career
He yields a homage, feeble but sincere.

[1] The writer was winner of the Newdigate Prize Poem at Oxford, and author of Arnould's Marine Insurance; and is now a judge at Bombay.

A noble race is ended; from the noise
Of life's arena to the tranquil joys
Of wise seclusion, glorious with a crown
Of civic worth and dignified renown,
DENMAN retires, and leaves a lofty name
To the sure keeping of historic fame.
Long shall the name of DENMAN live enshrined
In the fond reverence of the English mind.
Rich as he was in every manly grace
That stamps the sons of England's hero-race;
True Saxon worth, cast in the stately mould
Of Roman grandeur; stern and lion-souled;
Yet touched by kindlier impulses that move
The hearts that else had but admired to love.
England remembers how in manhood's flower,
The bold assailant of all lawless power,
His voice was lifted loudest in the van
Of those who fought against the trade in man:
England has not forgotten how the rush
Of his fierce eloquence rolled forth to crush
The courtly crew who, to appease the spleen
Of a king's spite, would immolate a queen:
Nor how, with front erect, he trod the path
Of justice, heedless of a senate's wrath,
And, firm for rights our fathers handed down,
Withstood the House, as he had braved the Crown.
Throned on the seat of judgment, he combined
The purest purpose with the widest mind.
His aim was always justice; his delight
To render law commensurate with right,
And from the breadth of that august domain
Weed the rank growth of quibbling and chicane.
No zealot votary of the cumbrous lore
That "darkened counsel" in the days of yore;
Not blindly worshipping, as things divine,
The dust and cobwebs of the legal shrine;
But bent to make—so taught in Wisdom's school—
Our laws progressive, like the realm they rule.
His proud demeanour, and majestic grace
Suited the height of his illustrious place.
Blended extremes in him we could admire,
MURRAY'S fine ease, and CHATHAM'S generous fire:
Calmly sedate and equably polite,
He felt no preference, and he showed no slight;

Not prone to talk, but diligent to hear;
Prompt and yet patient; firm, but not austere;
Not quick to wrath, but when fit cause arose
To stir his lion-nature from repose—
Some deed of baseness, cruelty, or shame—
Swift shot the electric impulse through his frame;
The grave brow lowered; the eye so calm and cold
Flashed sudden fire; and forth in thunder rolled
The voice whose accents clothed with solemn awe
The indignant doom of violated law.
DENMAN farewell! forgive the attempt to twine
A wreath so worthless for a brow like thine;
But while all others hasten to salute
Thy name with honour, how can *we* be mute?
We, who have known thee long and watched thee near,
Dispensing justice in our narrow sphere;
Who feel thy loss not more to be deplored
On the grave bench than at the genial board—
That festive scene, where thou didst love to sit,
Promoting manly mirth and honest wit;
Where not a guest, howe'er unknown to fame,
But heard thy deep voice pledge him by his name,
While proudly through our hearts the feeling ran,
"Others revere the judge, we love the man."
Once more farewell! may every blessing wait
On thy retirement, to a distant date,
May all the pleasures of a taste refined,
And all the affluence of a well-stored mind,
And all the affections of a loving breast,
Solace thy age and sanctify thy rest.

ERLE, WILLIAM.

JUST. C. P. 1844. JUST. Q. B. 1846. CH. C. P. 1859.

SIR WILLIAM ERLE, who now occupies the honourable and responsible post of lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, is the lineal descendant of a very ancient family of that name, settled in Somersetshire from the time of our earliest kings, several members of which have rendered

themselves eminent for their services to the country.[1] The judge was the son of the Rev. Christopher Erle, of Gillingham in Dorsetshire, and was born at Fifehead-Magdalen in its neighbourhood in 1793. After going through Winchester School he entered New College, Oxford, where he took his degree in civil law in 1818. In November of the next year he was called to the bar by the society of the Middle Temple, and joined the Western circuit. He also purchased the situation of one of the counsel of the palace court, in which he acquired those habits of business, which are of slow attainment in the superior courts. His erudition as a lawyer, and his attainments as a scholar, soon ensured him such full employment on the circuit and in Westminster Hall that he was made king's counsel in 1834.

The city of Oxford returned him as their representative in parliament in 1837; and though his support was given to the liberal party in the house, the conservative prime minister, Sir Robert Peel, regarding his merits only, did not hesitate to appoint him a judge of the Common Pleas on November 6, 1844, on the resignation of Mr. Justice Erskine. In the early part of the next year he was knighted. He sat in that court nearly two years, and in October 1846 was transferred to the Queen's Bench on the death of Sir John Williams. For little less than thirteen years he remained in this seat, when on the removal of Sir Alexander Cockburn to the head of the Queen's Bench, Sir William Erle was promoted on June 24, 1859, to take the vacant place of chief justice of the Common Pleas; in which high position the urbanity of his manner adds force and effect to the unquestioned impartiality of his decisions.

He married in 1834 the daughter of the Rev. David Williams, warden of New College and prebendary of Winchester.

[1] Introd. to Yonge's Diary (Camden Soc.) p. xxviii.

ERSKINE, THOMAS.

JUST. C. P. 1839.

THE Right Honourable Thomas Erskine is the sole survivor of the nine children of that celebrated advocate whose career is recorded in the eighth volume of this work, by his first wife the daughter of Daniel Moore, Esq. He was born on March 12, 1788, at No. 10 Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, then the abode of Lord Erskine; who a little later purchased, for the healthier residence of his children and his own occasional recreation, the pleasant house and garden on Hampstead Heath, in which in after years he took so much delight. At a grammar school in that parish Thomas and two of his brothers were instructed in the rudiments of learning to prepare them for Harrow, where under Dr. Drury the head master, and Dr. Butler his successor, and as private pupils of the Rev. Henry Drury, they completed their school education. They were fortunate in having for their contemporaries several youths who afterwards acquired eminence in the world. Among their schoolfellows were three who became prime ministers, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Aberdeen, and Lord Palmerston; besides Lord Byron, the Dukes of Devonshire and Dorset, the Earls of Plymouth and De la Warre, and, with others of less distinguished name, Theodore Hook, of jocular celebrity.

Thomas Erskine's career at school was interrupted by his father's elevation to the office of lord high chancellor, whose inauguration he was summoned to attend, and who, upon the resignation by Mr. Surtees, a nephew of Lady Eldon's, of the secretaryship of presentations, gave his son that confidential office, the duties of which did not require any great experience. This appointment, though accepted by the young man with natural eagerness, might have been an unfortunate one for him, as it altogether disturbed the progress of his

studies, and at too early a period of life introduced him into fashionable society and its dissipations. He was however entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1811 as a peer's son graduated as M.A., without residence or examination, on the occasion of the Duke of Gloucester's inauguration as chancellor of the university. In 1807 he became a member of Lincoln's Inn, commencing his study of the law as a pupil of the eminent special pleader, Joseph Chitty, Esq., and acquired such a mastery of the science that in 1810 he began practice in the same branch on his own account. After a successful pursuit of it for three years, Mr. Erskine was called to the bar in 1813. He at first joined the Home circuit, and afterwards availed himself of the privilege of changing it once, by attaching himself to the Western circuit, on which the retirement of Mr. Serjeant Lens and Mr. (afterwards Lord) Gifford and other leaders made a considerable opening for junior barristers.

Taking no active part in political controversy, and more intent on the steady performance of his duties than in the pursuit of public distinction, he progressed slowly but surely, till he acquired such a position as to entitle him to claim the honour of a silk gown. He was appointed a king's counsel in 1827, and speedily acquired a place, if not among the first leaders of the common law bar, yet one of considerable distinction on his own circuit. His speeches as a leading advocate were not so much characterised by fluency or copiousness of language, or by strong appeals to the feelings, as by great clearness of statement, and, according to the subject of the case, placing it on a high moral ground, or treating it with dry humour and epigrammatic force. He possessed a power which in those days, when verdicts were more often won or lost on technical grounds than now, was of infinite importance,—he saw perfectly the points of attack and defence; and no one was more acute in

detecting a latent non-suit in his opponent's pleadings. When Serjeant Wilde found on consultation that there was a weak point in his case, he would commonly ask, "Whom have we against us?" and, if the answer was "Mr. Erskine," would shake his head and say, "Then we may be pretty sure this blot will be hit."

When the new Court of Bankruptcy was established by stat. 1 and 2 Will. IV., c. 56, which was introduced by Lord Brougham, and received the royal assent on October 20, 1831, Mr. Erskine was selected as the chief of the four judges who were thereby appointed as a Court of Review. Though the junior of his three colleagues, he soon by the unfeigned simplicity of his manner and attractive cordiality overcame any jealousy that might have existed among them; and by the clearness of his intellect, the soundness of his judgment, his great industry, impartiality, and care, amply justified the appointment. He presided over this court for eight years, assisting also in hearing appeals before the judicial committee of the Privy Council, as a member of which he had been sworn at his elevation. In the early period of the existence of that court he aided greatly in shaping its proceedings into that course, which has gradually raised it to so pre-eminent a rank among the judicial tribunals of the country. So effective were his services considered that on the death of Sir James Alan Park, Mr. Erskine was appointed his successor in the Common Pleas on January 9, 1839; and for nearly four years he held both offices together; not resigning his chief justiceship of the Court of Review in Bankruptcy till November 1842.

His career as one of the common law judges was short. During its continuance he accompanied Mr. Justice Coleridge on the Northern circuit in the spring of 1840. This was the culminating point of chartism. The north of England had been violently agitated by democratic orators

and a democratic press. Meetings had been numerously attended, arms and military stores had been provided, men were secretly trained, and preparations made for an obviously treasonable outbreak. On this circuit the delinquents were to be tried in the several counties where the offence was charged; and it is to the credit of these two judges that the manner in which they disposed of these political trials contributed not a little to the settlement of disturbed minds, and to disabuse ill-informed persons of the prejudices they had entertained against the tribunals of the country. Such men saw that the scales of justice were held with an equal hand, that defences were patiently and favourably heard and weighed, and that due allowance was made for honest ignorance and delusion;—for there were many among the chartists who believed that they were contending for their lawful rights against the usurpations of a dominant class, which they had been persuaded equally encroached on the rights of the queen as of their own. To these it was important, for the public good and their own, that they should be dealt with candidly and carefully, and that all fair opportunities should be taken of disabusing their minds by reasoning, and by considerate treatment throughout the whole proceeding. But at the same time the law was also found to be administered on the really guilty with a firm and fearless determination. The effect was that the judges were not merely the objects of general admiration, but that their conduct was most highly applauded by those papers (especially the Northern Star, of which Feargus O'Connor was the editor) which were supposed to guide and to express the feelings of the lower orders.

The main weight of the circuit in this respect was on Mr. Justice Erskine, especially at York, where from the great number of prisoners, and a mistake in the time allotted to that city, the labour was peculiarly onerous. But he showed

no impatience, he sat early and late, and by his firmness, candour, and anxious desire to do justice, made every one rejoice that the duty had devolved upon him. Though the effort exhausted his strength and seriously affected his health he had still to preside in the civil court at Liverpool, with its formidable list of causes, while his colleague had nearly three weeks more of chartist trials, which he conducted with the same tone and with the same effect as Mr. Justice Erskine. When at last they turned their backs on the North, they must, though wearied, have felt not dissatisfied with what they had accomplished.

Too soon Mr. Justice Erskine's judicial career was wholly terminated. Amid the performance of his duties he was seized with a sudden chill which produced a severe attack of influenza and congestion of the lungs; which resulted, on his too early attempt to resume his official work, in the rupture of a blood vessel and tubercular disease in the lungs, producing such a state of bodily incapacity as to render him totally unfit in the judgment of his physicians to discharge the functions of his office, requiring as they did the active employment of the voice. Under this compulsion he reluctantly retired from the bench in November 1844; and many were the testimonials he received from his distinguished contemporaries of the value of those services they were about to lose.

The retired judge was long in a dangerous state, and it was nearly ten years before the bleeding from the lungs entirely ceased. Since that time the greatest care and caution have been necessary to prevent a recurrence of the disease; and the continuance of his life for twenty years after his first seizure is little less than a miracle. The time thus gained, though he has been incapacitated from employing it in the active duties of his profession, has been rendered useful to the world, by his taking every opportunity to

benefit his fellow creatures, under feelings of deep gratitude to his Creator for the powers so to apply it.

By his wife Henrietta Eliza, daughter of Henry Trail of Dairsie in the county of Fife, Esq., to whose tender care and devoted attention he is mainly, under the Almighty, indebted for the prolongation of his life, he has had a large family; four of whom only survive, two daughters and two sons; one of whom is a member of the Chancery bar, and the other is the rector of Alderley in Cheshire.

GURNEY, JOHN.

B. E. 1837.

See under the Reign of William IV.

THE family of Baron Gurney may boast of a legal pedigree extending over more than a century and a half; inasmuch as his grandfather Thomas Gurney, flourishing from 1705 to 1770, and his father, Joseph Gurney, were the recognised shorthand writers, not only employed confidentially by the government and in parliamentary committees, but engaged by authority in reporting the proceedings on all the important trials occurring during the period. Their system of stenography has ever been highly esteemed, and is still universally practised. Joseph Gurney, who was resident at Walworth near London, married a daughter of William Brodie, Esq., of Mansfield, and had by her, with other children, two sons, John, the future baron, and William Brodie, who still pursues the useful occupation of his ancestors, with the same eminence in their art, and the same respect and confidence which they enjoyed.

John Gurney was born in London on February 14, 1768. His education was commenced at St. Paul's School, and completed under the Rev. Mr. Smith at Bottesdale in Suffolk. Accompanying his father on his professional occupations in

the courts of law, he naturally imbibed a predilection for that profession; not without hope of emulating the forensic eloquence which he had frequent opportunities of admiring. For practice in the art he frequented those debating societies in which some of the greatest orators had made their first essays; adopting those political principles of freedom and reform which then made opposition popular. Having entered the Inner Temple he was called to the bar by that society in May 1793. He had not long to wait for employment. In the very first term, and the sittings after, he was retained as junior counsel to defend Daniel Isaac Eaton for two libels; and in the following February, in consequence of the absence of his senior, he led the defence of the same individual for another libel. On that occasion he delivered an animated, humorous and effective speech which at once established him in his profession, and placed him on a height from which he never descended.

The first consequence was that he was engaged as assistant counsel to Messrs. Erskine and Gibbs in the memorable state trials of Hardy, Horne Tooke, and Thelwall for high treason, in all of which he proved himself a most efficient auxiliary. These occurred before he had been two years at the bar, and in all of them verdicts of acquittal were pronounced for his clients. The same success attended his efforts as counsel for Crossfield and others arraigned in 1796 on what was nicknamed the Pop-gun plot; and for John Binns when indicted with O'Coigley, Arthur O'Connor and others for high treason in 1798; in both of which he most ably summed up the prisoners' defence.[1] Early in his professional life he defended some smugglers, indicted for obstructing and assaulting the revenue officers who were endeavouring to seize some supposed contraband goods; when the officers stated

[1] State Trials, xxii. 757, 791, xxiii. 1031, xxiv. 238, &c. xxvi. 8, xxvii. 1.

that, though they were near enough to distinguish the letters B, G, and W, on the half-ankers slung over the horses, they were prevented from making a seizure, and therefore could not swear to the contents of the casks, but that they believed the letters meant brandy, gin, and wine. This evidence was ridiculed by Mr. Gurney, who instanced that W might as well stand for water, and B for beer. The attorney-general (Sir John Scott) in his reply wondered that the learned counsel did not suggest also that the G meant gruel.[1]

At the London and Middlesex Sessions where he then practised he soon got a decided lead; and gradually acquired such a footing in Westminster Hall and on the Home circuit, as warranted him in applying for a silk gown. But his supposed politics were against him; and it was not till he had been three and twenty years at the bar that he obtained it, and then only in consequence of the extraordinary ability he displayed in prosecuting Lord Cochrane, Cochrane Johnstone and the other parties implicated in propagating a false story of Bonaparte's defeat and death, for the purpose of speculating in the funds. Here, in opposition to a whole phalanx of the most able counsel at the bar, he, almost unaided, gained a complete triumph in the conviction of all the defendants. His promotion could no longer be delayed, and in 1816 he took rank as king's counsel.

For sixteen years more he continued to labour as an advocate; during the whole of which period he shared the lead of the King's Bench with Sir James Scarlett, Sir John Copley, and one or two eminent members of the bar; and of the Home circuit he soon became the acknowledged head. It fell to his lot to lead the prosecution of two of the Cato Street conspirators in 1820, who, with the remainder of those tried, were convicted on the clearest evidence.[2]

[1] From the baron's own relation to the author.

[2] State Trials, xxx. 711, 1341.

He at length met his reward. After forty years of continued success in the different arenas in which he practised, commencing almost at the first moment of his call,—throughout the whole of which he was conspicuous for the clearness of his statements of facts, and for the ingenuity with which he extracted them from witnesses; for the readiness with which he met the arguments of his opponents; for his respectful yet independent demeanour to the court, and his kindly and courteous manner to all; and particularly for the acknowledged virtues of his private life;—he was promoted to the bench on February 13, 1832, as one of the barons of the Exchequer on the resignation of Sir William Garrow; when he was knighted.

For thirteen years Sir John Gurney held this judicial position; and then, from his advanced age and the failure of his health, he resigned his seat in January 1845, only to die on the 1st of the following March at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Without taking a high rank as a deep-read and black-letter lawyer, he supported as a judge the reputation he had gained as an advocate, for discrimination, acuteness, and discretion; and his former experience gave him a recognised superiority on criminal trials. He was brought up among Dissenters, but in his latter years he conformed to the Church of England. Whatever were his doctrinal opinions at different periods of his life, as a man he was universally respected, and his charities and practice during the whole of his lengthened existence were the best proofs of his having imbibed the spirit of the Master whom he ever professed to serve.

By his wife, Maria, daughter of Dr. Hawes, who after an union of nearly fifty years survived him, he left several children; one of whom, Russell Gurney, Esq., exhibits, as recorder of London, such high judicial powers and such deep legal knowledge that he has been frequently called upon by

the government to preside at the assizes in the place of judges temporarily incapacitated by illness.[1]

HILL, HUGH.

Just. Q. B. 1858.

The infirmities produced by the oppressive labours of the law, have deprived the Bench at an early period of his life, of one of its most enlightened members. Sir Hugh Hill was compelled by the complete break up of his health to resign his seat in the Queen's Bench before he was sixty years old, an age at which many men have begun their judicial career.

He was born in 1802 at Craig in the county of Cork, the residence of his father James Hill, Esq., a private gentleman, whose family originally settled in Ireland in Cromwell's time. Educated in Dublin University, he graduated there as A.B. in 1821, and intending to pursue the profession of the law in Ireland, he then kept legal terms for two years in the Inns of Court there, and afterwards at the Middle Temple in London, where he became a pupil of Mr. Mascall an eminent special pleader. An accidental conversation with a fellow-pupil induced him to alter his determination of practising in Ireland, and to commence that laborious branch of the profession in England; and having started as a special pleader under the bar in 1827, for more than thirteen years he devoted himself with unremitting energy to this department. Though his progress was at first not very rapid, at last his success exceeded his most sanguine expectations. So extensive and oppressive was his business that he felt it necessary to be called to the bar in January 1841, when he joined the Northern circuit. Both there and in Westminster Hall his reputation as a deeply-read jurist, and an ingenious and safe pleader, secured to him an immense quantity of the

[1] Law Mag. May 1845; Gent. Mag. April 1845.

heavy business, which required greater labour, but gave less profit, than the ordinary causes that occupy the courts.

From 1851, when he obtained a silk gown, till 1858, he was rewarded for his past labours by gaining a considerable lead; and on May 29 of the latter year he was raised to the bench as an appropriate successor to Sir John Taylor Coleridge. But his labours had overtasked his strength; his constitution was completely undermined; and becoming incapable of further exertion, he retired after less than four years' service in December 1861, to the regret of his colleagues and the loss of the legal world. He still survives, an example of patience in his sufferings, and of humble gratitude to a merciful God for the blessings he has received.

He married in 1831 a daughter of Richard Holden Webb, Esq., controller of the customs.

JERVIS, JOHN.

CH. C. P. 1850.

SIR JOHN JERVIS, a member of the family of the Earls of St. Vincent, was the younger son of Thomas Jervis, Esq., an eminent barrister, a king's counsel long leading the Oxford circuit, and for many years a judge on the Chester circuit. He was born on January 12, 1802, and was educated at Westminster School and at Trinity College, Cambridge. Though destined for his father's profession, and being for that purpose entered of the Middle Temple, his love for a military life induced him to accept a commission in the carabineers. Soon, however, leaving the army he resumed his legal studies, and was called to the bar in Easter term, 1824.

At first he travelled the Oxford and then the Chester circuit, and in London he practised principally in the Exchequer. On each arena he soon attained great reputation from his familiarity with legal practice, and from his quickness of

apprehension and great discretion. In the Exchequer his opportunities were improved by holding the office of "Postman;" and by reporting its decisions in conjunction, first with Mr. Edward Younge, and then with Mr. (afterwards Justice) Crompton, from 1826 to 1832. He was the author also of some other useful practical works on criminal law, the law of coroners, &c.

In the first Reform Parliament he was returned for the city of Chester, which he continued to represent till his elevation to the bench; invariably supporting the liberal party, to whose principles he was zealously attached.

His extensive practice soon entitled him to a silk gown, and in 1837 he received a patent of precedence. On July 4, 1846, on the restoration of the Whig ministry he was made solicitor-general, which he held only three days, being promoted to the attorney-generalship on the 7th by the elevation of Sir Thomas Wilde to the post of chief-justice of the Common Pleas; when he received the customary honour of knighthood. During the four years that he filled that office the manner in which he exercised its functions commanded universal approbation. His services as an adviser of the Crown, in all the departments of the government, were so unremitting and laborious, that they laid the seeds of that disease which shortened his life; and his conduct on the various prosecutions in those seditious times, especially in the Chartist trials, was so discreet and admirable, that he well merited the promotion which was denied to him in February 1850, on the resignation of Lord Denman; when Lord Campbell was made chief-justice of the King's Bench. Sir Thomas Wilde being raised to the chancellorship in the following July, Sir John Jervis was promoted to his place as chief-justice of the Common Pleas on the 15th of that month.

His judicial powers were of the highest order. His judgments were "models at once of legal learning, accurate

reasoning, masculine sense, and almost faultless language;" and the memory he displayed as well in summing up the details of evidence, as in reviewing the cases quoted before him, was quite surprising. The disease under which he laboured sometimes made him impatient and irritable, but he was pronounced by the profession a judge of the highest rank; and in the relations of private life he was much esteemed for his amiable and cheerful disposition.

He died on November 1, 1856, leaving a family of three sons and two daughters by his wife, Catherine the daughter of Alexander Mundell, Esq.[1]

KEATING, HENRY SINGER.

JUST. C. P. 1859.

SIR HENRY SINGER KEATING is one of the present judges of the Common Pleas, and when he was placed in that seat was about fifty-five years of age, having been born at Dublin in 1804. He is the third son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Sheehy Keating, K.C.B., who highly distinguished himself in the West Indies and other parts of the world, and of the daughter of James Singer, Esq., of Annadale in the county of Dublin.

The profession of the law being chosen for him, he was admitted to the Inner Temple, and, having passed through the years of formal preparation, he was called to the bar on May 4, 1832. He then joined the Oxford circuit, and attended the Oxford and Gloucester sessions; and after labouring as a junior for seventeen years he received a silk gown in 1849.

In 1852 he entered parliament as member for Reading, which he continued to represent till he was elevated to the bench. Supporting the liberal party in the house, he was

[1] Law Mag. and Review for Feb. 1857, p. 302.

appointed solicitor-general in May 1857, and knighted, during the first ministry of Lord Palmerston; on whose defeat in the following February he retired; but was replaced in June 1859 on that lord's return to power. Only half a year had elapsed before he was called upon to supply the vacancy in the Court of Common Pleas, occasioned by the death of Sir Richard Crowder; and in that court he has sat from December 14, 1859, till the present time.

He married in 1843 a daughter of Major-General Evans of the Artillery.

KINDERSLEY, RICHARD TORIN.

V. C. 1851.

THE senior of the three present vice-chancellors is Sir Richard Torin Kindersley, who was knighted on receiving that office in 1851. He was born on October 5, 1792, at Madras, and is the eldest son of the late Nathaniel Edward Kindersley, Esq. of Sunning Hill, Berkshire, formerly in the civil service of the now defunct East India Company, and descended from a Lincolnshire family. Being brought to England for education he proceeded from Haileybury to Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in January 1814, being fourth wrangler of his year and gaining his election as fellow of his college in October 1815. He took his degree of M.A. in July 1817, and on the 10th of the following February was called to the bar by the society of Lincoln's Inn.

In January 1835 he was made one of the king's counsel, and occupied that position till 1848, having been advanced in the previous year to the honourable post of chancellor of the county palatine of Durham. During the whole of the thirty years that had elapsed since he assumed the barrister's gown he had practised in the court of Chancery, and both

as junior and senior, for juridical learning, patient industry, and solid judgment, had held so high a reputation, that he was early ranked among those who would sooner or later be called to a judicial office.

The prizes in the equity courts are large in honour and emolument, but few in number, and the promotion is proportionally slow. Mr. Kindersley having never been in Parliament, and not having any political interest, had to wait till March 1848 for his advancement, and then only received a mastership in Chancery. In that position his judicial talent became so evident, that when Sir James Knight-Bruce was made lord justice of appeals in Chancery, Mr. Kindersley was immediately selected to fill his place as vice-chancellor. To that office he was appointed on October 20, 1851; and the thirteen years of his judicial life have confirmed the character he has borne throughout his whole career.

In 1824 he married the only daughter of the Rev. John Leigh Bennett of Thorpe in Surrey.

LANGDALE, LORD. *See* II. BICKERSTETH.

LITTLEDALE, JOSEPH.

JUST. Q. B. 1837.

See under the Reigns of George IV. and William IV.

DESCENDED from an ancient Cumberland family, Sir Joseph Littledale was the eldest son of Henry Littledale, Esq., of Eton House, Lancashire, and of Mary the daughter of Isaac Wilkinson, Esq., of Whitehaven. He was born in 1767, and completed his education at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1787, with the honourable distinction of senior wrangler and first Smith's prizeman. Entering Gray's Inn he practised for some years as a special pleader under the

bar till 1798. Being then called, from that time till 1824, a period of twenty-six years, his intimate knowledge of the law and patient industry insured the confidence of all who had the management of business, and gave him very extensive employment.

In 1822 he was sent into Scotland with Mr. Hullock (afterwards elevated to the bench) for the purpose of arranging some government prosecutions. He never accepted a silk gown, nor took the common course of seeking advancement by obtaining a seat in parliament, and was indeed so little of a party man and so entirely a lawyer, that when he was asked by a friend what his politics were, he is said to have answered "Those of a special pleader."

His professional merits alone pointed him out as the most worthy successor of Mr. Justice Best in the court of King's Bench. He received his appointment on April 30, 1824, with the usual honour of knighthood. With such colleagues as Chief Justice Abbott, Mr. Justice Bayley, and Mr. Justice Holroyd, the court presented for many years as perfect a phalanx of learned and efficient men as had ever been united in the administration of justice. For the remaining years of the reign of George IV., for the whole of that of William IV., and for nearly four years of the present reign, a period altogether of seventeen years, Sir Joseph Littledale performed the duties of his office to the admiration not only of lawyers but of the public in general. Lord Campbell, who practised under him during the whole time, calls him "one of the most acute, learned and simple-minded of men;" and there was scarcely a barrister who did not regard him as a judicial father, and none could recall an unkind word of his utterance, or an impatient expression of his countenance. He was so devotedly attached to his profession that he heartily enjoyed the discussion of the legal points before him. Once when the author of these pages

ventured to express a hope that he was not fatigued with the labours of a heavy day, he answered, "Oh no, not at all; I *like it.*"

Having attained the age of 74, he felt that it was time for him to quit active life, and therefore at the end of Hilary term, 1841, he resigned his seat, to the regret of his colleagues, and also of an admiring bar; who paid him the well-merited compliment of an affectionate address, expressive of their sorrow at parting, and of good wishes for his future welfare, orally delivered by the attorney-general (Sir John Campbell) on his taking leave of the court on February 6.

Though he was immediately called to the Privy Council, he had very little opportunity of aiding in the hearings before its judicial committee; for in less than a year and a half the infirmities that had warned him to retire made rapid way, and he died at his house in Bedford Square on June 26, 1842.

LYNDHURST, LORD. *See* J. S. COPLEY.

MARTIN, SAMUEL.

B. E. 1850.

THE fairness with which judicial honours are allotted, and the absence of all national prejudice in their distribution, is exemplified in the fact that in each of the three courts is a judge who honestly prides himself on being a native of our sister isle. Sir Samuel Martin, one of the present barons of the Exchequer, is not only of Irish extraction, but was also born and educated in Ireland, and by his learning and acquirements encourages the expectation that many another representative of his country will be welcomed on the bench. He is the second son of the late Samuel Martin, Esq., of Calmore in the county of Londonderry, and of Arabella his wife. Born on September 23, 1801, he received his education at

Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated as Bachelor of Arts in 1821, and was admitted to the degree of D.C.L. at a later period of his life.

Intended for the legal profession he at first in May 1821 entered as a student at Gray's Inn, but in December 1826 he transferred himself to the Middle Temple, by which Society he was called to the bar on January 29, 1830. In the interim he had practised for two years as a special pleader—a plan wisely adopted as an excellent introduction to the abstruser parts of the science. With the experience thus obtained he joined the Northern circuit with great advantage, and soon reaped the harvest which resulted from his previous reputation. In thirteen years he acquired such a lead on circuit and in London as to entitle him to a silk gown, which was given to him in 1843; and after seven years more, in which he enjoyed a large share of important business in the courts, he was promoted to the bench of the Exchequer in the place of Mr. Baron Rolfe (now Lord Cranworth) in November 1850, when he was knighted. For the three previous years he had represented Pontefract in parliament.

In 1858 the baron married Frances the eldest daughter of Sir Frederick Pollock, afterwards lord chief baron, and has by her one child, a daughter.

MAULE, WILLIAM HENRY.

B. E. 1839. Just. C. P. 1839.

Sir William Henry Maule was born on April 25, 1788, at Edmonton in Middlesex. His father was a medical practitioner there, and his mother was the daughter of one of the family of Rawson of Leeds. At his uncle's, the rector of Great Greenford near Ealing, he received his education till that gentleman's death; soon after which, in October 1806,

he entered Trinity College, Cambridge. There he pursued both his mathematical and classical studies with such avidity and success, that on taking his degree of B.A. in 1810 he came out as senior wrangler, and in October 1811 was elected Fellow. In the interval he took pupils, among whom was the late Sir Cresswell Cresswell. In the science of mathematics he was not only an extraordinary proficient, but an original inventor in some of its branches. His friend Mr. Babbage acknowledges the assistance he received from some of Mr. Maule's suggestions, and speaks of his wonderful powers and acuteness. So high was his reputation in this respect that he was offered the professorship of mathematics at Haileybury College; but having chosen the law as his profession he declined it.

Having entered Lincoln's Inn and studied special pleading under Mr. Brady, he was called to the bar in 1814, and joined the Oxford and the Welsh circuits. He had acquired the same mastery over law as he possessed over the other branches of learning: added to which he had fluency of language, fertility of illustration, and many of the powers by which barristers succeed, together with an infinite deal of humour and wit. Yet notwithstanding these advantages his advance in the profession was of slow growth, the principal cause of which was such a fear of appearing to conciliate clients that he drove them away by the brusqueness of his address. But his soundness as a lawyer and ingenuity as a disputant gradually made their way, and he by degrees obtained a considerable footing both in the provinces and the metropolis. In the city particularly from his great excellence in commercial law and on questions of marine insurance he had full and profitable employment.

With some reluctance and misgiving he accepted a silk gown in Easter 1833, and soon after he was appointed counsel to the Bank of England. Distinguishing himself greatly in

the conduct of the Carlow county election in 1835, he was invited to represent the borough of Carlow in 1837, and after a severe contest and subsequent petition succeeded. He took his place in the House of Commons on the liberal side; and short as his career in parliament was, he gave promise of being a most successful debater. But in March 1839 he was raised to the Bench of the Exchequer, from which he was removed to the Common Pleas in the following November.

During the sixteen years that he sat in that court he displayed all the qualities of an excellent judge, his distinguishing characteristic being practical common sense and great ingenuity in defeating mere technicalities. His judgments were remarkable for their striking observation, their pithy power, and happy illustrations. At Nisi Prius he was strictly impartial, patient and courteous, enlivening the court frequently with that peculiar irony which was natural to him. In trying prisoners the exercise of the latter faculty sometimes bewildered the jury and led them by mistaking his intention to deliver a verdict just the reverse of what he recommended. His well-known speech at Warwick assizes in pronouncing a sentence of one day's imprisonment for bigamy committed by a poor man, whose first wife had deserted him and their children and lived in adultery with another, pointing out the course which the law required him to adopt in order to obtain a divorce, at an expense of 1000*l.*, is an admirable specimen.

So frequent were his attacks of illness that he was obliged to resign in June 1855, but was immediately placed on the Privy Council and added to its judicial committee. He was an effective member of it for the remainder of his life which terminated rather suddenly on January 16, 1858.

In his social circle he was remarkable for pleasantry and humour, for kindliness of disposition, and for cordiality of friendship. Like all men of intellect he was an admirer of

real genius, and his greatest aversion was against pert pretence and ignorant conceit. Some of his caustic but playful epigrams in Latin and French are directed against them. His powers of conversation were very great, and his memory retained all the facetiæ he had ever read; while the *mots* that he uttered were a never failing source of mirth in Westminster Hall. He died unmarried.

MELLOR, JOHN.

JUST. Q. B. 1861.

SIR JOHN MELLOR was appointed a judge of the Queen's Bench in 1861, and was nearly fifty-two years of age when promoted. He was born on January 1, 1809, at Hollinwood House in the borough of Oldham in the county of Lancaster, where his family had been settled for many generations. His father belonged to the old mercantile firm of Gee, Mellor, Kershaw, & Co., well known in that county above fifty years ago. Soon after the judge's birth the calls of business required his father to reside at Leicester, where he served the office of mayor and acted for many years as a magistrate; and where he at first sent his son to the grammar school. From this he was removed to the care of the Rev. Charles Berry, a learned and accomplished Unitarian minister at Leicester, among whose pupils young Mellor had several companions who did credit to Mr. Berry's instructions by their future career in the world. The doctrines of his master did not shake his pupil's orthodoxy, while the controversy then carried on between the supporters of conflicting opinions, of which the advocate on the other side was the celebrated Robert Hall, naturally led him to a deeper consideration of the distinctions of religious belief, and of the foundations on which the different sects are based, than is usual for one so young. This produced in his mind an inveterate repugnance

to the subscription to all dogmatic articles of religion; his impressions on the subject being confirmed and intensified by the following remarks attributed to Mr. (now Lord) Brougham:—

"I am not a more warm friend to education than a determined enemy to all religious tests whatever; to all tests, oaths or declarations, or subscriptions, or by what other name they are known; they are abhorrent to all religious liberty, and not less to sound policy; they are traps for the conscience; they are snares for men's virtue; they do not testify principles, but make hypocrites. They are unjust because they fall upon the good and honest, letting the knave and the time-server go free; they are impolitic, because they deprive the state of the services of its best, because most conscientious, subjects; they are profane, unspeakably profane, because they make a mockery of the most sacred things."

With these impressions, though it was originally arranged that he should go to Lincoln College, Oxford, yet, as subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles was then required as a condition of admission, he felt himself compelled to forego the advantage to be derived from a university education. He accordingly continued his studies under Mr. Berry, and at the same time, being intended for the bar, obtained some instruction in the law of real property by entering the office of a conveyancing attorney in the town. He then became a student in the Inner Temple, and at the same time a pupil of the younger Mr. Chitty, who in eminence as a special pleader equalled his father. Here he remained for four years in companionship with several who have since distinguished themselves in Westminster Hall: during part of the time attending the lectures given at University College by that eminent jurist John Austin. He was called to the bar on June 7, 1833, and in the same year married Elizabeth, only daughter of the late William Moseley, Esq., of Peckham Rye.

Joining the Midland circuit he became a member of the Leicester borough and Warwick sessions; and acquired a considerable practice both in criminal and civil business. His readiness, if not his eloquence of address, his clear statement of facts and prompt application of the law to them, and particularly his skill in the examination of witnesses, soon established him in the courts and marked him for early promotion. In 1849 he succeeded Mr. Waddington in the office of recorder of Warwick, which, after holding it for three years, he resigned in 1852. In 1851 he had attained the rank of queen's counsel, and found no reason to regret the change, often injurious to many. In 1855 he received the appointment of recorder of Leicester, which he retained till he was elevated to the bench at Westminster.

In the meantime, after one unsuccessful contest at Warwick in 1852, and another at Coventry in 1857, he was elected in the latter year member of parliament for Great Yarmouth, and sat for it till the dissolution in 1859; when he contested Nottingham with success. Throughout his senatorial career he was an unflinching advocate of the liberal opinions to which he had been all along attached, and a firm supporter of Lord Palmerston's administrations; gaining the regard of both parties by his honourable bearing and his amiable and attractive manners.

It is not surprising therefore that he received the congratulations and good wishes of all, when, on the retirement of Mr. Justice Hill, he was selected on December 3, 1861, to take his place as a judge of the Queen's Bench; which he has now filled above two years with general approbation. He then received the honour of knighthood.

He is the author of two most interesting lectures; one "The Christian Church before the Reformation," delivered at Leicester in 1857; and the other "The Life and Times of John Selden," delivered at Nottingham in 1859; both

showing great liberality of sentiment, and that disregard of party and of class, which, while it marks the impartiality of the man, is the best promise of excellence in the judge.

PARK, JAMES ALAN.

Just. C. P. 1837.

See under the Reigns of George III. George IV. and William IV.

James Alan Park was the son of James Park, Esq., a respectable surgeon in Edinburgh, and was born in that city on April 6, 1763. When very young he came to England, and was admitted into the society of the Middle Temple, by which he was called to the bar in June 1784. He was fortunate enough to gain the friendship and patronage of his noble countryman Lord Mansfield, under whose encouragement he published in 1787 a work on the Law of Marine Insurances, comprehending the decisions and dicta of the chief justice, who had been almost the creator of the system. This work was found to be so useful to mercantile and legal men, that it passed through many editions, with improvements by its author, and at once brought him into professional notice. Joining the Northern circuit, he was successful in obtaining a considerable practice, which before long increased till he became one of the leaders of that bar. In Westminster Hall also he acquired much business, as well from that numerous body engaged in maritime affairs and insurance cases, as from other clients who were observant of the extreme interest he took in his causes, and the clearness and earnest simplicity of his advocacy. He gleaned much learning and experience from his intimacy with Lord Mansfield, to whom, after his lordship's retirement, he was in the habit of taking an account of the daily proceedings in court, and profiting by the observations made by the legal Nestor upon the different points decided.

In 1791, before the death of Lord Mansfield, Mr. Park was appointed vice-chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; and in 1795 recorder of Preston. In 1799 he received a silk gown as king's counsel; and in 1802 he was elected recorder of Durham. On the retirement from the circuit of Mr. Law (afterwards Lord Ellenborough) when he became attorney-general, Mr. Park succeeded to the undisputed lead, which he retained for more than a dozen years; dividing that in London with Sir Vicary Gibbs and Sir William Garrow; and in 1811 he was made attorney-general of Lancaster. In most of the great cases of the time his name appears. In 1805 he was engaged in the defence of Judge Johnson, and of Henry Delahay Symonds the publisher of the Anti-Jacobin Review, both for libels. In 1809 and 1813 he was employed by the government in the prosecution of several cases in the North, the principal of which were those against the ringleaders of the Luddite riots.

A sincere and zealous churchman, he was, by the religious classes of the community, looked up to with great esteem. Among his intimates was William Stevens the modest and benevolent treasurer of Queen Anne's bounty; with whom he formed a committee in support of the Scotch episcopal clergy, and succeeded in obtaining the repeal of the penal statutes then in force against them. He was one of the original members of "Nobody's Club," so called from the *nom de plume* of Mr. Stevens, in whose honour it was founded; and which, lasting till the present day, has numbered among its members some of the most eminent men in the church and in science, law, and literature. At Mr. Stevens' death Mr. Park published a memoir of him, which has been lately reprinted. He was also the author in 1804 of a Layman's "Earnest Exhortation to a frequent reception of the Lord's Supper."

Without any pretensions to eloquence, his advocacy was effective from the extreme anxiety he displayed for his client; and he gained his verdicts by the apparent confidence and sincerity with which he impressed the jury with the injustice of withholding them, as much as by the merits of the causes themselves.

After thirty years' successful practice at the bar he succeeded Sir Alan Chambers as a judge of the Common Pleas on January 22, 1816, and was knighted. He sat in that court till his death on December 8, 1838, a period of nearly twenty-three years, during which he served under four sovereigns. With no particular eminence as a lawyer, he proved himself by his good sense and strict impartiality, as well as by the respectability of his character, a most useful administrator of justice; the only drawback from the general respect which he commanded was a certain irritability about trifles, which too frequently excited the jocularity of the bar.

PARKE, JAMES, *afterwards* LORD WENSLEYDALE.

B. E. 1837.

See under the Reigns of George IV. and William IV.

THE elevation of Sir James Parke to the peerage on his retirement from the court of Exchequer gave rise to the important constitutional question whether the patent which created him Baron Wensleydale of Wensleydale for the "term of his natural life" entitled him to sit and vote in parliament. After a long and able discussion the committee of privileges decided it in the negative; and a new patent was accordingly issued in the usual form with the title of Baron Wensleydale of Walton.

He is the youngest son of Thomas Parke, Esq., a merchant at Liverpool, residing at Highfield, near that town, by the daughter of William Preston, Esq.; and was born there in

1782. He commenced his education at the Free Grammar School at Macclesfield in 1792, and finished it at Trinity College, Cambridge; where he attained great distinction. Elected university scholar in his first term 1799, and a scholar of Trinity College in 1800, he took his degree of B.A. in 1803, with the honourable position of fifth wrangler and senior chancellor's medallist. He gained a fellowship in his college in the following year, and proceeded M.A. in 1806. It was not till seven years after the latter date that he was called to the bar by the Society of the Inner Temple (to which he had removed from Lincoln's Inn) in Easter term 1813, having practised previously for some years as a special pleader, and shown that proficiency in legal science which led to his rapid success as an advocate, both on the Northern circuit and in Westminster Hall. Within four years he was enabled to resign his fellowship, on his marriage in 1819 with Cecilia, daughter of Samuel F. Barlow, Esq., of Middlethorpe in Yorkshire.

Only seven years after his call to the bar he was selected to assist the crown officers in conducting the memorable case against Queen Caroline in the House of Lords; and so high was his reputation for legal knowledge that, without ever having had a silk gown, and without the suspicion of any parliamentary or political interest, he was chosen on November 28, 1828, to supply the place of that excellent judge Sir George Holroyd, and thus to continue the acknowledged efficiency of the court of King's Bench. On that occasion he was as usual knighted. Here he remained for nearly six years, till on April 29, 1834, he and Mr. Justice Alderson, to strengthen the staff of the Exchequer bench, were removed into that court. For the additional two and twenty years that he remained on the bench he administered justice there and on the circuits with that weight and experience, and with that temper and consideration, which commanded

the respect of the bar, and secured the acquiescence of litigants. He was a zealous labourer for the removal of all useless formalities in legal proceeding, and one of the principal amendment acts passed in the reign of William IV. was his work.

In 1833 he was called to the Privy Council, and has ever since been a most efficient member of its judicial committee; and in 1835 he received the degree of LL.D. at his university. After twenty-eight years of judicial service, during the whole of which he never flagged in his duties, his age (74) warned him to retire. He resigned his seat at the end of December 1855, with the pension to which he was entitled thirteen years before; but the government were so conscious of his judicial powers, and so desirous to secure his assistance in the hearing of appeals in the House of Lords, that he was raised to a peerage for life on the 10th of the following January as Lord Wensleydale. The subsequent change in his patent has been already stated; it took place for the reason before given, and without any desire on his part, as he has no male heir to succeed to the title, his only surviving child being a daughter.

He still survives at the age of eighty-two, with his intellects unimpaired, and still gives his valuable assistance in the last court of appeal.

PARKER, JAMES.

V. C. 1851.

The ten short months during which Sir James Parker held the office of vice-chancellor afforded such evidence of intellectual power, promising a most brilliant judicial career, that his sudden death was almost as great a grief to the legal world, as it must necessarily have been to his family and private friends. He was only in his forty-ninth year

when he died, having been born in Glasgow in 1803. He was the son of Charles Steuart Parker, Esq., of Blockairn near that city; in the grammar school and college of which he received his first instructions. He then proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as B.A. in 1825, gaining the seventh wrangler's place, and as M.A. in 1829. On February 6 in the same year he was called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and practising in the equity courts his merits were soon acknowledged. By his indefatigable industry and clearness of intellect the difficulties of the science were quickly mastered, and in advocating the cases entrusted to his care, there was an exhibition of learning and shrewdness that secured to him numerous retainers.

He was made queen's counsel in July 1844, and his reputation was so high that he was named on the Chancery commission, in the investigations of which he took a very prominent part. At the election in 1847 he stood for Leicester on the conservative side, but was defeated after a close contest. Notwithstanding his avowed political principles, his character as a lawyer was so well established, and the necessity of a reform in Chancery, of which he was a zealous advocate, was so urgent, that when Lord Cranworth was appointed one of the first lords justices of appeal, the Whig ministry selected him, although their opponent, to fill the vacant office of vice-chancellor on October 20, 1851; when he was knighted.

Short as was his presidency of his court, it was long enough to prove him a most excellent judge. Patient in hearing, careful in deciding, courteous to all, his judgments manifested his full comprehension of the facts, and satisfied the understanding by the acute and sagacious application of the law to them. He survived the last sittings before his first long vacation only a few days, dying of an attack of

angina pectoris on August 13, 1852, at Rothley Temple in Leicestershire, where he was buried.

In 1829 he married Mary daughter of Thomas Babington, Esq., of Rothley Temple, M.P. for Leicester; by whom he left several children.

PATTESON, JOHN.

Just. K. B. 1837.

See under the Reign of William IV.

This universally-popular and deeply-venerated judge, whose love for his profession commenced at the outset of his career and terminated only with his life, was the son of the Rev. Henry Patteson of Drinkstone in Suffolk, by Sophia the daughter of Richard Ayton Lee, Esq., a banker in London. He was born on February 11, 1790, at Norwich, of which city his uncle John Patteson, Esq., was the representative in parliament for some years.

Educated at Eton he was elected on the foundation, and succeeded to King's College, Cambridge, in 1809 as a scholar, where in 1812 he became a fellow; having in the meantime been the first to win the Davies' university scholarship.

Entering the Middle Temple, he placed himself successively under the instructions of two among the most eminent special pleaders of the day, Mr. Godfrey Sykes and Mr. (afterwards Justice) Littledale; and, having gained by their guidance sufficient knowledge of the then abstruse science, commenced the practice of it on his own account. Here great success attended him, and soon his reputation was so well established that many pupils resorted to his chambers to share in the benefit of his teaching.

When in 1821 he was called to the bar and joined the Northern circuit, his name as an accurate and subtle pleader soon secured him a prominent place among his compeers. In

an extremely short time he was engaged in many important cases; and Mr. Littledale, who then acted as counsel for the treasury, showed his confidence in him by securing his assistance in the business of the crown. Many of the arguments which he delivered are to be found in the Reports, abounding in learned and logical deductions, and expressed in simple and peculiarly clear language. At the close of one of them, "Rennell *v.* the Bishop of Lincoln,"[1] Mr. Justice Bayley is said to have thrown down to him from the bench, a note with these words, "Dear P. Lord Tenterden, C.J. An admirable argument; shows him fit to be an early judge."

The implied prophecy was speedily accomplished. When parliament had determined to act upon the Report of the Common Law Commissioners (of whom Mr. Patteson was one), and three new judges were to be appointed, Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst selected Mr. Patteson as the most eligible person to take the additional place in the King's Bench. He received his promotion on November 12, 1830; without a murmur among his colleagues, though no other instance ever occurred of one who after only nine years' practice at the bar had been raised to the bench; so unreservedly were his merits acknowledged. He of course then received the honour of knighthood.

The choice proved a most successful one. For rather more than one and twenty years, under three chiefs, Lord Tenterden, Lord Denman, and Lord Campbell, he contributed greatly, by his high judicial faculty, to the efficiency of the court, as was frequently and publicly acknowledged. No one was more soundly versed in the principles of the Common Law, or more firm in his enunciation of them; no one was more lucid in his reasonings, or less liable to be misled by the sophistries of counsel; and, what is of the

[1] 7 Barnewell and Cresswell, 113; Mirehouse v. Rennell, 8 Bingham, 490, is the same case.

greatest importance, no one was more courteous and kind to all applicants, whether in court or in chambers. As a criminal judge he was inflexibly just, and, where he could be, most merciful; and in every branch of his duties he established a character inspiring so much respect and confidence, that there have been few judges whose retirement was more regretted.

But he was visited with an infirmity, that of deafness, which, though at first moderated by the use of ingenious instruments, at last increased to such an extent that he felt that he could not adequately fulfil the duties which devolved upon him; and, most unwillingly, he tendered his resignation. The scene on his last appearance in court, February 9, 1852, was a most affecting one: and no better evidence can be produced of the bar's appreciation of him than is afforded by the following passages in the address of the present chief-justice of that court, Sir Alexander Cockburn, then attorney-general: —

"As we are now about to lose you, it may not be entirely unbecoming in me to offer, nor wholly unwelcome to you to receive, the assurance of the universal sense of the whole profession, that the high and sacred duties of the judicial office were never more honestly or ably discharged than by you during your whole judicial life. Though we lose you, your memory will yet remain to us, assuming its proper position among those revered names which dignify this place and this hall, and will be cherished by us not more for that vast and varied learning by which all have profited and which all have admired, than for that untiring love of justice and truth, and that hatred of oppression and wrong, that unflinching integrity of purpose, that simplicity and singleness of heart, and that benevolent kindness of nature, which leave us in doubt whether we should more revere the judge or love the man. You will carry into your retirement the

respect and veneration, and the enduring attachment, of every member of the profession. We rejoice to hope, that though the sense of one infirmity, and the apprehension lest that should interfere with the perfect discharge of your duty, have made you withdraw from your office in the vigour of your powers, you will long remain in unimpaired health, and long enjoy all the pleasures of life."

He was immediately sworn of the Privy Council, and for five years assisted in the adjudication of the difficult cases that come before its judicial committee. His failing health then compelled him to desist from all mental labour; and for the short remainder of his life he devoted himself to the enjoyments of domestic society and to the friendly assistance of his neighbours. He expired on June 28, 1861, at Feniton Court near Honiton, an estate he had purchased at a short distance from the residence of his brother-in-law and colleague Sir John Taylor Coleridge, with whom he kept up the most affectionate intimacy, and who has feelingly recorded his worth on the brass his admirers put up to his memory in Eton College Chapel in the following elegant inscription:—

JOANNES PATTESON
Equ. Bacc. a Sec: Dom: Reg: Conc:
Natus XI. Feb. A.D. MDCCXC.
Denatus XXVIII. Jun. A.D. MDCCCLXI.

Collegii hujusce Scholaris,
Collegii Regalis apud Cantabrigienses Socius.
Spei egregiæ, profectûs uberrimi.
Juris-consultus apprimè doctus;
Judex acutus et patiens, promptus et laboriosus.
Morum simplicitate, sanctitate vitæ
Insignis;
Quem boni omnes præsentem
Veneratione et amore colebant,
Sublatum desiderio prosequuntur.

He was twice married; first to Elizabeth daughter of George Lee, Esq., of Dickleborough, Norfolk; and secondly

to Frances Duke, sister of Mr. Justice Coleridge, whom he survived. One of his two sons is the missionary bishop to the Western Isles of the South Pacific Ocean, and the other a revising barrister on the Northern circuit.

PEPYS, CHARLES CHRISTOPHER, Earl of Cottenham.

Lord Chanc. 1837, 1846.

See under the Reign of William IV.

Cottenham in Cambridgeshire, the place from which this distinguished chancellor took his title, had been the residence of the family of Pepys ever since the beginning of the sixteenth century. Richard Pepys, one of his progenitors, has already been recorded in this work as a baron of the English Exchequer and a chief justice of the Upper Bench in Ireland during the Commonwealth.[1] The grandson of Richard was a banker in London, and father of two sons who were eminent in their respective professions and were both honoured with baronetcies. One of these was Sir Lucas Pepys, physician to George III., who received his title in 1784, and whose son assumed the name of Leslie; and the other was Sir William Weller Pepys, who held the office of master in Chancery from 1775 till 1807, and obtained his dignity in 1801. The Lord Chancellor was second son of the latter by his wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Right Honourable William Dowdeswell, chancellor of the Exchequer in 1765. Both the baronetcies have now centred in him by the decease of his brother in 1845, and his cousin in 1849, and are now merged in the earldom he has since attained. Sir William Weller Pepys had a third son, Henry, who held the bishopric of Worcester from 1841 to 1861.

[1] Antè, vol. iv. 467. The pleasant diarist, Samuel Pepys, is there erroneously stated to have been the fourth son of this Richard. He was a descendant of a younger branch of the family.

Charles Christopher Pepys was born on April 29, 1781. He was educated at Harrow, from whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1803. Having previously entered himself as a member of Lincoln's Inn in January 1801, he availed himself of the instructions of the two most eminent men in common law and equity, Mr. Tidd and Sir Samuel Romilly, till he was called to the bar in November 1804. He attached himself to the Court of Chancery, but though esteemed a skilful draftsman his progress was not rapid. He did not obtain a silk gown till 1826; but afterwards he had no reason to complain of his progress.

Soon after the accession of William IV. he was appointed, in November 1830, solicitor-general to the queen; and in July 1831, he entered parliament, first as the representative of Earl Fitzwilliam's borough of Malton, and afterwards of Higham Ferrers. In the senate he supported the Whig party, to which he was always attached; and was raised by that party in February 1834 to the post of solicitor-general to the king; on which occasion he was knighted.

He had filled that office for little more than six months, when by the death of Sir John Leach the mastership of the Rolls became vacant, to fill which, passing over the attorney-general Campbell, Sir Christopher was appointed on September 29, 1834. In the interval between that month and April 1835 there had been two changes of ministry; and on the second change, when the liberal party resumed power, the Great Seal was put into commission at the head of which the new master of the Rolls was placed. This was dissolved at the end of nine months, when, on January 16, 1836, the Seal was delivered to Sir Christopher alone as lord chancellor, and four days afterwards he was created Baron Cottenham.

For nearly the six following years he performed the func-

tions of his high office in a most satisfactory manner; but on September 3, 1841, on the restoration of the conservative party, he retired, and resigned the Seal to Lord Lyndhurst. He remained out of office while that ministry retained power; but assisted in hearing appeals to the House of Lords and the Privy Council. When the conservatives were in their turn obliged to quit the government, he resumed his seat on the woolsack, on July 4, 1846; being the only whig chancellor who, during the present century, has been restored to his place. In the reign of George III. Lord Erskine was dead before his friends were readmitted into the government. Lord Brougham, though the ministry that appointed him was only five months out of office before its restoration, was not again entrusted with the Seal. Lord Truro, after a cessation of power for ten months, was passed over for Lord Cranworth; and Lord Cranworth's claims, when the whigs were replaced after sixteen months in opposition, were set aside in favour of the present chancellor, Lord Westbury.

Towards the end of four years Lord Cottenham's health began to succumb under the labours of his position, and his sufferings at last interfered much with his duties. In the prospect of his retirement her majesty, or rather perhaps the party to which he was attached, showed the value placed on his services, by raising him two steps in the peerage. He was on June 1, 1850, created Viscount Crowhurst and Earl of Cottenham; and on the 19th of the same month, under the pressure of severe illness, he resigned the Seal, having held it as chancellor nearly ten years. With the hope of restoring his health he travelled on the continent, but, as in the case of Lord Langdale, his relaxation came too late. Within nine months he died at Pietra Santa in the duchy of Lucca on April 19, 1851.

Lord Cottenham, though he attained no great eminence as an advocate, proved himself a most excellent judge. In

the former capacity he was a sound and practical adviser, and an accurate and logical reasoner, but without that ready eloquence, which is often the principal attraction. But these very qualities rendered his decisions in the latter character of the greater value, enabling him at once to see the real merits of the point in dispute, and to discard from his consideration useless technicalities, and irrelevant arguments. As a senator, both in and out of office, he supported and sometimes originated several amendments of the law; and in his own court he introduced some regulations for the simplification and more satisfactory conduct of its proceedings. It speaks highly in his favour that his judicial merits were not praised by his own friends only, but fully acknowledged by the opposite party also; and even the "Times," at that time the organ of the conservatives, on his first retirement from office in 1841, devoted a long article to his eulogy. He was peculiarly cold and sedate in his manner, and extremely tenacious of his opinions; and though he was a staunch adherent to the whig party, he was not considered of any use to it as a politician.

In 1821 Lord Cottenham married Caroline, daughter of William Wingfield, Esq., the master in Chancery, by Lady Charlotte Maria, daughter of the first Earl of Digby. His Countess still survives him, together with twelve children, the fruit of their marriage.

PIGOTT, GILLERY.

B. E. 1863.

THIS gentleman is the last appointed baron of the Exchequer. His family is traced from a knight who accompanied William the Conqueror on his invasion of England, and its members have held possessions in various counties ever since. The Baron is the fourth son of Paynton Pigott, Esq., of Archer Lodge in Hampshire, and of Banbury in Oxfordshire (who assumed in 1836 the additional names of Stainsby Conant[1]), and of Maria Lucy, daughter of Richard Drosse Gough, Esq., of Loudern in the latter county. He was born at Oxford in 1813, his Christian name being given him from his great grandmother, the daughter of Colonel Gillery; and he received his education at a private school at Putney.

A member of the Middle Temple, he was called to the bar by that society in May 1839; and joining the Oxford circuit and attending the sessions of that and the neighbouring county of Gloucester he gained a considerable practice. In a few years he was elected recorder of Hereford. His next promotion was to the degree of the coif in 1856, to which was added in the following year a patent of precedence. In October 1860 he was elected representative for Reading, the vacancy being occasioned by his eldest brother Francis's appointment as lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Man. In parliament Mr. Pigott professed liberal opinions, and supported Lord Palmerston's administration. During the short period he remained a member he interested himself, but without effect, in the laws of the Island of Jersey, the

[1] An advertisement in the "Times" of July 2, 1864, notifies that the name of Carleton, in lieu of the names of Stainsby Conant, has been assumed by the judge's nephew, in contemplation of his marriage with the eldest daughter of Guy Carleton, Baron Dorchester.

anomalies of which he was desirous to reform. But his senatorial career was soon interrupted by his elevation to the bench. On Sir James Wilde becoming chief judge of the Court of Probate, Mr. Serjeant Pigott was nominated a baron of the Exchequer in his place, and was sworn in on October 3, 1863; receiving the honour of knighthood on the occasion.

He married in 1836 Frances, only daughter of Thomas Duke, Esq., of Ashday Hall, near Halifax.

PLATT, THOMAS JOSHUA.

B. E. 1845.

THIS baron of the Exchequer was the son of Thomas Platt, Esq., an eminent solicitor in London, who lived to be the father of the profession with undiminished respect till the age of eighty-two. He held the office of principal clerk to three chief justices, Lords Mansfield, Kenyon, and Ellenborough, during a period of thirty years, and there are no doubt some survivors who recollect with gratitude the courtesy and kind assistance they experienced from him in the discharge of his troublesome employment. His son, Thomas Joshua, was born about 1790, and was from his birth destined for the bar.

He was sent first to Harrow and then to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees of B.A. in 1810, with honours, and of M.A. in 1814. He had in the meantime been admitted to the Inner Temple, and in 1816 was called to the bar by that society. A story is told of him as a young man, by a correspondent in "Notes and Queries," (3rd Series, III. 25), that being left for dead after a serious illness, some young friends went to take a farewell look at him, when one of them having said, "Ah! we shall never

again drink a glass of wine with poor Platt," the supposed dead man surprised them by exclaiming, "But you will though, and a good many too, I hope." All the friends ran away in a fright, except one, who staid to watch his resuscitation.

Joining the Home circuit he gradually was entrusted with briefs, and by his ready address and confident bearing eventually acquired a considerable practice. In January 1835 he received a silk gown, and became in the end a favourite leader of his circuit. Before a common jury he was a formidable adversary to his opponent, but before a special jury he was not so successful. On the resignation of Mr. Baron Gurney in January 1845, he was raised to the bench of the Exchequer, and sat there more than eleven years; when in consequence of the failure of his health he retired in November 1856.

As an advocate he was remarkable for the energy of his manner and the simplicity of his language; and as a judge, though not deeply read, his good sense led him to sound conclusions; while his blunt courtesy and amiable disposition made him a favourite with the bar.

He died on February 10, 1862, at his house in Portland Place, in the seventy-third year of his age.

POLLOCK, FREDERICK.

Ch. B. E. 1844.

In Sir Frederick Pollock, the present lord chief baron of the Exchequer, is presented a veteran judge of whom it may be justly said (without trenching on the promised avoidance of judicial criticism on the existing occupants of the bench) that he preserves, though beyond his eightieth year, all his pristine vigour of intellect and activity of mind, still pursuing

the studies by which he gained eminence in his youth, and performing the onerous and responsible duties of his high position with as much energy as the youngest of his colleagues.

He was the third son of Mr. David Pollock of Piccadilly, the highly respected saddler to King George III., and of Sarah, daughter of Richard Parsons, Esq., comptroller of a department in the customs. The family was originally settled in the north, and his father was an eye-witness of the Pretender Charles Edward and his army triumphantly crossing the Tweed in November 1745; within a few months to retrace their steps and to be defeated and almost annihilated at Culloden. Good fortune attended him both in his business and his family, three of his five sons greatly distinguishing themselves in their respective professions; the eldest, Sir David, becoming chief justice of Bombay; the third, Sir Frederick, the subject of the present sketch; and the fifth, Sir George, who obtained imperishable fame in the Indian army, by his exploits in Affghanistan, and in numerous other well-fought fields in that part of the world.

Frederick Pollock was born on September 23, 1783. In his early years he lost much time at three metropolitan and suburban schools in which he told his father that he learned nothing. On being taken away from the last (Mr. Allan's at Vauxhall, where the humourist Theodore Hook was one of his schoolfellows and the late Andrew Amos another) he remained at home for sixteen months, employing them in very miscellaneous reading, principally devoted to English literature, chemistry, physiology, and other scientific subjects. He was then placed under Dr. Roberts at St. Paul's school. A story is related on good authority that young Pollock fancying that he was wasting his time there, as he intended to go to the bar, intimated to the head master that he should not stay; and that the doctor, who was

desirous of keeping so promising a lad, thereupon became so cross and disagreeable that one day the youth wrote him a note saying he should not return. The doctor, ignorant of the cordial terms on which the father and son lived together, sent the note to the father, who called on him to express his regret at his son's determination, adding that he had advised him not to send the note. Upon which the doctor broke out, "Ah! sir, you'll live to see that boy *hanged*." The doctor, on meeting Mrs. Pollock some years after his pupil had obtained university honours and professional success, congratulated her on her son's good fortune, adding, quite unconscious of the humorous contrast—"Ah! madam, I always said he'd fill an *elevated* situation."

At the end of a year and a half he accordingly left St. Paul's, and entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in October 1802. There, although prevented by a serious accident, which confined him to his bed, from attending any lectures during the whole of his third term, he went up for the college examination, and to his surprise was placed in the first class. Before he knew of his honourable position he had come up to town with the intention of not revisiting Cambridge, considerately thinking that his father could not afford the expense. But with the announcement of his success, his tutor, the Rev. George Frederick Tavel, expressed a strong hope that he would return, and continue a career so auspiciously begun. His parents being equally anxious, the young man returned, fully resolved in his own mind to be senior wrangler, but also with a determination to relieve his father from part of the expenses by taking pupils. On applying for permission to do so his tutor generously and with true college-patriotism, said that the college could not afford to let him waste his time in teaching others, and that he should never send another bill to his father, but that whatever he wanted should be supplied, and he should not

be expected to refund till after he had taken his degree. Mr. Tavel felt himself more amply repaid for his munificence by his pupil's gratitude, and subsequent success, than by the ultimate discharge of the pecuniary debt. From that time Pollock was noted as a regular reading man, alternating his college studies with reading and reciting the best specimens of ancient and modern oratory, and with laying in an unusual stock of general literature. The effect of such studious habits was sure to be tested at the trial for his degree. After the examination which took place in January 1806 a laughable incident occurred. He of course went to the senate house, with a crowd of others, to see how he was placed. Another's name appeared to be at the top, bracketed alone with a line above and below. Then looking for his own, he got down to a name he felt certain could not be above his; and having gone carefully up the list he found his name above the one he had supposed to be at the top, but pierced by the nail on which the paper hung; and that he had attained the honour to which he had aspired. In the next year he had an equal triumph in classics by being elected a fellow of Trinity; and his connection with the university was kept up long after his marriage had deprived him of his fellowship by receiving the appointment of its commissary.

Having been previously admitted a student at the Middle Temple in 1802, he was on November 27, 1807, called to the bar, where the reputation he brought from the university was one of the great elements of his future success. He joined the Northern circuit, but did not attend any sessions; as his knowledge of bookkeeping and of commercial business in general was found so useful in cases of bankruptcy that it introduced him at once to considerable employment before the seventy lists of commissioners at that time existing. Many of the questions arising there requiring further in-

vestigation led consequently to his engagement in the actions that resulted in Westminster Hall; so that he almost immediately obtained full practice at Nisi Prius. On his circuit he was ultimately equally fortunate. Among the eminent advocates who attended it he soon acquired a prominent station, and at last had the undisputed lead. His business there was greatly increased before he had been three years at the bar by his very able and judicious management on the part of Captain (afterwards Admiral) Blake, in the famous trial of Colonel Arthur before a court-martial for his implication in a rebellion against the captain while governor of New South Wales. His success on that occasion attracted to his chambers many influential clients. A remarkable evidence of the rapid effect arising out of an occasional success happened to him. On the trial of a cause at the Guildhall sessions after Hilary term in 1827, in which Mr. Brougham as his junior opened the pleadings, it was his fortune to gain a triumphant verdict against Sir James Scarlett, who led on the other side. At the ensuing Spring assizes at Lancaster where he had previously never had above four briefs, he found no less than sixty-one delivered to him. Mr. Pollock received his patent as king's counsel some weeks after.

In the forensic conflicts in which he was subsequently engaged he had the usual alternations of victory and defeat. In May 1831 he became member for Huntingdon, and in the autumn of 1834, when Sir Robert Peel became prime minister, he was at once promoted to the office of attorney-general, without having, as is usually the case, filled any minor post. His appointment, which was made on December 17, and was accompanied with the customary honour of knighthood, lasted only four months; Lord Melbourne's administration being restored to power, and retaining it for more than the five succeeding years. On the resumption of

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the government by Sir Robert Peel in 1841, Sir Frederick was replaced in his former office on September 6; and in April 1844, he was raised to the distinguished position he now occupies, on the death of Lord Abinger. On becoming lord chief baron of the Exchequer, he was immediately called to the Privy Council.

He continued to represent Huntingdon till his elevation to the bench. In the House of Commons, by his general deportment and unaffected eloquence, and particularly by the temperate manner in which he had on each occasion performed the duties of his responsible office of attorney-general, he occupied that most enviable position of being popular with both sides of the house, the evidence of which was specially shown in the cordial congratulations he received from opponents as well as friends on the brilliant victories at that time gained by his gallant brother, General Sir George Pollock, in the Indian campaign.

Of the chief baron's legal and judicial merits these pages profess not to speak. But at the end of twenty years from his appointment, and of more than eighty from his birth, it may be allowed to record that he is to be found in his place exercising all the functions of his arduous office as efficiently as when he was at first appointed; still frequently called upon to preside in most important cases, and never flinching from undertaking them; tempering his judgments so as not unnecessarily to hurt the feelings of those against whom he is obliged to decide; and ever acting towards his brethren on the bench, and the counsel at the bar of his court, so as to be a general favourite. Having suffered little from attacks of illness, and retaining much of his former activity, he may be truly said to enjoy a green old age.

He has been long a fellow of the Royal Society, and among other essays contributed to that body he read in 1843, while he was attorney-general, a paper "On a Method of

proving the three leading properties of the Ellipse and Hyperbole," and he still has delight in pursuing his mathematical studies.

Sir Frederick has been twice married. His first wife, his union with whom lasted from 1813 to 1827, was the third daughter of H. Rivers, Esq., of Spring Gardens. His second wife, whom he married in 1834 and who still survives, was a daughter of Captain Richard Langslow, of Hatton near Hounslow, where the chief baron now resides. He had children by each of them, no less than twenty-five in all, of whom twenty survive, ten by the first union, and ten by the second. He can boast of a more numerous issue than is usually the lot of humanity. Besides his twenty children he counts forty grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren; and he has the gratification of seeing his eldest son's eldest son the first man of his year at his own Alma Mater.

ROLFE, ROBERT MONSEY, Lord Cranworth.

B. E. 1839. Com. G. S. 1850. V. C. 1850. Lord Justice A. 1851. Lord Chanc. 1852.

This nobleman, after passing through all the grades above noted, terminated his public judicial career in the office of lord high chancellor of Great Britain; and is now one of the three surviving ex-possessors of that responsible post of this reign. The family of Rolfe has held a respectable position in the county of Norfolk for the last three centuries; and his ancestors for three generations have been beneficed clergymen in it. His grandfather the Rev. Robert Rolfe, rector of Hilborough, by his marriage into the Nelson family became connected with the gallant admiral, who was first cousin of the lord chancellor's father, the Rev. Edmund Rolfe, rector of Cockley-Clay. His mother was Jemima, fourth daughter of William Alexander, Esq., and grand-

daughter of the celebrated Dr. Monsey, physician to Chelsea Hospital. He was the elder of their two sons, and was born at Cranworth on December 18, 1790.

After spending some little time at the Bury school he was sent to Winchester; from whence he proceeded to the University of Cambridge, and was matriculated at Trinity College. He took his degree as seventeenth wrangler in 1812, and was then elected fellow of Downing College. For his initiation into the mysteries of the law he selected Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar by that society in 1816. After sixteen years' practice as a junior barrister in chancery, he received the honour of a silk gown in 1832, and entered parliament in the same year as member for Penryn. Supporting there the liberal side of politics he was appointed solicitor-general on November 6, 1834, on the elevation of Sir Charles Christopher Pepys to the mastership of the Rolls; but was obliged in little more than a month to give place to Sir William Webb Follett, on the accession to power of the conservative party. But at the end of six months more he was restored to his place with the return of the whigs to power, and was then knighted. He continued solicitor-general from May 4, 1835, to the end of November 1839, when, on the removal of Sir William Maule to the Common Pleas, he was raised to the bench of the Exchequer. Though he had only practised as a barrister in the Court of Chancery, he had acquired experience in cases at Nisi Prius and criminal law as recorder of Ipswich, an office which he had held for many years. To this is to be attributed the facility with which he entered on his new duties, and the excellent manner in which he discharged them.

During the eleven years that Sir Robert sat in the Exchequer, he acted, from June 19 to July 15, 1850, as one of the commissioners of the Great Seal; and on the

2nd of the following November he was, on the death of Sir Lancelot Shadwell, constituted the third vice chancellor, and in the following month was created Lord Cranworth; being the first and only instance of a vice chancellor receiving the dignity of the peerage. In the next year the act passed for constituting two lord justices of appeal in Chancery; and on October 8, 1851, Sir James Lewis Knight-Bruce and Lord Cranworth were the first two selected for the experiment.

Before fifteen months were passed he was called upon to take a still higher office. On the resumption of power by the liberal party, the Great Seal on December 28, 1852 was placed in his hands, where it remained for the five years during which they conducted the administration. On the accession of Lord Derby in February 1858, he of course resigned his office; and was not replaced in it when Lord Palmerston, in June 1859, became prime minister; his increased age inducing him not to resist the claims of Sir Richard Bethell. But since his retirement he has devoted himself to hearing appeals both in the House of Lords and the Privy Council.

He married in 1845 Laura, daughter of William Carr, Esq., of Frognal.

ROMILLY, JOHN.

M. R. 1851.

To Sir John Romilly, the present master of the Rolls, the literary world owes a deep debt of gratitude, not only for the energetic manner in which he has carried out and completed the great undertaking so worthily commenced by his predecessor Lord Langdale, and rendered the public records, political, domestic, and legal, accessible to all; but also for the ready aid and increased facilities he has given to those

who are pursuing historical inquiries. The useful calendars of state papers, and the interesting early chronicles, which have been, and which continue to be published under his direction, the former affording an easy reference to a multitudinous and valuable collection, and the latter adding greatly to the authentic annals of the kingdom, will remain a lasting monument of his taste, judgment and discrimination.

Sir John is descended from a French Protestant family which took refuge in England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His father was Sir Samuel Romilly, whose name will be less remembered for his official rank as solicitor-general during the short administration of the Whigs in 1806-7, than for his commanding talents as an advocate, as a senator, as the unflinching assertor of the rights and liberties of the people, and as the first proposer of those amendments of the law, both civil and criminal, which, though their value or necessity were disparaged at the time, have since been fully recognised and adopted into our jurisprudence. The author cannot refer to his name without recalling the reverence and admiration with which for many years from his youth upwards he regarded him, nor without remembering, not only the valuable professional assistance, but the kindness which he invariably experienced in his intercourse with him. By his wife, Ann, daughter of Francis Garbett, Esq., of Knill Court in Herefordshire, he had a large family, of whom the subject of the present notice was the second son.

Sir John was born at the beginning of this century, and and completed his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, taking his degree of M.A. in 1826. Being intended for his father's profession he had previously entered Gray's Inn and was called to the bar by that society in 1827. In 1832 he was returned to parliament by the borough of Bridport, which constituency he changed for Devonport from 1847 to

1852; since which, having in the meantime been constituted master of the Rolls, he has confined his attention to his double duties as a judge and as the official comptroller of the records of the state; in the performance of the latter of which (for of the former I purposely avoid any remark) he has gained universal admiration.

His professional life in the interval did not much vary from the career of every successful barrister. After obtaining the honour of a silk gown he succeeded Sir David Dundas as solicitor-general in March 1848, and in July 1850, on the promotion of Sir John Jervis to the chief seat in the Common Pleas, he became attorney-general; from which in eight months he was raised to the office which he has since so usefully occupied; to which he was appointed on March 28, 1851.

He married a daughter of the late Dr. William Otter, Bishop of Chichester.

ST. LEONARD'S, LORD. *See* E. B. SUGDEN.

SCARLETT, JAMES, LORD ABINGER.

CH. B. E. 1837.

See under the Reign of William IV.

To that branch of the family of Scarlett which in the seventeenth century was settled in Sussex the lord chief baron belonged. His immediate ancestor, Thomas Scarlett of Eastbourne, migrated to Jamaica where his brother Captain Francis Scarlett had established himself soon after Cromwell's conquest of that island in 1655, and sat in the first assembly. Thomas became possessed of large estates there and his descendants were men of considerable wealth. Robert Scarlett, the fourth in lineal succession from Thomas, by his marriage with Elizabeth Anglin, a great-great-granddaughter of Henry Laurence, who was president of Crom-

well's council, had several sons, two of whom attained high legal honours, one, the subject of the present sketch, as chief baron of the English Exchequer, and the other the youngest son, Sir William Anglin Scarlett, as chief justice of Jamaica.[1]

James Scarlett, who was the second son, was born in Jamaica in 1769, and was soon sent to England for the purpose of education. He was entered at a very early age as a fellow commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge, and took his degrees of B.A. in 1790, and of M.A. in 1794. Having some time before made choice of the law as his profession, and entered the Inner Temple, he was called to the bar on July 28, 1791. His marriage in the next year with Louisa Henrietta, daughter of Peter Campbell, Esq. of Kilmory in Argyleshire, shows that he did not rely wholly on his success at the bar for the support of a family; but his early independence did not render him indolent, or prevent him from pursuing assiduously those studies which would prepare him for the contests into which he was about to enter. He joined the Northern circuit and the Lancaster sessions, and for nearly a quarter of a century was doomed to remain as a junior counsel undecorated by a silk gown. But long before that period had elapsed his extraordinary merits and intellectual powers were appreciated both on the circuit and in the courts at Westminster. His extensive legal knowledge, his steady attention to the work before him, his quiet management and prudent judgment in the conduct of his case, soon inspired clients with entire confidence in his advice, and while yet in a stuff gown it was no uncommon thing to see him entrusted with a leading brief. In his arguments in banco he was remarkable for his ingenuity and acuteness, and for the peculiar power he

[1] Notes and Queries, Second Series, x. 196, xi. 192.

had, by subtle distinctions, of extricating the point in dispute from the involvements that surrounded it. It was considered that he had too great an influence over the judges, and it was said of him, that "he had invented a machine, by a secret use of which in court, he could always make the head of a judge nod assent to his proposition." [1]

This striking success rendered it impossible any longer to refuse him the accustomed distinction; and in 1816 he was called within the bar as king's counsel. From that time for the next eighteen years he enjoyed such an ascendency in the courts that it became an actual race between litigants, which should secure his services in the impending contest, and the loser felt that one of his best chances of success was snatched from him. His influence over juries was wonderful —some called it magical: it was not obtained by any extraordinary eloquence, for he seemed carefully to avoid any rhetorical flourishes,—but it was produced by laying before them in clear and simple language such a well digested exposition of the case of his client, as made it appear that he himself was satisfied of its justice, and that they had no choice but to endorse his opinion by their verdict. There was no apparent effort in his argument, no violent expression in his address, no attempt at brilliant periods; but the impression was effected by an easy, gentlemanly, and colloquial appeal to their understandings—perhaps in some degree heightened by his handsome person, his musical voice, and pleasing countenance. Yet when the occasion demanded it, neither energy nor eloquence were wanting. Coleridge in his "Table Talk" (June 29, 1833) says, "I think Sir James Scarlett's speech for the defendant in the late action of Cobbett *v.* The Times for a libel, worthy of the best ages of Greece or Rome; though to be sure some of his remarks

[1] Lord Campbell's Chancellors, vi. 437.

could not have been very palatable to his clients." Whether the case was trifling or important, he took the same pains for his client, and seemed to be equally interested in the result. One of his greatest merits was that when he was engaged in a cause his services might always be relied upon. He disdained to adopt the vicious practice of some barristers, then far too common, of wandering about from court to court, and taking contemporaneous briefs in all, to the damage of those whose retainers and even whose briefs they had accepted: and many has been the time when Mr. Scarlett, deserted by those employed in the same cause, has borne the brunt of a long day's investigation, sole and unaided.[1] He occasionally expressed his indignation against what he deemed dishonesty in practice or conduct with great severity; and soon after he became a king's counsel an action was brought against him for a lashing animadversion he had administered to an attorney at the York assizes. A verdict was given in his favour, which was afterwards confirmed by the full court in London, on the ground that for words spoken by a counsel "pertinent and relative to the matter in dispute" an action could not be maintained.

With the natural ambition to enter parliament he contested the borough of Lewes twice, in 1812 and 1816, both times unsuccessfully. But in 1818 Lord Fitzwilliam provided him with a seat as the representative of Peterborough. In 1822 he stood a contest for the University of Cambridge, but was again defeated. He afterwards sat for Maldon, then for Cockermouth, and lastly, at the first election after the Reform Act, for the city of Norwich. In the senate he was

[1] The author writes this from personal knowledge of the fact. On one occasion, after a fatiguing trial, which commenced at nine o'clock on one morning and was conducted by him throughout the day without the presence of either of his colleagues, he addressed the jury in reply at two o'clock the next morning, apparently unfatigued, with one of his most effective speeches.

not so successful as in the forum. The easy style which commanded the attention of juries was not altogether suitable to a more enlightened and critical audience, and failed to produce any deep impression. In politics he ranked at first as a moderate Whig, and supported Sir Samuel Romilly in his efforts towards the amelioration of the criminal law. He also introduced a proposition for the improvement of the Poor Laws, which, though not then encouraged, was the groundwork of future legislation. When something like an amalgamation of parties took place on Mr. Canning's becoming prime minister in April 1827, Mr. Scarlett, with the consent of the Whig leaders and the approval of his patron Earl Fitzwilliam, accepted the office of attorney-general on the 27th of that month, and was as usual knighted. Before the end of the year the death of Mr. Canning, and the failure of Lord Goderich his successor, brought that ministry to an end; and on the Duke of Wellington assuming the administration Sir James retired from his office in January 1828, to resume it however in June 1829, when Sir Charles Wetherell his successor resigned in disgust at the liberal measures proposed by the Duke.

With the accession of King William IV. came the triumph of the Whigs, in November 1830, and the consequent removal of Sir James, who from his first entrance into office had been gradually approaching those conservative, but liberal, principles, which for the whole remainder of his life he consistently maintained. His permanent change of opinion was no doubt confirmed by the coldness, and what he deemed the ingratitude, of the leaders of the Whig party, who forgot that he accepted office at their request, or at least with their approbation.

During the time that he executed the functions of attorney-general he lost some of his popularity by his prosecutions of the "Atlas" and "Morning Post" for libels: but he amended

the law relating to them by an act modifying the provisions of the six acts against public libels. To him the profession is indebted for several improvements in the administration of justice. He got rid of the movable terms and placed their commencement and their close upon fixed days in the year: and he prepared the bill for the abolition of the Welsh judicature and for enabling the judges of Westminster Hall to administer justice on circuit throughout the principality; at the same time extending the number of the judges from twelve to fifteen.

Joining in a bold opposition to the various measures of radical reform that were then introduced, and largely increasing his fortune by his undisputed ascendency in the courts, he awaited a change in the administration with the certainty of then receiving the reward of his labours. That change was delayed till 1834, when Sir Robert Peel became minister. Sir James Scarlett was then, on December 24, constituted lord chief baron of the Exchequer, in the place of Lord Lyndhurst, who was raised for the second time to the woolsack. In the next month he was created Baron Abinger, of Abinger in Surrey, an estate he had purchased: being the first chief baron who received while in that office the honour of the peerage.

His reputation as a judge did not equal his fame as an advocate. He had too much the habit of deciding which of the two parties in a cause was in the right, and arguing in his favour; while juries, who had been accustomed to be led by his pleadings as a counsel, refused to submit to his dictation as a judge. The consequence was that he frequently lost verdicts which, had he shown less bias, would have been conformable to his opinion. He presided in the Exchequer for nearly ten years; and attended the Norfolk circuit in the spring of 1844 apparently in full health and vigour. But after sitting in court at Bury St. Edmunds, and going through the

business of the day with his accustomed clearness and skill, till seven o'clock in the evening, he was two hours after struck with paralysis, which left him speechless, and in five days terminated his life on April 7. His remains were removed for interment at Abinger.

His first wife, after producing to him three sons and two daughters, died in 1829; and left him a widower for fourteen years. In 1843 the last year of his life he married, secondly, the daughter of Lee Steere Steere, Esq., of Jayes in Surrey, and the widow of the Rev. H. J. Ridley of Ockley, by whom he left no children. His eldest daughter married Lord Campbell, and before he attained that title, was honoured with a peerage in her own right as Baroness Strathcden. His eldest son enjoyed the title after him till 1861, and was succeeded by the present, the third baron. The chief baron's second son Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., has acquired great fame as a soldier and now holds the responsible post of adjutant-general to the forces; and his youngest son, Peter Campbell Scarlett, has gained considerable distinction as a diplomatist.

SHADWELL, LANCELOT.

V. C. 1837. Com. G. S. 1850.

See under the Reigns of George IV. and William IV.

Vice-Chancellor Sir Lancelot Shadwell was the eldest son of Lancelot Shadwell, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, and Elizabeth, third daughter of Charles Whitmore, Esq., of Southampton. His father was a barrister of high reputation and immense practice as a real property lawyer, from whom he naturally inherited his great love of that branch, and the excellence in it which he afterwards exhibited. He was born on May 3, 1779, and was educated at Eton, from whence he

removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he exercised that industry, without which no success is to be attained, to so good an effect that on his taking his degree of B.A. in 1800 he was honourably placed as seventh wrangler, and highly distinguished himself in classics by obtaining one of the chancellor's medals. With such results he was nearly sure to succeed in passing the very strict examination for a fellowship in the college, to which he was accordingly elected; and he proceeded M.A. in 1803; to which was added in 1842, the honorary degree of LL.D. At St. John's he formed an intimacy with Mr. (afterwards Lord) Denman, which was never interrupted, and with whom he commenced those athletic exercises for which he afterwards became famous. One of their efforts was a walk from Cambridge to London in one day, at the rate of four miles in the hour throughout the journey.

Following his father's footsteps he entered the society of Lincoln's Inn, by which he was called to the bar on February 10, 1803, and in little more than a year lost his fellowship by marrying a sister of Sir John Richardson, the judge of the Common Pleas. After a very successful practice in the court of Chancery as a junior barrister for eighteen years, he was honoured with a silk gown in 1821. He then acquired a considerable lead, but submitted to a serious loss in a pecuniary sense, by honourably confining himself to the lord chancellor's court, and not following the practice which was then too commonly adopted, of taking briefs in the other equity courts; not being able according to his own expression "to induce himself to think that it is consistent with justice, much less with honour, to undertake to lead a cause, and either to forsake it altogether, or give it an imperfect, hasty, and divided attention—consequences that inevitably result from the attempt to conduct causes before two judges sitting at the same time in different places."

In 1826 he entered parliament as member for Ripon, a borough in which he had the opportunity, of which he fully availed himself, of doing much good, as the manager of the large property of Miss Lawrence the principal owner. In the year to which his senatorial career was confined he applied himself to remedy some of the evils attendant upon the existing laws of real property, by limiting the periods during which titles might be disputed. Time was not given him to bring his suggestions to a successful issue, but many of them have since been adopted.

When Vice-chancellor Sir Anthony Hart was raised to the chancellorship of Ireland, Mr. Shadwell was appointed his successor on November 1, 1827. He presided in his court for twenty-three years, during which he twice filled the office of second commissioner of the Great Seal; the first time from April 23, 1835, to January 16, 1836, on the resignation by Lord Lyndhurst of his second chancellorship, in conjunction with Sir Charles Pepys (afterwards Lord Cottenham), the master of the Rolls, and Mr. Justice Bosanquet; and the second time between the resignation of Lord Cottenham and the appointment of Lord Truro, from June 19 to July 15, 1850, his colleagues being Lord Langdale, the master of the Rolls, and Mr. Baron Rolfe (afterwards Lord Cranworth). Whether as vice-chancellor or lord commissioner he was a universal favourite both with the bar and the public for the courteousness of his demeanour and the kindness of his nature. No one, who ever advised with him as a barrister or sat under him as a judge, can remember a word of harshness coming from his lips, or can forget the patient way in which he listened to the arguments of counsel or the pleasant mode in which he delivered his judgments. Yet there was no want of decent gravity in his manner, nor of solidity in his decisions. They exhibited the legal learning he had early imbibed, and proved his eminent qualifications for the judicial chair.

His handsome person and sweet yet manly countenance impressed all in his favour, and his active habits, with the custom he had of bathing every day, whatever the weather, gave him a robust appearance that promised an extreme length of life. So fond was he of the water that it was said, with what truth we will not decide, that he once granted an injunction during the long vacation while immersed in that element. But he was not destined for the long life that his healthy aspect promised. Soon after the termination of the duties of his last commission, he was seized with an illness which terminated fatally at his residence at Barn Elms in Surrey on August 10, 1850. The estimation in which he was regarded by his brother judges may be judged from the affecting language used by Vice-Chancellor Knight-Bruce, on opening his court at the beginning of the next term. Addressing the attorney-general, Sir John Romilly, he said, "It has been impossible for me to enter the court to-day without a renewal of sorrow for the loss of one so lately taken from us, by whom for so many years this chair was filled, and from which it is almost startling to hear another voice than his. In these feelings I am sure the bar participate. We have lost at once a friend dear to us all, and a judge distinguished for his great knowledge of the law that he administered—distinguished for various acquirements—distinguished for judicial patience—ever "swift to hear and slow to decide"—pure and blameless in life—an example of courtesy, gentleness, and amenity—who never said a word intended to give pain, nor ever harboured an unkind thought, or one acrimonious feeling—'*flere et meminisse relictum est.*'"

Sir Lancelot's first wife died after bringing to him six sons. His second wife was Frances, daughter and coheir of Captain Locke, and by her he had six more sons, and five daughters, in all seventeen children, of whom he left eleven surviving.

SHEE, WILLIAM.

JUST. Q. B. 1863.

SIR WILLIAM SHEE is the last appointed of our present judges, and the first who has been raised to the English bench under the Roman Catholic Relief Act, which was passed so long as five-and-thirty years ago, to take away the disabilities which attached to persons of that persuasion. In all other departments, civil, military, and legislative, it has been ever since acted upon; but the judicial office has till now been excepted, whether from the deficiency of properly-qualified barristers professing that faith, or from a purposed avoidance of those professing it, I do not pretend to judge. Had this liberality been extended to Roman Catholic barristers before Lord Campbell had changed from the chief-justiceship of the Queen's Bench to the chancellorship of Great Britain, he would have been deprived of one of the arguments with which he opposed a Roman Catholic sheriff appointing his own chaplain.

William Shee is of an old Irish family. His father Joseph Shee, Esq., of Thomastown in the county of Kilkenny, was a London merchant, and his mother was Teresa, daughter of John Darell, Esq., of Scotney Castle in Kent. He was born at Finchley in Middlesex in 1804, and being brought up in the religion of his parents was sent for instruction to the Roman Catholic college of St. Cuthbert, near Durham, from whence he proceeded to the university of Edinburgh. Having next been admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn, he was called to the bar by that society on June 19, 1828; and began his forensic labours by travelling the Home circuit, and attending the Surrey sessions. Both there and in the London courts his advocacy received great encouragement, and in a few years he gained such a position as to justify him in accepting

the serjeant's coif in 1840, when that honourable degree was for a short period restored to all its privileges. His reputation was greatly increased by his publication in the same year of an edition of Lord Tenterden's work on Shipping, and the extensive knowledge he displayed on that branch of law. In 1847 he received a patent of precedence, and ten years afterwards he was made queen's serjeant.

On the liberal side of politics, to which he had attached himself from the outset of his career, he was desirous of entering parliament, and after an unsuccessful attempt in 1847 to represent the borough of Marylebone, he obtained a seat in 1852 for his family county of Kilkenny; which however did not return him at the next election in 1857. In the House of Commons he supported the principles which he had always professed, and naturally advocated the claims of the Roman Catholics.

In his professional course he had long been the head of his circuit, and in London he was one of the most popular leaders. It was not however till he had been more than thirty-five years at the bar that he was called to the bench, although on more than one occasion he had been employed on the circuit to preside in the place of an absent judge. He was at length, on the death of Sir William Wightman, selected to supply his place in the Queen's Bench on December 18, 1863.

He married in 1837 Mary the daughter of Sir James Gordon the premier baronet of Scotland, whom he lost after an union of twenty-five years.

STUART, JOHN.

V. C. 852.

SIR JOHN STUART is the second of the three present vice-chancellors. He is a Scotchman by birth, being the second son of Dugald Stuart, Esq., of Ballychelish in the parish of Appin in Argyleshire. He was born in 1793, and coming to England and entering Lincoln's Inn he attained the degree of a barrister in 1819. He practised in the Court of Chancery for twenty years before he was made a queen's counsel in 1839, and held that dignity for thirteen years more with a very considerable lead in the court. For the last six of those years he was a member of parliament, representing Newark for the whole time, except the last two months when he was returned for Bury St. Edmunds.

On the lamented death of Sir James Parker he was appointed vice-chancellor in his place on September 14, 1852, in the first ministry of Lord Derby; and has presided in his court ever since.

In 1813 he married the daughter of Duncan Stewart, Esq.

SUGDEN, EDWARD BURTENSHAW, LORD ST. LEONARD'S.

LORD CHANC. 1852.

THIS erudite jurist may boast of having raised himself by his own industry and merits from an inferior rank in the estimation of the world to the highest grade in the law, and to an honoured place among the peers of the realm. Lord St. Leonard's and Lord Tenterden are splendid instances of the excellence of the British Constitution, which, regardless of birth or position, freely admits the most deserving to a competition for the honours it has to dispense. Richard

Sugden the father of the chancellor followed the same business in London, though on a larger scale, that John Abbott the father of the chief justice practised in Canterbury; and each may well feel pride in reflecting on his origin.

Edward Burtenshaw Sugden was the second son of his father and was born in 1781. He was placed as a member of Lincoln's Inn, by which society he was called to the bar in 1807. For ten years afterwards he practised as a conveyancing counsel, and soon became the most distinguished follower of that branch of the science. His early success was promoted by his publication of a "Practical Treatise on the Law of Vendors and Purchasers of Estates" (written before he was twenty-one) two editions of which were exhausted before his call to the bar. This was followed in 1808 by his "Practical Treatise on Powers." Then came his "Series of Letters to a Man of Property on buying, selling, &c. Estates," of which he issued fifty years afterwards a seventh edition under the new title of "A Handy Book on Property Law." In 1811 he published a most masterly edition of "Gilbert's Law of Uses and Trusts." By the excellence of these and other works, all written in the clearest and most vigorous style and combining legal research with practical ability, for which frequent editions were called, and always issued with valuable additions and improvements, he established such a name that few felt their titles good unless they were submitted to his revision. The natural consequence was that he gained a larger income than any competitor; but at the same time was so overloaded with abstracts to inspect and deeds to settle, that at length he felt it necessary to withdraw from that laborious pursuit and confine himself to court practice.

He went in 1817 into the court of Chancery, but there he did not obtain much relief, for briefs came in as abstracts had formerly, and he soon had as many litigant parties to

plead for as he before had purchasers to advise. He received a silk gown in 1822, and on the elevation of Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal in June 1829, just a year before the death of George IV. he succeeded him as solicitor-general, and received the order of knighthood.

This office he resigned when the Whigs came into power in November 1830, and remained out of office for more than four years; but during that time he lost little from the exclusion, as he had the undisputed lead in the court of Chancery. When in December 1834 the Conservatives regained the ascendency, Sir Edward Sugden was at once selected to fill the highest office in Ireland, being appointed lord-chancellor of that country. The short tenure of the conservative power obliged him to resign in April 1835; but such judicial capacity did he exhibit, that on the exclusion of the Whig government in September 1841, he was, with the approbation of all parties, replaced in his former position at the head of the high court of Irish Chancery. Up to this time he was an active member of parliament, sitting successively for Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, St. Mawes, and ultimately for Ripon.

He retained his seat on the Irish bench with the highest reputation for nearly four years, and it was with sincere regret that the practitioners in his court saw him depart on another change of ministry in July 1846. He had then above five years more of comparative idleness, till his political friends again resuming power availed themselves of the opportunity of showing their estimation of his brilliant abilities and useful services, by raising him to the highest office in the law, lord high chancellor of Great Britain; to which he was appointed on February 27, 1852, being created the day after a peer of England by the title of Baron St. Leonard's of Slaugham in Sussex. The inconvenient system of changing the lord chancellor with the ministry obliged him

to resign at the end of ten months, on December 28, in the same year. Exceeding at that time the age of seventy years, he has refused office on the several accessions of the conservatives to power; but in his place in parliament and in the judicial committee of the Privy Council he has continued to afford his valuable assistance. Among minor honours he was nominated high steward of Kingston-on-Thames and a deputy-lieutenant for Sussex; and in 1833 received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge.

As he is still living, it would be indelicate to enter into any other incidents of his life, and presumptuous to attempt any criticism of his powers; but no one will refuse to endorse the opinion that in all questions of the law of real property the name of Sugden will be perpetually quoted as an infallible authority.

By his marriage with the daughter of Mr. John Knapp he has several children.

TALFOURD, THOMAS NOON.

JUST. C. P. 1849.

THAT a devotion to literature, and the possession of a poetic genius, are not necessarily incompatible with abstruser studies, nor absolute impediments to professional success, is exemplified in the career of Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd, who from the beginning to the end of his life, united to the labours of the law the more agreeable avocations of an essayist, a poet, and a dramatist. The union of these apparently opposite studies did not prevent him from obtaining a considerable mastery of both; nor did the general reputation of this double occupation induce the legal world to suppose that he would neglect or fail in his exertions for them, because he employed himself occasionally in lighter

pursuits. It is not, perhaps, too much to say that he owed his success and his promotion as much to his literary as to his legal character; and it is not improbable that in future he will be remembered more as the author of "Ion" and as the friend and biographer of Charles Lamb, than as one of the judges of Westminster Hall. This divided empire, however, of literature and law is not one to be recommended, and the success in this instance must be taken more as the exception than as the rule.

Thomas Noon Talfourd was the son of Edward Talfourd, a brewer at Reading, not in very prosperous circumstances, and of a daughter of the Rev. Thomas Noon, an independent minister there. He was born at Reading on January 26, 1795. His education commenced at the dissenters' school at Mill Hill, and proceeded at the grammar school at Reading, then holding a high character under the guidance of the celebrated Dr. Valpy. At the latter were strengthened and confirmed those poetic and dramatic inclinations which he had shown from his earliest youth, and the indulgence of which had hitherto been confined to the sacred dramas of Hannah More, and works of that class. He displayed his talent in some juvenile pieces, long since suppressed; but he always attributed his future more matured efforts to the classical taste which he imbibed from his accomplished preceptor.

After gaining many of the prizes and other distinctions of the school, stern necessity obliged him to quit the flowery paths of elegant literature, and to seek the means of subsistence in London. There, to support himself, he obtained employment as a newspaper reporter, and as a regular contributor to periodical publications. At the same time he sought instruction in the intricacies of law from the eminent special pleader, Mr. Joseph Chitty; and to qualify himself for the grade of a barrister he partook of all the initiatory

dinners at the Middle Temple, no further preparation being at that time required.

His novitiate being completed he was called to the bar on February 9, 1821, and attended the Oxford circuit, where for some time he was engaged in reporting the assize business for the "Times," and obtained great credit for the impartial manner in which he detailed the exertions of his colleagues, and for the modest avoidance of his own name when he happened to be engaged. Thus gaining the respect of his associates, his genial qualities soon made him a general favourite; and the observance of his industry in reporting, and the competent knowledge which it indicated, brought him a gradual increase of business from those who distribute professional favours. To these recommendations was added a powerful and attractive style of oratory, which greatly availed him when taking a leading part, and at the end of twelve years the position he had secured justified him in applying for the distinction of a silk gown. He took the degree of a serjeant in 1833; and when the court of Common Pleas was soon after opened to all barristers he received a patent of precedence which gave him rank in all the courts. He had two years before been selected as deputy recorder of the town of Banbury.

From this time he proceeded with distinguished success, and eventually became the acknowledged head of his circuit. In the metropolis also he shared with the eminent counsel who then graced the courts the conduct of the more important conflicts that engaged them; never sacrificing the interests of his clients to a love of display, and being as successful in their management and gaining as many verdicts as the most popular of his competitors. Two events occurring in the year 1835 tended greatly to extend his fame,—his entrance into parliament as the representative of his native town, and the appearance of his tragedy of "Ion" on

the stage. In the former he soon became conspicuous, not only for his oratorical powers, by which lawyers do not generally make themselves acceptable to the House, but for two great measures which he advocated with extraordinary zeal and effect; one securing to the mother the right to have access to her children as long as her character is unstained; and the other securing to the author an extended period during which he or his family may enjoy the fruits of his labours. To the next parliament of 1841 Mr. Serjeant Talfourd was not returned, but in that of 1847 he resumed his seat for Reading till his elevation to the bench. His dramatic efforts during this interval did not meet with the brilliant success that attended the production of "Ion." They consisted of "The Athenian Captive," and "The Massacre of Glencoe," which were both acted, and "The Castilian," which was privately circulated. His other publications were numerous, among the most important of which were "Vacation Rambles," a "Life of Charles Lamb," and an "Essay on the Greek Drama," contributed to a Cyclopædia.

It was not till eight-and-twenty years after his call to the bar, and sixteen years after he took the degree of serjeant, that he was admitted into the judicial college. Upon the lamented death of Mr. Justice Coltman, Serjeant Talfourd was called upon, in July 1849, to take his place as a judge of the Common Pleas: when he received the accustomed honour of knighthood. The periodical press was loud in the expression of the universal feeling of pleasure which the appointment occasioned; and during the five years that he administered justice on the bench he did not disappoint the general expectation. Though not what is called a black-letter lawyer, his great good sense and extreme desire to do justice, his vigorous intellect and his practical experience, his personal amiability and urbanity towards all, made him a most satisfactory judge. His career was closed by an awful

termination. While delivering his charge to the grand jury at Stafford on March 13, 1854, and recommending in emphatic terms a closer connection between the rich and the poor, he was, in the middle of an effective passage, suddenly struck with apoplexy, and ere a few moments had elapsed had gone to his great account.

He married in 1821 the daughter of Mr. John Towell Rutt, a merchant of London and one of his earliest friends. She survived him, having brought to him a numerous family.[1]

THESIGER, FREDERICK, LORD CHELMSFORD.

LORD CHANC. 1858.

IN the memoir of the last, and probably the next, lord high chancellor of Great Britain, I have to relate the career of one of the most popular members of the bar, who preserved when he attained his highest honours the same cordiality of demeanour and the same pleasant hilarity towards his former associates, which had distinguished him in all the previous grades of his professional life; but I am compelled to observe that reticence of his judicial qualifications, which I have prescribed to myself with regard to living, and in his case probable future, judges.

His family is of German origin. His paternal grandfather, a native of Dresden in Saxony, on coming into England was introduced to the Marquis of Rockingham, by whom he was employed as confidential amanuensis or secretary. One among his children was Sir Frederick Thesiger, who distinguished himself in the navy under Lord Nelson, and took that gallant admiral's celebrated flag of truce on shore at Copenhagen in 1801. Another was Charles Thesiger, who

[1] Law Magazine, No. 193; Examiner, and Athenæum, each of the date March 18, 1854; &c.

went with Admiral Bentinck, when governor of St. Vincent, as secretary, and became successively comptroller and collector of customs in the island, the latter office being in those days highly lucrative. Besides which he obtained a grant of land there from the crown. He had seven children, of whom Frederick the future chancellor was the youngest.

Frederick was born in London on April 15, 1794, and received the early part of his education at the school of the eminent Grecian Dr. Charles Burney, of Greenwich.[1] But his inclinations, instigated no doubt by his uncle Sir Frederick, turning towards the sea, he left the Grecian, and entered into a Naval academy at Gosport, kept by another Dr. Burney, equally eminent in producing good officers, as his namesake in producing good scholars. After a year's preparation, he, like his great predecessor Lord Chancellor Erskine, commenced his active life as a midshipman; joining in 1807 the Cambrian frigate commanded by the Hon. Charles Paget, and being present in that year at the second bombardment of Copenhagen, as his uncle had been at the first. Soon afterwards, when by the death of his last surviving brother he became the heir of his father's West India estate, his life was considered too valuable to be risked in the naval service, and to his great regret his name was removed from the Navy List. After two years spent at an indifferent private school, he went at seventeen to St. Vincent, as he has been heard to say, "to make his father's acquaintance." There after due consideration it was determined that the young man should qualify himself for the bar of St. Vincent, and for that purpose should enter one of the Inns of Court in England, and on his return should, with his practice as a barrister, unite the superintendence of the property.

[1] Dr. Charles Burney was the uncle of the present author, who for a short time was at school with Thesiger, six or seven years his junior.

The latter part of this plan was soon after defeated, by the eruption of a volcano of the Souffriere mountain, at the foot of which the estate was situate. This event, which happened on April 30, 1812, totally annihilated the whole property, burying it under a mass of stones and ashes; but though it diminished the young man's prospects, it did not change his legal destination.

Returning to England he entered into the Society of Gray's Inn on November 5, 1813. With the purposed object of eventually joining the West Indian bar, his preparation was devoted to every branch of the law, and the knowledge that he thus acquired was of eminent use in his future career. He went first to a conveyancer, then to an equity draughtsman, and finished his course by becoming a pupil of Mr. Godfrey Sykes, so often mentioned in these pages as an eminent special pleader. To that gentleman's remonstrances young Thesiger owes his establishment at the English bar. His master thought so well of his pupil that he said it was a "shame" to go back to the West Indies, without trying his fortune in this country. Not having the slightest connection with anyone likely to contribute to his advancement, he hesitated; but, though hopeless of success, decided as his kind instructor wished him.

He was called to the bar on November 18, 1818, and travelled the Home circuit, joining the Surrey sessions. In the latter he was fortunate in getting into early business, and in two or three years, by the senior counsel Mr. Turton going to India, obtained quiet possession of his position as leader. By the purchase of the place of one of the four counsel of the Palace Court, instituted in the reign of Charles II. for the trial of causes of small amount within twelve miles of the Palace of Westminster, which sat on every Friday throughout the year, he acquired those habits of business, and that experience in conducting causes, that

few counsel have an opportunity of gaining so early in the superior courts.

One of the cases on the circuit in which he highly distinguished himself was as counsel for Hunt, an accessory with Thurtell in the murder of Mr. Weare, tried in January 1824; but the case in which he obtained the greatest *éclat* while in a stuff gown, and to which he mainly attributed his future advance, was an ejectment against his client the lord of a manor, tried at Chelmsford in 1832, as to the right to some unenclosed strips of land by the side of the highway, in which, after three trials, he succeeded in establishing his client's title. Mr. Thesiger afterwards chose his own title of Lord Chelmsford, in memory of this triumph. During this time he was obtaining very considerable employment in Westminster Hall, and evidently commanding the ear of the judges. The author of these pages was himself present on two occasions, when Chief Justice Abbott highly complimented him to the jury on his management of cases which he had been called upon to lead in the absence of his senior.

In the year 1834 he was made king's counsel, and for the next ten years he remained the leader of his circuit. Amidst the variety of causes in which a leading counsel must be engaged, many no doubt would make interesting and entertaining additions to the "Romance of the Forum;" and one in which Mr. Thesiger succeeded in absolving his client from an unjust claim after no less than five verdicts against him, would form a remarkable illustration of legal ingenuity. But such details are foreign to the object of this work.

In the year 1840 Mr. Thesiger entered into the political arena as member for Woodstock, having been previously unsuccessful in a contest with Sir Thomas Wilde (afterwards Lord Truro), then solicitor-general, for the representation of Newark.

After twenty-six years of continued labour, Mr. Thesiger, on April 15, 1844, was selected by Sir Robert Peel's government to be the solicitor-general, in the place of Sir William Follett who became attorney-general. With this eminent man and extraordinary advocate, who was as remarkable for his legal acquirements and his effective eloquence as for the charm of his manner and the music of his voice, Mr. Thesiger (who was knighted soon after his promotion) would have been delighted to act as a subordinate. But the health of his leader, broken down by too intense exertions in his profession, soon after obliged him to quit England, and to leave the solicitor-general, quite a novice in the duties of his own office, to encounter the work of both. This he successfully performed for above ten months, and it is pleasing to record the generous and ready assistance he received from his old political opponent Sir Thomas Wilde, who voluntarily offered and kindly gave the aid of his experience, when he saw the difficult position in which Sir Frederick was placed. On Sir William Follett's death, Sir Frederick was appointed attorney-general on June 29, 1845; and retained the office till July 3, 1846, when he retired with the ministry of Sir Robert Peel, on the occasion of the repeal of the corn laws.

Two days after his resignation Lord Chief Justice Tindal died; and thus Sir Frederick lost the succession to the vacant seat, which would have fallen to him as of course had the death occurred a few days before. It was naturally given by the new ministry to their attorney-general Sir Thomas Wilde. That ministry remained in power for nearly six years, during which Sir Frederick resumed his former leading position at the bar without office. When they were in turn defeated, Sir Frederick was restored to his previous office on February 27, 1852, but only held it till December 28 in that year, his party being again obliged to retire; and then

again he returned into the ranks as a private barrister, for the next six years employed in all the great cases which occupied the attention of the public.

Among the "*causes célèbres*" in which he was engaged during the last decade of his forensic career, was the famous attempt of a Miss Smith to charge the Earl of Ferrers with breach of promise of marriage, in which Sir Frederick's speech in defence of the earl, exposing the fraud and forgery by which the charge was supported, was considered so eloquent and effective, that one of his most distinguished colleagues, since a chief justice, is said to have declared to him that he would rather have made that speech than any he had ever heard at the bar. Another remarkable case in which Sir Frederick was equally successful, was in exposing a man who pretended to be the son of Sir Hugh Smyth, and to be entitled to vast estates in Gloucestershire and other counties. There the benefit of the electric telegraph was fully exemplified, as well as the advantage of the publication of legal proceedings, for in the interval between the two days of trial, a full confirmation of the plaintiff's villany was communicated to the defendant's counsel, and the perjured claimant, instead of gaining possession of his coveted estates, ended his life in prison.

Sir Frederick was not only ingenious and eloquent in the conduct of his cases, he enlivened them also with his witty repartees. Of these it is difficult to give specimens because they applied mostly to local circumstances, or were conveyed in professional diction. One however may be recorded as an apt example. He was opposed by a learned serjeant, who in his examination of his witnesses was very irregular in putting leading questions. Sir Frederick remonstrating appealed to the judge, on which the learned serjeant said, "I have a right to *deal* with my witnesses as I please;" "Yes," said Sir Frederick, "he may *deal*, my lord, but he must not *lead*."

In his parliamentary career he was a firm supporter of the Conservative party. In 1844 he exchanged Woodstock for Abingdon, and in 1852 he was returned for Stamford, for which he sat till he was raised to the peerage. His friendship with Sir Robert Peel continued till the death of that distinguished statesman, by whose side he was seated when he made his last speech. Sir Frederick on some occasions after the repeal of the corn laws found himself obliged to oppose Sir Robert when giving support to some of the measures of the Whig ministry, and joined what is called the Protectionist party, from which the Peelites became after the death of their leader more and more widely separated.

On Lord Derby coming into office for the second time, Sir Frederick was raised from the rank of a barrister to the head of the law. The Great Seal was delivered to him as lord chancellor on February 26, 1858, and on the next day he was called to the House of Lords as Baron Chelmsford. His qualifications for and his merits in the performance of the duties of that high office I have bound myself not to notice. He held it for only sixteen months, and resigned it on June 18, 1859, on the break-up of Lord Derby's ministry. As a privy counsellor and a peer of parliament he has since kept his habits of business in full practice by devoting himself most assiduously to the hearing of appeals.

Among the congratulations which he received on his promotion, the address of the Incorporated Law Society, whose standing counsel he had been for the last thirteen years, must have given him peculiar pleasure, as proving that the esteem in which he was held was not confined to his brethren of the bar, but was extended over both branches of the profession. It contained the following passage: "The council, and they believe the profession at large, rejoice to perceive in the elevation of your lordship to the highest official dignity in the power of the Crown to bestow,

the appropriate termination of a long and distinguished career, in which—unaided by the accidents of fortune—brilliant abilities, united to unwearied industry,—unsullied honour, and spotless integrity,—the firm, fearless, and dignified maintenance of the rights, the honour, and the independence of the profession, joined to a courtesy which never failed, and which knew no distinction of rank or station,—have at length achieved their just and fitting reward." To this affectionate testimonial Lord Chelmsford returned a most graceful and feeling reply.

In 1822 he married the daughter of William Tinling, Esq., and niece of Major Peirson, who lost his life in defending the island of Jersey. Of his issue by her he has seven surviving children, four sons and three daughters. The eldest son is a colonel in the army, and distinguished himself at Sebastopol and in India: and one of his daughters is the widow of Major-General Sir John Eardley Wilmot Inglis, K.C.B., celebrated for his gallant defence of the Residence at Lucknow, who died from the consequences of his exertions there.

TINDAL, NICOLAS CONYNGHAM.

CH. C. P. 1837.

See under the Reigns of George IV. and William IV.

THOUGH heralds usually contrive to trace the descent of a new-made peer from some royal or illustrious stock, they are not often employed for that object by a commoner. Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal had no such ambition, and was satisfied with his relationship to two distinguished men, the Rev. Dr. Matthew Tindal, and the Rev. Nicholas Tindal, who both made themselves names in the literary world by the works they produced. One of the family, however, not

content with their reputation, deduced a pedigree, commencing with no less a personage than Henry, seventh emperor of Germany, and father of John, earl of Luxemburgh and king of Bohemia, slain at the battle of Cressy in 1346, whose daughter married Robert de Tindale of Tansover in Northumberland, of the family of Adam de Tindale who lived in the reign of King John. The pedigree includes many knights of high degree, and also the marriage, among others, with the daughters of two judges, Sir William Yelverton and Sir Humphrey Coningsby, and then proceeds to the name of Dr. Matthew Tindal the author of "Christianity as old as the Creation," and many other political and controversial works.[1]

The doctor's nephew, the Rev. Nicholas Tindal, chaplain of Greenwich Hospital, rector of Alverstoke in Hampshire, and of Colborne in the Isle of Wight, and vicar of Waltham in Essex, was the translator and continuator of Rapin's History of England. His second son George, a captain in the Royal Navy, was the father of Robert Tindal an attorney-at-law living at Coval Hall near Chelmsford, who by his wife Sarah, only daughter of John Pocock of Greenwich Hospital, had three sons, the youngest of whom went into the naval service, and the other two adopted the profession of the law, the eldest son being the subject of the present sketch, and the second acquiring great provincial fame as an attorney at Aylesbury, and clerk of the peace for the county of Bucks. By various intermarriages of the family the chief justice might claim connection and descent from many legal celebrities, as well as from other eminent men; among them are the following judges: John Hall, Lewis Fortescue, and Roger Manwood, whose names have been already recorded in these pages.

[1] Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, ix. 302.

Nicolas Conyngham Tindal was born at Coval Hall on December 12, 1776. The first part of his education he received at a school at Chelmsford, from whence he was removed in 1795 to Trinity College, Cambridge. His career at the university was most creditable, terminating with the honourable place of eighth wrangler on taking his bachelor's degree in 1799, to which was added the distinction of obtaining the senior chancellor's medal. He proceeded M.A. in 1802, and was elected fellow of his college. Having entered Lincoln's Inn, he became a pupil of Mr. (afterwards Judge) Richardson, and soon after commenced the practice of a special pleader. In this branch he exhibited an extraordinary capacity, and acquired such a character, that business flowed in upon him to a considerable extent. He was so successful that in 1809 he felt himself able not only to be called to the bar, but to give up his fellowship by entering into the marriage state. His bride was Merelina, youngest daughter of Thomas Symonds, Esq., captain in the Royal Navy, and sister of Admiral Sir William Symonds, C.B., surveyor of the Navy.

He selected the Northern circuit, where, and in Westminster Hall, the reputation he had already gained below the bar in no long time secured him a sufficiency of employment. His chambers were resorted to by many pupils, among whom were the present Lords Brougham and Wensleydale. His knowledge of law and his reasoning talent soon had abundant exercise in the most difficult questions submitted to him; and though not gifted with great rhetorical powers he was remarkable for the logical skill with which he argued them. Among the important cases entrusted to him was that of Ashford against Thornton,[1] which was an appeal of murder, when on the

[1] 1 Barnewall and Alderson, 405.

part of the appellee he claimed the wager of battle, and succeeded by his recondite argument on this most abstruse law in saving his client. The discussion arising from this case had the happy effect of producing an enactment (stat. 59 Geo. III. c. 46) abolishing the oppressive proceeding of appeal for murder, treason, or felony, and the absurd method of proving innocence by a trial by battle. Another argument by which Mr. Tindal gained high approbation was in the case of the Deccan prize-money, before the Lords of the Treasury. With such a prestige it is not surprising that he should have been selected in 1820, by the recommendation of his former pupil Lord Brougham, as one of the counsel for Queen Caroline, in the conduct of whose defence, his learning, caution, and sagacity were of most material assistance.

Though he shared in the popularity that attended the queen's advisers on her temporary triumph, he did not lose the interest felt for him by the prime minister, Lord Liverpool, who indeed had endeavoured, but had been too late, to retain him for the Crown. That nobleman took the opportunity of the promotion of Sir Charles Wetherell to the attorney-generalship to appoint Mr. Tindal, who had not yet had the precedence of a silk gown, solicitor-general on September 20, 1826, when he received the usual honour of knighthood.

Sir Nicolas had already entered the political arena two years before as member for Wigton, which in 1826 he exchanged for Harwich; but in the following year he vacated that seat to become a candidate for the representation of his university, and having succeeded he continued its member till he was raised to the bench. In parliament he exhibited all those solid qualities for which as a barrister he was distinguished, never pushing himself forward in party contests, but always assisting the debates by his legal and historical acquirements.

He held the office of solicitor-general from September 1826 to June 1829, during which time there were two vacancies in the post of attorney-general. The first was occasioned by the retirement of Sir Charles Wetherell in 1827, on his opposition to the Roman Catholic claims, when Sir Nicolas with characteristic modesty gave way to Sir James Scarlett; and the other was when Sir Charles Wetherell resumed his place under the administration of the Duke of Wellington in 1828. In the next year, however, he received his reward. On the retirement of Chief Justice Best, Sir Nicolas was immediately appointed to supply the vacancy at the head of the Common Pleas, and from June 9, 1829, he presided over the court for seventeen years, with that grave urbanity, calm dignity, and invariable good temper, which completely repressed the indecent ebullitions which had too often been lately exhibited, and with that legal erudition and sound exposition of the principles on which his decisions were founded, which commanded the approval and acquiescence of both his learned and unlearned auditory.

In the ordinary and vulgar sense of popularity he was certainly not a popular judge, for he sided with no party, and professed none of the opinions which attract the million. But no judge was ever looked up to or respected more than he was. There was an indescribable something about his manner that induced not merely the agreement but the perfect confidence, that engaged not merely the admiration but the affection of those with whom he associated or conversed; while his courteous and amiable affability invited friendship, the habitual gravity of his deportment prevented undue familiarity, and few could approach him without feeling a sort of filial respect and regard. Yet beneath this exterior he greatly enjoyed a joke, and many examples of a quiet dry wit are related of him. His professional ones were

the best. One of the learned serjeants coming too late for dinner at Serjeants' Inn Hall found no place left for him. While waiting for a seat, "How now," said the chief justice, "what's the matter, brother? You look like an outstanding term that's unsatisfied." Of another serjeant he was asked whether he thought him a *sound* lawyer. "Well, sir," said he, "you raise a doubtful point, whether *roaring* is unsoundness." When another stormy leader was addressing a jury in the civil court at Buckingham, he spoke so loud that the chief justice, who was delivering his charge in the criminal court, inquired what that noise was. On being informed that Serjeant —— was opening a case. "Very well," said he, "since Brother —— is *opening*, I must *shut up;*" and immediately ordered the doors between the two courts to be closed. The following, though not strictly professional, will perhaps be deemed quite as good. When Lady Rolle, on her husband's death, refused to let the hounds go out, a learned serjeant asked the chief justice whether there would be any harm if they were allowed to do so with a piece of crape round their necks? "I can hardly think," said Sir Nicolas, "that even the crape is necessary; it ought surely to have been sufficient that they were in *full cry*."

His useful life was terminated on July 6, 1846, after a short illness. In the choice of his successor were exemplified the slight accidents upon which the good or bad fortune of a man turns. Had Sir Nicolas died two days earlier, Sir Frederick Thesiger, then the attorney-general, would have been undoubtedly appointed chief justice; but Lord John Russell having become prime minister instead of Sir Robert Peel, immediately nominated his own attorney-general Sir Thomas Wilde to the place. Both however of these candidates afterwards gained possession of the Great Seal, as Lord Chelmsford and Lord Truro.

By his wife he had three sons and one daughter.

TRURO, LORD. *See* T. WILDE.

TURNER, GEORGE JAMES.

V. C. 1851. Lord Just. 1853.

Sir George James Turner is the second of the present lords justices of appeal in Chancery, and is one of those modest and retiring persons, who owe their prosperity to no extraordinary incident in their lives, nor to any political or extraneous interest, but simply to their honest efforts to do their duty in that state of life to which it has pleased God to call them. Little therefore can be recorded to render his biography interesting, beyond the important lesson, that a steady reliance on Providence will bless all human exertions, when accompanied by integrity of purpose and persistent and intellectual industry.

Sir George was one of a large family, and was born in 1798 at Great Yarmouth, where his father, the Rev. Richard Turner, B.D., was for thirty years the minister.

His education was commenced at the Charter House (where he is now a governor), and finished at Pembroke College, Cambridge, of which his uncle, Dr. Joseph Turner, dean of Norwich, was then master, by obtaining the distinction of a wrangler's place in 1819; and soon after being elected to a fellowship there. He had previously entered the society of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar in July 1821, first preparing himself by becoming a pupil to Mr. Pepys (afterwards Lord Cottenham). Attaching himself to the court of Chancery, he worked diligently and successfully for nineteen years as a junior; when in 1840 he was honoured with a silk gown. During the next eleven years his energies were brought more into play as well in his legitimate court of the Rolls, and in cases of appeal, as in the House of Lords and in the judicial committee of the

Privy Council. In the latter he had particularly distinguished himself by his elaborate and triumphant argument for the Rev. Mr. Gorham, the appellant, against a decision of the Bishop of Exeter.

From 1847 to 1851 he sat in the House of Commons as member for the city of Coventry. So conspicuous were his legal attainments, and so peculiarly qualified was he allowed to be for a judicial position, that on April 2, 1851, he was selected as one of the vice-chancellors, on the retirement of Sir James Wigram; and was then knighted, and placed on the Privy Council. Two years afterwards when Lord Cranworth became lord chancellor, Sir George was promoted to his place of lord justice of the court of Appeal in Chancery, on January 10, 1853, as the colleague of Sir James Lewis Knight-Bruce. By their united administration of justice, in the necessarily difficult cases they have to decide, so much satisfaction has been given both to the suitors and to the bar, that when a change takes place by the removal of either of them, the deepest regret will be felt by all.

By his marriage with Louisa, one of the daughters of Edward Jones, Esq., of Brackley in Northamptonshire, Sir George has a family of six sons and three daughters.

VAUGHAN, JOHN.

JUST. C. P. 1837.

See under the Reigns of George IV. and William IV.

SIR JOHN VAUGHAN was of a different lineage, as well as of a different character, from that of his namesake the chief justice in the reign of Charles II. The old chief justice was of Welsh extraction and a native of Cardiganshire; the modern judge was an Englishman by descent and a

native of the county of Leicester. He was the second of five sons of Dr. James Vaughan, a physician at Leicester, and of Hester daughter of John Smalley, alderman of that borough, and granddaughter of Sir Richard Halford, the fifth baronet of that name. Three of the judge's brothers became eminent in their respective professions: the eldest, Henry, was the distinguished court physician in the reigns of the four last sovereigns, being honoured with a baronetcy in 1809, and assuming the name and arms of Halford in 1814, on succeeding to the Halford estates; the third son, Peter, rose to be dean of Chester; and the fourth son, Sir Charles Richard, was employed as our envoy extraordinary to the United States.

Sir John was born in 1768, and was educated at Westminster School; from which, without going to either university, he entered at once into the study of the law at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar in Trinity Term 1791. He chose the Midland circuit, and by his agreeable manners and good connection speedily succeeded. His advance was rapid: first he was elected recorder of his native place, Leicester, and in 1799 he took the degree of serjeant-at-law. During the next twenty-eight years he had an immense business, which he owed less to his legal acquirements than to his fluency of speech and the energy and pertinacity which he always displayed for his clients. In fact, he was not deeply learned in the science, and knew little of the law of real property. But he was industrious and painstaking, and though his manner was somewhat boisterous, his addresses to the jury were humorous and effective.

For his subsequent advances, in 1814 as solicitor, and in 1816 as attorney-general to Queen Charlotte, in the same year as king's serjeant, and lastly on February 24, 1827, as a baron of the Exchequer in the place of Sir Robert

Graham, he was no doubt greatly indebted to the influence of his brother, the royal physician; and when he received the latter appointment the bar joke was, that no one had a better title to it, as he was a judge *by prescription.* After sitting in the Exchequer for seven years he exchanged on April 29, 1834, with Sir Edward Alderson into the Common Pleas, and was at the same time honoured with a seat in the Privy Council. In his new court he remained till his sudden death in September 1839, of a heart complaint. As a judge he was much respected for his kind and gentlemanly demeanour, and though not pretending to any superior legal knowledge, his good sense, patience, impartiality and care, enabled him to perform his judicial functions very satisfactorily.

He was married twice. His first wife was Augusta, daughter of Henry Beauchamp, twelfth Lord St. John of Bletsoe, who died in childbed in 1813; and his second was Louisa, daughter of Sir Charles William Rouse Broughton, Bart., and widow of St. Andrew, thirteenth Lord St. John, who survived him.

WATSON, WILLIAM HENRY.

B. E. 1856.

SIR WILLIAM HENRY WATSON is one of those judges, whose judicial life during the last ten years has been suddenly terminated either by disease or death, within a very short period from their appointment. He was born at Bamborough in 1796, and when only fifteen years old became a soldier; being the son of Captain John Watson of the 76th foot, upon whose early death the Duke of York gave his son a commission in the 1st royal dragoons in 1811. In the next year he became a lieutenant, and exchanging into the

6th dragoons shared in the glories of the Peninsular war, and in the crowning victory of Waterloo. His entry into Paris with the allied army very shortly preceded his retirement from the service, as the peace which followed promised no active occupation.

He then determined to adopt the legal profession, and entering Lincoln's Inn in 1817 he pursued the study so diligently that he soon made himself competent to commence business as a special pleader. He continued in this laborious branch of practice for a great number of years with continually increasing success, till at last in 1832 he felt it necessary both for his health and the prospect of advancement to be called to the bar. During the interval he published two books, one "On Arbitration" in 1825, and the other on "The Office and Duties of Sheriff" in 1827, the excellence and usefulness of which have been proved by their being frequently reprinted. Both on the Northern circuit, which he joined, and in London, his previous reputation secured to him full employment; which increased so much that in 1843 he felt justified in accepting a silk gown. As a leader he was most successful by his hearty and forcible style of address; and by his friendly disposition and cordial *bonhomie* he was most popular among his companions on the circuit.

In the meantime he had entered parliament in 1841, as member for Kinsale, and sat for that borough till 1847; and afterwards in 1854 was elected for Hull, and continued its member till he was raised to the bench. That event did not occur till November 1856, when he was constituted a baron of the Exchequer in the place of Sir Thomas Platt. His judicial career was not of long duration. On the spring circuit of 1860 he had opened the commission at Welshpool on March 12, and had just concluded his charge to the grand jury, when he was seized with apoplexy, and very

shortly after breathed his last; an awful visitation, coinciding remarkably in time and circumstance with the fate of Mr. Justice Talfourd at Stafford exactly six years before.

He married, first, a sister of Sir William Armstrong, the inventor of the new artillery; and secondly, Mary, the daughter of Anthony Capron, Esq. (who afterwards took the name of Hollist), of Lodsworth near Petworth in Sussex.

WENSLEYDALE, LORD. *See* J. PARKE.

WESTBURY, LORD. *See* R. BETHELL.

WIGHTMAN, WILLIAM.

JUST. Q. B. 1841.

SIR WILLIAM WIGHTMAN is the last judge whose loss the profession has had to lament, his death having occurred only three months before these slight memorials of him were penned. He was of Scottish extraction, his family having been long established in Dumfriesshire. He was born in that county in 1785.

After entering University College, Oxford, he was elected to a Michell fellowship at Queen's College, and took his degree of M.A. Becoming then a student in Lincoln's Inn, he practised for some years as a special pleader before he was called to the bar. On taking that step in 1821, the reputation he had already acquired ensured him at an early period a very considerable business. His character for solid legal learning may be estimated by his being employed for ten or twelve years as the assistant of the attorney-generals of the day, in the office of junior counsel of the Treasury, a post familiarly designated as that officer's "devil," and requiring a qualification which eminently belonged to him—that of the most unerring accuracy and precision. This also led to his

appointment as one of the commissioners for inquiring into the practice and proceedings of the common law courts in 1830; and in 1833 in another commission for digesting the criminal law.

With such antecedents his ultimate promotion, whether from the outer or inner bar, was certain. It took place from the former in February 1841, on the resignation of Sir Joseph Littledale, whose place as a judge of the Queen's Bench he was deemed the most competent to supply. He was thereupon knighted. The selection was more than justified: during the period of nearly three-and-twenty years in which he sat in that court, notwithstanding his exalted position, and the high estimation in which he must have been conscious that he was held, he never lost that innate modesty for which from the first he was distinguished. To his profound knowledge of the law, he added those judicial qualities of patience in listening, discrimination in judging, and clearness in explaining, which are so essential and becoming on the bench.

His labours and his life were suddenly terminated at York on December 10, 1863, by an attack of apoplexy, while attending the Northern circuit; being the third judge who has during the reign closed his career while in the exercise of his duties at the assizes; the two others being Mr. Justice Talfourd and Mr. Baron Watson.

He married in 1819 (two years before he was called to the bar) the daughter of James Baird, Esq., of Lasswade near Edinburgh.

It is with pride and pleasure that I am permitted to append to this slight memoir a letter from one of Sir William Wightman's former fellow-labourers on the bench. The elegant and affectionate style of the writer will be recognised by many of my readers, who cannot fail to remark that in the amiable character and the judicial excellence which he justly

attributes to his friend he has unconsciously delineated his own.

"July 25, 1864.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I have delayed the fulfilment of my promise to you respecting my late colleague and friend Mr. Justice Wightman longer than I intended—in great measure because the considering it with a view to its fulfilment has convinced me that it was somewhat rashly made. Much, indeed, might be said respecting him by one competent to the task, and of an interesting character both to lawyers and to general readers; but it might be hardly suitable to the plan of your work; and his professional career, though one of uninterrupted success, and, for the part of it during which he was a judge, of eminent utility to the public, was not an eventful one: it was a stream flowing on to its close with increasing volume, but without breaks, without falls, without overflows.

"He and I were not on the same circuit, when at the bar; but we sate in the same row in court, and I had sufficient opportunity to form a high opinion of his great legal knowledge and practical ability, both as a special pleader and advocate. It so happened that we were engaged on the same side in the prosecutions which grew out of the Bristol Riots, and were conducted under a special commission; and also in the informations against the mayor and aldermen of Bristol which followed. Gradually there grew up between us a good deal of friendly feeling and familiar intercourse. He was a most agreeable companion. I do not think that he could be said, at the time I speak of, to have done his intellect full justice in the way of literary cultivation. It might be owing to his genuine modesty and very undemonstrative character; he certainly, however, did not show at that time much of general reading or scholarship in his talk; but he was full of information and anecdote, and a rich vein of

humour ran through all his conversation—humour, as indeed it commonly is, quite untranslatable, which no narrative can give an adequate idea of, and removed the farther from common appreciation, but the more racy to professional hearers, from its very commonly clothing itself in quaint professional diction. I was raised to the bench some years before him; and when I went upon the Northern circuit as judge, I found him nearly, if not quite, the first junior and engaged in nearly every important case. To this position he clung, seemingly having no desire for the distinction of a silk gown, and certainly very averse to that which ambitious juniors are said sometimes to covet—the being called on to lead a cause owing to the unexpected absence of his leader. He desired no such opportunities of distinction. I remember in vain putting on him all the pressure fairly in my power upon an occasion at Liverpool when we were dividing the causes, and trying them at the same time in two courts. I wished him to lead a cause, but he resolutely declined. No one doubted that in the majority of causes he would have led with exquisite judgment, or that he would have exercised a powerful influence over a jury. With this disposition and these unquestioned qualifications, he did not covet promotion, and remained with a stuff gown on his back, until, in the spring of 1841, Mr. Justice Littledale resigned, and he was, with the universal approbation of the profession, called by Lord Chancellor Cottenham to fill his place. Few men, perhaps, at that time would have been reckoned equal to the retiring judge in the knowledge of the common law; but Wightman was a successful student in the same school, and he brought with him a greater knowledge of mankind and habits of a more prompt decision. The duties which he now entered on he continued to discharge to the last day of his life; and it is not merely the exaggeration of a friend to say that he did so with ever-increasing satisfaction

to the public. As at the bar, so on the bench, he was never a volunteer of labour which it was not his duty to undertake, nor covetous of any occasional distinction; but he shrank from no labour which the discharge of his duty called on him to undertake; and whenever circumstances compelled him to be prominent, he was found to fill the post with ease and dignity of manner, as well as simplicity. He had, of course, often to prepare written judgments for himself, and not seldom for the court: he did this with great care, in a clear style, and with a very lucid arrangement. Generally, indeed almost universally, he commenced with a statement of what he considered to be the facts, that, as he said, it might at all events appear on what he decided; he arranged his authorities, or stated his principles of decision, and then drew the conclusion. I have always considered them as models of that class of composition; and his reasoning faculty was so sound, that he did not often miss a logical conclusion; to use a professional expression, he was eminently 'a safe judge.' He never exceeded in length; indeed, it might have been well if one so competent had on some occasions travelled wider afield, and illustrated his decision of the matter in hand by analogies, of which his learning would have furnished him with apt and striking instances. He served with three chief justices in succession, and I believe there was no one of them who did not feel and gratefully acknowledge the value of his effective assistance—always zealously and never ostentatiously rendered.

"When he sat alone at Nisi Prius, or in the trial of criminal cases, it was in a good sense a great judicial display —always careful as to his appearance and dress, dignified without the slightest ostentation, very courteous, yet very firm, quiet, saying little, but that little very pointedly, in the course of the cause, very attentive, and losing nothing; disposing of points as they arose, shortly, and with ease and

distinctness; presenting the question, and the circumstances as they bore on it, to the jury with the greatest precision, and inevitably making them feel entire confidence in his impartiality. The man who had a good cause, or the innocent prisoner, rejoiced that he had him for the judge; while he against whom the verdict passed, felt at least the satisfaction that no favourable point had been overlooked or undervalued, nothing adverse exaggerated or unduly pressed. Yet, with all this mastery over the position, what we call anxious cases—cases of great length or complication, or those which might end in capital punishment—did make him very anxious; and to those who were near him on such occasions there were sometimes—outbreaks they can hardly be called, but slight outpourings of querulousness, free from ill-temper, and at which no one was more ready to smile than himself when the cause had passed away.

"I saw him for the last time, I think, on November 29, 1863, when he called on me, just before he started on that circuit from which he was never to return. He had walked a considerable distance from his own house in Eaton Place; and he was about to walk home, making other visits by the way. He had then nearly completed his eightieth year; yet he looked fresh and firm, walked uprightly, saw and heard perfectly, and was in the full vigour of his mental faculties. As we parted, I reminded him of the last winter circuit at York, on which we had been together, and how we had then both agreed that that should be our last. He only smiled, and we parted without a foreboding on either side. He found at York a heavy calendar, and from the beginning it seemed to oppress him more than was usually the case. We are apt, after an event of importance has happened, to recollect slight circumstances and casual expressions which, if nothing had happened, we should have forgotten or thought quite immaterial. It is remembered now that the chaplain

had omitted to mention him in the bidding prayer before his assize sermon. 'There was no one in the minster,' said he after the service, 'who more needed the prayers of the people than the judge, who has this list of prisoners to dispose of.'

"On the last day of his life he was in court early, and tried a complicated case, which lasted the whole day: it was one which excited much interest in the county, and the hall was crowded. He felt oppressed; but this did not appear to the audience, who listened with admiration to a masterly summing up of the long evidence—with admiration not unmixed with wonder to see such vigour of intellect and clearness of recollection, supported by such activity of the bodily faculties, at such an advanced age. But it was the bright burning of the taper before its sinking into darkness. He returned to his lodgings, where, happily for himself and for her, Miss Wightman was waiting for him. The father and the child passed the evening quietly together. He complained a little of his work overcoming him, and spoke cheerfully of resignation and rambling on the Continent. He talked much and with overflowing affection of the different members of his family. So the evening passed, and he retired to his room. There was just enough in his tone and manner to excite a little uneasiness, and it is said that Miss Wightman made an excuse some time after to tap at his door and inquire how he was. He answered cheerfully, but he never rose from his bed: the old man's strength, it should seem, had been too severely tried, and he sank on the following day.

"It may well be supposed how awfully and sadly the news broke on the crowded city of York. That a man at his time of life should pass away without note of warning might seem not extraordinary; but it is remarkable, that old as he was, nothing in his appearance or manner called up associations with the approach of death. Even to his nearest

friends and relations the event came with the shock of surprise; and here the bar, the jury, the witnesses, the crowd of interested spectators, had seen him last, and but the day before, on the judgment-seat, administering justice with the vigour and clearness of a man in the prime of life —with the wisdom and consideration, but without a shadow of the weakness of old age. It may be truly said that the feeling of surprise was not greater or more universal than that of regret. Not in the first moment, but after time allowed for consideration, which only added substance to the feeling, a meeting was held, and it was resolved to place a window in the minster in commemoration of his public services, his private virtues, and the sorrow of his friends and the public for the loss they had sustained.

"I am not writing my friend's eulogy, nor attempting to describe at full his character; nor must I venture to lift up the veil, which must remain drawn before the long happinesses and sacred sorrows of domestic life, though it shuts out from respectful and loving admiration the best parts, it may be, of a good man's character. It is enough to say, that he left a widow who has to be thankful for nearly half a century of unbroken harmony and happiness, and four daughters and numerous grandchildren, the objects of his constant affection and care. Life must to them be changed indeed; but it may safely be hoped that she and they will all be supported under their great affliction by His hand, who has ordained it for them.

"I am afraid I have been led to do what, at the outset, I prepared you for my carefully avoiding; and perhaps I have written what should have no place in your book: but you will consider over how many years of friendly and intimate intercourse my memory wanders, and that he who can look back so far can hardly have escaped the infirmity to which length of days is most liable.

"I sometimes think, with regret, that had he timely spared the unusual strength which was vouchsafed to him, and retired some few years since to labours less exhausting than those of the common-law bench, he might now be among us, conferring happiness on his family, and real benefits on the public. But such regrets are as unwise as they are unavailing. He lived happy in the course he pursued, and he died as I think he would have wished to die—his loins girded, his harness on his back, in the faithful and conscientious discharge of his duty.

"I remain, my dear Sir,

"Yours, &c."

WIGRAM, JAMES.

VICE-CHANC. 1841.

BY the failure of health and the ultimate total blindness of Sir James Wigram, the law has been too early deprived of the services of one of the ablest and most philosophical judges of the present reign. In his enforced retirement he enjoys the sympathy and affectionate regards of all who are, or have been, connected with him; as, while on the bench, he commanded the respect and admiration of those who could appreciate his judicial powers.

Sir James Wigram is of Irish extraction: his father was Irish; his paternal grandfather, John Wigram of Wexford, and his paternal grandmother, Mary daughter of Robert Clifford of Wexford, were also Irish. His father, Sir Robert Wigram, was born at Wexford, and settling in England became one of the most eminent of its merchants. In 1805 he was honoured with a baronetcy, which is now possessed by his grandson, whose father, the second baronet, assumed the name of Fitzwygram. Sir Robert Wigram married two wives, and was the parent of twenty-three children, of whom

Sir James, the vice-chancellor, was his third son by his second wife, Eleanor daughter of John Watts, Esq., of Southampton.

Sir James was born at his father's seat, Walthamstow House, Essex, on November 5, 1793. Feeling that the seven years he spent at a private school had been wasted, he had the courage, at the age of sixteen, to follow the advice of the Rev. Thomas Bourdillion of Fen Stanton, with whom he was then placed as pupil, and to begin his education again from the beginning. This he did so successfully that at Cambridge (where he began his residence at Trinity College in 1811, under the private tutorship of the Rev. Charles Webb le Bas, subsequently principal of the East India College, Hailebury) he became fifth wrangler in 1815, and in autumn 1817 gained a fellowship at Trinity, taking his degree of B.A. in 1815, and that of M.A. in 1818. In December 1818 he married Anne, daughter of Richard Arkwright, Esq., of Willersley in Derbyshire, and granddaughter of Sir. Richard Arkwright; and in the following year he was called to the bar by the society of Lincoln's Inn. Attaching himself to the court of Chancery, he practised there with such success that in 1834 he was made one of the king's counsel; having in 1831 published a treatise entitled "An Examination of the Rules of Law respecting the Admission of Extrinsic Evidence in aid of the Interpretation of Wills;" which has already gone through four editions. This treatise was followed in 1836 by another, entitled "Points in the Law of Discovery;" which is equally useful and highly esteemed. These publications led to a very interesting correspondence with some of the American judges, among whom was Dr. Story, the celebrated author of the well-known Commentaries.

While enjoying a distinguished lead in the courts of equity, he entered parliament as member for Leominster in

June 1841; but had little opportunity of exhibiting any senatorial talent, for within four months he received the reward of his forensic labours, and vacated his seat upon being raised to the bench. On October 28 of that year, on the passing of an Act of Parliament (5 Vict. c. 5, s. 19) authorising the appointment of two new judges of the court of Chancery, to be called vice-chancellors, Mr. J. L. Knight-Bruce and Mr. James Wigram were selected from the equity bar to fill those offices, and they entered upon their duties in Michaelmas Term. They were both knighted in January following, and sworn in as members of the Privy Council. Sir James Wigram presided over his court for nine years, his decrees being remarkable for the lucid exposition of the legal principles involved in the cases on which he had to adjudicate. They were the subject of general approbation, and were highly extolled by those most competent to form a judgment. As reported by Mr. Thomas Hare, all of them have the special advantage of having been seen and approved by the judge before publication.

In consequence of ill health, which resulted in total loss of sight, Sir James felt himself compelled to resign his post in Trinity Vacation 1850. Serenely patient under his affliction, all must hope that he may be relieved from his prostration of strength, and that he yet may enjoy many years in witnessing the success and well-being of his children.[1]

[1] For many of the facts in this sketch I am indebted to the courteous liberality of Sir James Wigram: for the opinions I am alone responsible.

WILDE, JAMES PLAISTED.

B. E. 1860.

ALTHOUGH Sir James Plaisted Wilde is no longer a baron of the Exchequer, yet as a living judge in another court I feel bound very reluctantly to abstain from expressing any opinion on his judicial merits. He is the fourth son of Edward Archer Wilde, Esq., an eminent attorney and solicitor in London, for which city and the county of Middlesex he served the office of sheriff in 1828. His father was the brother of the late Lord Truro, with whom he was in partnership while his lordship continued in that branch of the legal profession.

Sir James was born in 1816, and after his preliminary education at Winchester School proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees of B.A. in 1838 and M.A. in 1842. With so much legal blood in his veins he was naturally devoted to the same profession, and having been entered of the society of Lincoln's Inn was called to the bar in 1839. He attached himself to the Northern circuit, and in the next year was appointed junior counsel to the Excise and Customs. Soon distinguishing himself by his deep knowledge of mercantile and maritime law, he rapidly advanced in professional reputation, with its sure accompaniment of plenty of employment. In 1855 he obtained an acknowledged lead as queen's counsel, and in 1859 he was made counsel to the duchy of Lancaster.

On the death of Mr. Baron Watson, Mr. Wilde was selected to take his place in the Exchequer on April 13, 1860, and was thereupon knighted. He had not sat in that court more than three years and four months before the lamented death of that excellent judge Sir Cresswell Cresswell occasioned a vacancy in the court of Probate and

Divorce. It speaks highly of the judicial ability which Sir James Wilde had exhibited, that he should have been called upon to undertake the responsible and delicate duties attached to the office of chief judge of the new court. He was appointed to it on August 26, 1863, and so satisfactory has been his performance of its duties that it is the universal wish, both of the bar and the public, that he may long be able to undergo the heavy and incessant labour that devolves upon him. He has since been honoured with a seat in the Privy Council.

Soon after his elevation to the bench of the Exchequer he married Lady Mary Bouverie, the youngest daughter of William, third earl of Radnor.

While these pages have been passing through the press, Sir James Wilde has added a new claim to public admiration; and has shown that he is not merely a careful administrator of the law, but also an able analyst of its principles. In an excellent address delivered by him as president of the department of jurisprudence and amendment of the law, in the recent meeting of the Social Science Congress at York, he gave a rapid account of our original social institutions, of the gradual formation of the laws that regulated them, of the various additions that the advances of civilisation necessitated, and of the evils that arose from the complication occasioned by the admixture of the new enactments with the old, which, though obsolete, remained unrepealed. He pictured the consequent difficulties felt by the judges, which compelled them frequently, in order to do justice, to become legislators instead of interpreters; and in pointing out that the cases they decided were so numerous, and the decisions they pronounced were often so conflicting, the learned lecturer declared that he could see no remedy but in a Digest, bringing together the broad principles on which the

common law reposes, and which tacitly guide the decisions of our courts. Enlarging on the old useless and obstructive forms and the absurd intricacies of special pleading, he attributed the annihilation of both within the last third of a century, and the subsequent beneficial change in modern practice, to the celebrated speech of Lord Brougham in February 1828, wherein he exposed in the House of Commons all the anomalies of legal procedure, and laid open the sweeping changes which the law required. Though nine-tenths of the evils indicated in that speech, Sir James stated, had been successfully met by the precise remedies proposed in it, he acknowledged that some defects of a similar character still remained: and we can only hope that the lecturer's enlightened mind may gradually influence the legislature wholly to remove them.

The meeting of the Social Science Congress, at which the address of Sir James Wilde was delivered, was again presided over by the popular veteran, Lord Brougham, who in the eighty-seventh year of his age opened the congress with a masterly oration, as interesting and exhaustive as any he had uttered in his previous political career.

WILDE, THOMAS, Lord Truro.

Ch. C. P. 1846. Lord Chanc. 1850.

The career of Thomas Wilde affords a most uncommon instance of the rise from the lowest to the highest step in the law, passing through the different grades of attorney, barrister, serjeant, king's serjeant, solicitor and attorney general, chief justice and lord chancellor.

He was born on July 7, 1782, in Castle Street, Falcon Square, and was the second son of Mr. Thomas Wilde, an attorney-at-law, by his wife Margaret Anne Knight, whose

two other sons were brought up in the same profession: the elder becoming a barrister and ultimately chief justice at the Cape of Good Hope; and the younger, Edward Archer Wilde, holding a high rank as an attorney in London, who has been already mentioned as the father of Sir James Plaisted Wilde, lately one of the barons of the Exchequer, and now judge of the court of Probate and Divorce.

Thomas Wilde received his education at St. Paul's School, and in after life showed how much he appreciated the advantages he had derived from that establishment, by presenting to it 1,000*l.* the interest of which he directed to be annually expended in prizes to the best scholars. After serving the usual amount of clerkship to his father, he was admitted as an attorney in 1805; and continued to practise with great success in that department for nearly twelve years. In 1813 he married Mary, daughter of William Willman, Esq., and widow of William Devaynes, Esq., the banker. At this time, dissatisfied with the limited sphere in which he acted, and conscious that his powers were adapted to a more extended range, he entered the Inner Temple and was called to the bar by that society on February 7, 1817, being then in his thirty-fifth year.

Overcoming all the obstacles in the way of one who, as it were, intrudes himself into a higher branch of his profession, he by slow degrees acquired a considerable proportion of business. He is said to have conquered an impediment in his speech, which prevented him from uttering certain words, by forming a list of synonymes, and substituting them whenever the words occurred which he could not pronounce. This perseverance was his peculiar characteristic, and exemplified itself so remarkably in every cause in which he was engaged that he won general confidence. His firmness and independence secured the attention of the judges; and the character he had thus acquired, with his reputation for

the power of precise arrangement and for extraordinary industry, no doubt caused him to be selected, in 1820, when he had been only three years at the bar, as assistant counsel in the defence of Queen Caroline; who was so pleased with his exertions on her behalf that she appointed him one of her executors. This naturally raised Mr. Wilde in professional estimation, and his business increased so greatly that he felt warranted in accepting the degree of the coif when offered to him, in Easter 1824, by Lord Eldon, although as a Whig he was opposed to that nobleman's political principles. In 1827 he had a further advance in being made king's serjeant. He attained so prominent a lead in the Common Pleas, that in a short time there was scarcely a single cause tried in that court, in which he was not engaged on one side or the other. Fortunate were those litigants who secured his services, for indefatigable were his exertions for their success; and his were not the perfunctory consultations too commonly granted for a short half-hour, but real discussions into the points to be argued, and the evidence to be given in their support. Lord Tenterden is said to have described him as having "industry enough to succeed without talent, and talent enough to succeed without industry."

Not satisfied with his forensic triumphs, he sought parliamentary distinction; and in May 1831, after many previous struggles, he secured his seat for Newark-on-Trent, a borough which he continued to represent through the subsequent parliaments till 1841, when he was returned for Worcester. In the senate he took the liberal side of politics, and was remarkable more for the clearness of his statements and closeness of his arguments, than for the fascination of his eloquence. His steady support of the Whig party, and his commanding position at the bar, naturally recommended him to the Government for employ-

ment; and on February 9, 1840, he was consequently made solicitor-general, and knighted.

In the following June he lost his wife after a union of twenty-seven years; and having remained a widower for five years, he married Augusta Emma D'Este, the daughter of the Duke of Sussex and Lady Augusta Murray, whose legitimacy he had previously endeavoured to establish before the House of Lords.

On Lord Campbell's being sent to Ireland as lord chancellor, at the end of June 1841, for the two months during which the administration of Lord Melbourne was doomed to last, Sir Thomas Wilde succeeded for that short interval to the office of attorney-general, of course retiring from it with the minister. For the five following years he remained out of office; but on the restoration of the Whig party under Lord John Russell in July 1846, he was replaced as attorney-general, to be again removed in three or four days, on being promoted to the office of lord chief justice of the Common Pleas on the 7th of that month, a vacancy in that court having been occasioned by the death of Sir Nicolas Tindal only the day before.

When he had presided in the Common Pleas for four years, he was selected, after a short interval during which the office was in commission, to succeed Lord Cottenham as lord chancellor of Great Britain, and the Great Seal was given to him on July 15, 1850, together with a patent of peerage, by which he was created Baron Truro of Bowes in Middlesex. This high dignity he held for nineteen months only, the prime minister, Lord John Russell, being compelled to retire in February 1852, when Lord Truro was necessarily superseded.

It must not have been the least gratifying circumstance attending his elevation to receive an affectionate address of congratulation from nearly five hundred members of that

branch of the profession to which he had originally belonged, expressive of their strong appreciation of his honourable conduct through life, of his zealous and indefatigable exertions as an advocate, and of the unvarying courtesy they had experienced at his hands. This address was accompanied by a request that his lordship should sit for his portrait to be placed in the hall of the Incorporated Law Society; where it now ornaments the walls, and reminds the young student that by personal industry and exertion he may raise himself to the same honours.

During the short period in which Lord Truro held the Seal he was deeply engaged in promoting various important law reforms. He appointed a commission to inquire as to the pleading and practice of his court, and assisted Lord St. Leonard's, who succeeded him in his office, in carrying into effect the most important regulations in the report. He established a system of paying the fees of the court by means of stamps, and greatly reduced their amount. He effected that most important change in the constitution of the court, in the appointment of the court of Appeal, which at once remedied the great evil of delay so long complained of, and relieved the chancellor of one of the most oppressive parts of his duties. His exertions were not limited to reforming the court of Chancery; they were extended also to the common law courts; with regard to which he originated many important changes, which have been greatly beneficial to the suitors, in preventing delay and reducing expense. Both as chief justice and chancellor he showed the most untiring patience; and the judgments he pronounced have been considered by the profession to be highly satisfactory. It is no small proof of their value that only one was appealed from, though many of them were reversals of decisions of the vice-chancellors; and that one was affirmed.

His courtesy and kindness were not confined to his

professional clients nor to his political partisans, but were distinctive marks of his general character.. He exhibited a pleasing proof of his generous feelings when Sir Frederick Thesiger became solicitor-general in 1844, and before he had acquired any experience in his office had the additional duties of the attorney-general thrown upon him by the illness and consequent absence of Sir William Follett. Though Sir Frederick was of the adverse party in politics, and a coolness had existed between them from their having been opposed to each other in the contest for Newark, Sir Thomas Wilde, as soon as he saw the difficulty of Sir Frederick's position, most liberally offered and gave every assistance and advice in his power as to the professional, apart from the political, duties of the office.

Lord Truro survived his retirement for nearly four years, during two of which he suffered much from a painful illness, which terminated in his death on November 11, 1855, at his house in Eaton Square. He was buried in the mausoleum erected by Sir Augustus D'Este, at the Church of St. Lawrence, Ramsgate.

By his first wife he had issue, two sons and a daughter. His eldest son is the present peer, and his youngest is a barrister and was lately registrar of the court of Bankruptcy at Manchester, His daughter is married to her cousin Charles Norris Wilde, Esq., the brother of Sir James Plaisted Wilde, judge of the Divorce Court.

Lady Truro, soon after his lordship's death, gracefully offered the whole of his law books to the library of the House of Lords, and must have felt amply repaid for her generous gift by the encomiums that were uttered by every leading peer when accepting it, on the legal attainments and judicial excellence of her husband, and on his honourable exertions for the public and the disinterestedness that characterised him.

WILLES, JAMES SHAW.

JUST. C. P. 1855.

SIR JAMES SHAW WILLES, one of the present judges of the court of Common Pleas, belongs to an Irish family, of English extraction. His grandfather and father, both named James, were resident at Cork, the former as a merchant, and the latter as a physician. His mother was Elizabeth Aldworth, daughter of John Shaw, Esq., mayor of Cork in 1792. The judge was born in Cork on February 13, 1814, and finished his education at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1836. After studying the law for nearly five years he was called to the bar by the society of the Inner Temple on June 12, 1840. He edited Smith's "Leading Cases" in conjunction with Mr. Justice Keating in 1847; another edition of which was published by them in 1856:—and in 1850 he was selected as a common law commissioner. His practice was principally in the court of Exchequer, where he filled the post of tubman from 1851 till his elevation to the bench.

That event occurred on the resignation of Mr. Justice Maule, when Mr. Willes was appointed to succeed him on July 3, 1855, as a judge of the court of Common Pleas; and in the following month he was knighted at Osborne. A pregnant proof of the estimation which he commands as a lawyer is afforded by his being placed on the Indian law commission in 1861, and on the English and Irish law commission in 1862.

Devoting his body as well as his mind to the service of the country, and considering that "the post of honour is the private station," he has served in the ranks of the Inns of Court Volunteer Corps since its formation in 1859. In 1860 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by his Alma Mater, "stipendiis condonatis."

The judge married in 1856 Helen, daughter of the late Thomas Jennings, Esq., of Cork.

WILLIAMS, EDWARD VAUGHAN.

JUST. C. P. 1846.

FOR more than eighteen years Sir Edward Vaughan Williams has been one of the judges of the Common Pleas, and during the whole of that time has fully maintained the high reputation he had previously earned by his useful and learned publications. He was a lawyer from his birth, his father, John Williams, Esq., being the serjeant in the reign of George III. who added valuable notes to an edition of Chief Justice Saunders's "Reports." Of Welsh extraction, the judge, in a congratulatory address from the corporation of Kidwelly on his being raised to the bench, is claimed as a countryman and a native of Carmarthenshire; but he is described in Dod's "Peerage," as having been born in London.

He was called to the bar by the society of Lincoln's Inn on June 17, 1823; and naturally chose the South Wales and Chester circuit. In the very next year he commenced his career as an author by publishing another edition of Saunders's "Reports," enriching it in conjunction with the late Mr. Justice Patteson with such admirable notes to his father's edition as brought down the history of the law to the date of the work. For the twenty-three years that he remained at the bar he varied his forensic occupations by issuing from the press several other works; among which were a "Treatise on the Law of Executors," in 1832, which is in high estimation, and the fourth edition of which was published in 1849; and an edition of Burn's "Justice" in 1836, in conjunction with Mr. Serjeant D'Oyley.

He served an apprenticeship to the judicial office as recorder of Kidwelly, the corporation of which on his resignation expressed their high estimation of him for his "undeniable integrity as a citizen and his well-deserved reputation as a profound lawyer." He was raised to the bench of the Common Pleas in October 1846, in the place of Sir William Erle, who was removed into the court of Queen's Bench.

He married Jane Margaret, a daughter of the Rev. Walter Bagot of Pype Hall in Staffordshire.

WILLIAMS, JOHN.

Just. Q. B. 1837.

See under the Reign of William IV.

We have in Sir John Williams another example of the union of law and literature, and an additional proof that the deepest scholastic attainments are not incompatible with professional success. Sir John's love of the classics and devotion to the Muses did not prevent him from being a hard-working advocate, a zealous law reformer, or a good practical judge. He was of Welsh extraction, being descended from an ancient family in Merionethshire; but was born at Bunbury in Cheshire, of which his father was vicar, as well as holding a living in the former county. He was born in January 1777, and imbibed his classical tastes at the grammar school of Manchester; from whence proceeding to the University of Cambridge he gained a scholarship at Trinity College at the age of eighteen. In his progress he won many prizes, and graduating as B.A. in 1798 he succeeded in obtaining a fellowship after a strenuous competition.

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His legal school was the Middle Temple, where he took his degree of barrister in 1804. On the Northern circuit and at the Manchester and Chester sessions he made his first attempts, and by degrees, for his progress was slow, satisfied the dispensers of business of his skill as an advocate, and of his painstaking zeal for his clients. His merits were so great, and his reputation for accuracy, ingenuity, and boldness became so well established, that in 1820 he was selected to assist Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman in the defence of Queen Caroline, in the course of which he fully confirmed the character he had obtained. This naturally made him a marked man; but, though it increased his professional employment, it delayed his acquisition of professional rank. This, however, may perhaps be accounted for by his attacks upon Lord Chancellor Eldon in the House of Commons, of which he had been elected a member in 1823 as the representative of the city of Lincoln. No sooner had parliament met than Mr. Williams commenced that series of motions upon the delays in Chancery, which ultimately, after some years, led to a commission of inquiry and the introduction of bills for reforming the proceedings in that court. These motions exhibited undoubtedly too much acerbity, and seemed to be dictated, as much by personal, as they certainly were by political, feelings against Lord Eldon. In 1827 he attained a silk gown; and on the accession of William IV. he was appointed, first solicitor, and then attorney general, to Queen Adelaide; and on February 28, 1834, was advanced to the bench as a baron of the Exchequer, on the retirement of Mr. Baron Bayley. In the following term, however, changing places with Mr. Justice Parke, he took his seat in the court of King's Bench, having received the accustomed honour of knighthood.

During the whole of this period he never deserted his classical favourites; contributing several articles on the

Greek Orators to the "Edinburgh Review," and translating some of their best orations, one of which, that of Demosthenes "For the Independence of Rhodes," was published in the Appendix to the authorised edition of the Speeches of Lord Brougham, who had already shown his estimation of the writer, by dedicating to him his lordship's "Dissertation on the Eloquence of the Ancients." Sir John was also an adept in the turn of a Greek epigram, and Lord Tenterden speaks of several that he had written when Queen's solicitor, speaking of him as "an admirable scholar."[1] He afterwards published a collection under the title of "Nugæ Metricæ."

He remained on the bench for a little less than thirteen years, when he died on September 14, 1846, at his seat, Livermore Park near Bury St. Edmunds. At his outset in the judge's office he was ignorant of the minor details of practice, and many curious anecdotes are told of his perplexing counsel and attorney by refusing to grant orders of course, which involved some absurd and since disused fiction of law. He soon overcame this difficulty, and became an excellent judge. With much eccentricity of manner, and a strong and decided way of expressing his opinions, he was a great favourite both with his brethren and the bar, from the cordiality and kindness of his nature. To the last he would spout Horace and Demosthenes by the hour if he could obtain an audience; and there was nothing so annoyed him as to hear counsel perpetrate a false quantity.

He married Harriet Catherine, the daughter of Davies Davenport, Esq., of Capesthorne Hall, Macclesfield, for many years M.P. for Cheshire.[2]

[1] Lord Campbell's Ch. Justices, iii. 344.

[2] Law Magazine for Feb. 1847.

WOOD, WILLIAM PAGE.

VICE-CHANC. 1853.

FROM a branch of an ancient family of some note in the counties of Cornwall and Devon, and called by the names of Att-wood and Wood,[1] the vice-chancellor descended. One of his immediate ancestors acted as squire at the funeral of Catherine, Countess of Devon, sister of Edward IV.; but the family gradually becoming reduced in circumstances, his grandfather, who carried on the business of a serge manufacturer, was incapable of making any provision for a numerous progeny. The eldest of his children, Matthew Wood, by his persevering industry and commercial integrity as a hop-merchant in Falcon Square, London, restored the fortunes of the house; first becoming a common councilman and then an alderman of the city of London. Extremely popular from the liberal opinions he entertained, he was returned member for the city in 1815, and retained that honourable post, through nine successive parliaments, to the end of his life,—a period of 28 years.—In the same year he was elected lord mayor, and in the next year, such was the activity and intelligence he displayed, that he had the honour, which for centuries had been unknown, of being elected a second time. Uniformly liberal in politics, he was vehemently opposed to the Corn Laws, and to the Test and Corporation Acts; and a firm advocate for Catholic emancipation and parliamentary reform; and before his death he had the satisfaction of seeing both the latter effected, and all the former repealed. He took a most prominent part in support of Queen Caroline on the accession of George IV., and was created in December 1837 a baronet by Queen Victoria. It was owing to his recommendation to the Duke of Kent,

[1] Gilbert's Cornwall, ii 332.

for whom he acted as trustee, that the duke returned to England from Brussels, in order that his eldest child might be born a Briton. He married Maria, daughter of John Page of Woodbridge in Suffolk, surgeon, and upon his death in 1843 he left five surviving children,—two daughters, both married; and three sons; the eldest of whom, Sir John Page Wood, the present baronet, is rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, and vicar of Creping in Essex; the youngest, Western Wood, Esq., died recently as representative of the city of London; and the second is the subject of the present memoir. Sir Matthew's brother, Benjamin Wood, Esq., successfully contested a seat in parliament for the borough of Southwark with the late Mr. Walter, proprietor of the "Times," and represented that borough till his death.

William Page Wood, the second surviving son, was born on November 29, 1801, and was named after his uncle William Woods Page, to whom is to be attributed the early taste he acquired for literature. Spending his infancy at his grandmother's at Woodbridge, he received the rudiments of his education at the free grammar school of that town.[1] After staying there for a year he went to Dr. Lindsay's at Bow for three years. In 1812 he was removed to Winchester College, where under the able instruction of Dr. Gabell and Dr. Williams, head master and second master of the school, he acquired, besides the complete mastery of the usual branches of learning, that clearness and precision of statement which is his peculiar characteristic. In May 1818, being then a prefect, he was engaged in the rebellion which was organised against the master, and which was not suppressed without the aid of the military. When taken, he refused an escape from expulsion, to which the other prefects were subjected,

[1] Curiously enough, the vice-chancellor was lately called upon to settle a scheme for the extension and improvement of this school where he was first educated.

which was offered him on account of the favour which he had acquired with the master by the general regularity of his conduct, and his success in gaining the prize in every class through which he had passed. The vice-chancellor must look back to this period of his life, notwithstanding its unfortunate termination, with peculiar pleasure, not only for the learning and experience he acquired, but still more for the lasting friendship which he formed at school with Dr. Hook, the present dean of Chichester, who, besides the excellence of his literary compositions, is deservedly renowned for his untiring energy and extraordinary success in his former incumbencies of Coventry and Leeds. To his appointment to the latter parish the vice-chancellor had the delight of being accidentally, or rather providentially, instrumental; and it is worthy of record that during each of the twenty-three years of his ministry there he procured the erection of a church, a school, and a parsonage, per annum; and so effective was his influence with the inhabitants that he was able to levy 10,000*l.* a year among them. The calamity which has befallen Chichester Cathedral now makes a new demand on his exertions: may they be equally successful! With this remarkable man the vice-chancellor united in forming among their schoolfellows an order of Shakspeare and Milton knighthood, they being of course the first members. Their reading was not confined to those authors, but extended to all the Elizabethan classics, the study of which was much encouraged by Dr. Gabell.

During the vacations the vice-chancellor obtained his first experience of law by accompanying his father the alderman to the Old Bailey sessions, and took an early disgust at the proceedings there, especially at the wholesale sentences of death then pronounced against prisoners, few of whom were intended to suffer the extremity of the law. In accompanying his father to the House of Commons also, he had the

advantage of hearing all the principal parliamentary orators; and during the two years of his father's mayoralties his mind was further opened by association with the great men of all parties, who were entertained at the Mansion House; and in a short visit to Paris at the conclusion of the mayoralty, he was admitted, whilst yet a boy, into the highest French society. Such intercourse formed an important part in young Wood's education, and he naturally imbibed his father's political sentiments, then entertained by a comparatively small but increasing class, which subjected him to much ridicule among his church-and-state contemporaries at Winchester.

After leaving Winchester College he spent the next two years at Geneva, profiting greatly under the excellent lecturers of that university, among whom was the eloquent and learned Rossi, who was afterwards murdered when minister to Pope Pius IX. From his instruction young Wood acquired a knowledge of the Roman law; and from the association with Genevan society, and that of the variety of foreigners of all nations who flocked there, he gained such an acquaintance with their several languages, as gave him great advantages in his future intercourse with the world. He passed his first year's examination with great credit, but unfortunately was prevented taking his degree in the second year, by being obliged, by direction of his father a fortnight before the examination took place, to come to England in the suite of Queen Caroline. Being then in his nineteenth year, he was naturally much employed in the previous negotiations, and deeply interested in the subsequent progress, of the lamentable proceedings against her; accompanying from June till October the persons sent to Italy to collect evidence on her behalf, and occasionally acting as translator of the necessary documents, and as interpreter on the examination of the various witnesses.

The result upon his mind, from their testimony, from his own observation, and from the esteem with which many Italian families of the highest respectability regarded her, was that she was wholly innocent of the charge brought against her, and guilty of nothing beyond imprudence.

In October 1820 he joined his brother at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship on his first trial; and was always in the first class at the examinations. In the second year he gained one of the declamation prizes; the question being "Whether the Revolution or the Restoration had conferred the greater benefit on our country;" he arguing in favour of the former. Notwithstanding the rank he had earned in his college by his attainments, yet, owing to a serious illness, occasioned by too laborious an application to his studies, he failed in obtaining a higher place in the list of honours, in January 1824, than that of twenty-fourth wrangler. In October of that year, however, he stood for a fellowship in his college, and succeeded in obtaining it, though nearly rejected by the veto of the master and one fellow, in consequence of the supposed radicalism of his prize declamation. The threatened veto was, however, withdrawn; and as a Cambridge University commissioner he has since assisted in abolishing this power on the part of the master. In the previous Trinity Term he had been entered at Lincoln's Inn, having already placed himself under the late Master Roupell for instructions in equity drawing. During his Cambridge career he prominently assisted in his father's energetic measures on behalf of the Spanish and Italian refugees, then flocking to this country in extreme destitution, by which a subscription of above 100,000*l.* was collected for their support.

While studying for the bar he placed himself as a pupil under that great master of the law of real property, John Tyrrell, Esq.; when that branch of learning was in a

transition state between the mass of verbiage that had disgraced the conveyances of land, and the more simple forms which were then in a gradual course of adoption. By Mr. Tyrrell's careful mode of instruction and indefatigable attention to his young pupils, Mr. Wood acquired that deep insight into English law which he exhibits on the bench. Our student's labours in this period were relaxed by another visit to Italy, where he was introduced to that extraordinary linguist, Cardinal Mezzofanti; and by associating with many celebrities of the time, among whom were Irving, Carlyle, Procter (Barry Cornwall), and Coleridge. Most of these he met at the house of Basil Montague, for whose edition of Bacon's Works he translated the "Novum Organum," which has been since separately printed and is described in the late Oxford edition as the best rendering of that wonderful work. Just before his call to the bar, after the battle of Navarino, he wrote a long letter, which was first published in the "Times" and afterwards in the "Pamphleteer," recommending an alliance between France and England for the purpose of strengthening Turkey against Prussia; in consequence of which he was offered by the then editor of that influential paper full employment if he would undertake to write for the press. Mr. Wood, however, feeling that it would interfere with his professional prospects, declined the flattering proposal.

Mr. Wood was called to the bar on November 27, 1827, and established himself in the same chambers with a learned and intellectual barrister, William Lowndes, Esq., afterwards a judge of the local court at Liverpool. He was soon well employed as an equity draftsman and conveyancer; and when engaged in court experienced the different but characteristic treatment of the two principal judges; being visited by one of the usual rebuffs of Sir John Leach, and being encouraged by the natural courtesy of Lord

Lyndhurst. On the introduction in the next year of the railway system he was fortunate in obtaining a large share in the new business then brought before the committees of the Houses of Commons and Lords, as either the supporter or opposer of the various speculations to which it gave rise. In January 1830 he married Charlotte, the only daughter of Major Edward Moor, F.R.S., of Great Bealings near Woodbridge, the author of the "Hindoo Pantheon," and of various other works on interesting Indian subjects. In 1834 he was himself elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and has since served as a member of the council and as a vice-president of the society. Although largely engaged in parliamentary practice he did not neglect his business in Chancery, and both fully employed him. In the year 1841, however, the increased labour and demand on his time consequent on the appointment of two additional vice-chancellors, compelled him to confine himself to one or the other practice. He wisely selected the latter, though then infinitely less profitable; and, attaching himself to Vice-Chancellor Wigram's court, found his account by the encouragement he received in a great accession of business. About this time the long litigation relative to the will of Mr. James Wood of Gloucester was terminated, by which Sir Matthew Wood's right to a very large portion of the testator's estate was fully established; and his son's prospects materially benefited. In February 1845 he was appointed queen's counsel, and in 1847 was returned to parliament as member for the city of Oxford, which he continued to represent till his elevation to the bench. In parliament he took a very prominent part, advocating the admissibility of Jew members on taking a modified oath; and introducing bills to allow the testimony of scrupulous persons to be received on such declarations as would bind their own consciences, but under the usual penalties for perjury. He

was a friend to reform in the representation, and even to vote by ballot; but though advocating these liberal views he avowed himself a firm supporter of the church establishment, and resisted the motions for the abolition of church rates, and for legalising marriages with a deceased wife's sister.

In May 1849 he accepted the office of vice-chancellor of the county palatine of Lancaster, offered to him by Lord Campbell, then the chancellor of the duchy, on condition that a bill should be passed for the reform of the court there, which from its antiquated proceedings was then nearly useless; and he had the satisfaction of obtaining the desired enactment, by which the jurisdiction has been since rendered highly effective.

On March 28, 1851, Mr. Wood was selected by Lord John Russell for the office of solicitor-general, and was soon afterwards knighted. He was then appointed one of the commissioners for reforming the court of Chancery; the result of whose labours was that the master's offices were abolished, and the expense and delay of the proceedings materially diminished. This and other improvements, proposed while Lord John Russell was prime minister, were so much approved by the succeeding government that they were at once adopted and passed the legislature. The Act for the appointment of the lord justices of appeal was passed while Sir William Page Wood was solicitor-general; and Lord Chancellor Truro then offered Sir William the post of vice-chancellor, which at the request of Lord John Russell he declined. In 1851 the University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. He of course retired from office on the resignation of Lord John in February 1852; when Lord Derby succeeded and remained minister till December. The government being then surrendered to Lord Aberdeen, and Sir George Turner being soon after

constituted one of the lords justices, the vacant vice-chancellorship was offered to Sir William Page Wood; who was appointed on January 10, 1853.

Both before and after his elevation, his services were put into active requisition on numerous commissions connected both with the church and the law, which involved him in perpetual labour. But he felt himself repaid by the knowledge of the benefits produced by the legislature's adoption of many of the recommendations contained in their reports. He was selected by Lord Chancellor Cranworth to act with Lord Wensleydale and Sir Lawrence Peel as arbitrators between Her Majesty and the King of Hanover with reference to certain crown jewels claimed by that king. A decided and conscientious churchman, he has actively assisted the exertions of several societies for the promotion of church objects, and the instruction of the people. In his own district, that of St. Margaret's and St. John's, Westminster, where, when he first knew it, there were only two churches, a dilapidated chapel of ease, and five clergymen; with little more than two hundred children at school; there are now ten churches, twenty-six clergy, and more than ten times the original number of schools. To this amendment Sir William Page Wood greatly contributed by his personal activity and extensive influence; and he had the satisfaction of materially aiding in the establishment in his district of the only free library under Mr. Ewart's Act in the metropolis; the benefit of which is proved by its being visited by 3,000 persons every month, and by 4,000 books being lent for reading during the same time.

Of the manner in which he has exercised his judicial functions for nearly twelve years, during which he has presided in his court, it would be unbecoming to say more than that litigants are generally desirous of having their causes set down in his paper. He is in the habit of pro-

nouncing his judgments *ore tenus*, not from prepared notes; and notwithstanding the discourteous and somewhat indecorous reflections made upon the practice by Lord Chancellor Campbell, he still continues it, satisfied with revising his judgments before they are printed by the regular reporters of his court, and justifying himself by the consciousness that so much writing is injurious to his health, and by the conviction that the delay the preparation of them would occasion would be much more detrimental to the suitor, than could be compensated by any supposed clearness in the composition.[1]

[1] For most of the facts contained in this memoir I am indebted to the kindness of the subject of them: for the observations and opinions I am alone responsible.

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ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THE

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FROM 1066 TO 1864.

DISTINGUISHING THE REIGNS IN WHICH THEY FLOURISHED,

AND THE COURTS IN WHICH THEY SAT.

The names of the Judges included in the Tables of the different Courts of Chancery and Common Law are printed in SMALL CAPITALS.

Those printed in common letter are either supposed Chancellors, Justiciers before the complete division of the Courts, Justices of Assize, Justices Itinerant, or Justices of Trailbaston.

EXPLANATION OF THE ABBREVIATIONS.

B. E.	Baron of the Exchequer.
C. P.	Justice of the Common Pleas.
Ch. B. E. . . .	Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
Ch. C. P. . . .	Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
Ch. K. B. . . .	Chief Justice of the King's or Queen's Bench.
Ch. U. B. . . .	Chief Justice of the Upper Bench.
Com. G. S. . . .	Commissioner of the Great Seal.
Curs. B. E. . .	Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer.
Just.	Justicier.
Just. Angl. . .	Justiciarius Angliæ or Chief Justiciary.
Just. Itin. . . .	Justice Itinerant, or of Assize.
Just. T.	Justice of Trailbaston.
K. B.	Justice of the King's or Queen's Bench.
L. Chanc. . . .	Lord Chancellor.
L. Just. A. . . .	Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal.
L. K.	Lord Keeper.
M. R.	Master of the Rolls.
U. B.	Justice of the Upper Bench.
V. C.	Vice-Chancellor.

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THE

JUDGES OF ENGLAND.

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Just. Itin. . . .	Batesford, John de. Edw. I. II.
Just, Ch. Just. .	Bathonia, Henry de. Hen. III.
C. P., Com. G. S., L. Chanc.	Bathurst, Henry, Lord Apsley, Earl Bathurst. Geo. III.
	Baukwell. *See* J. and R. Bankwell.
? L. K.	Baumburgh, Thomas de. Edw. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Bayeux, John de. Hen. III.
K. B., B. E. . .	Bayley, John. Geo. III. IV. Will. IV.
Just. Itin. . . .	Baynard, Fulco. Hen. III.
K. B.	Baynard, Robert. Edw. III.
Ch. C. P. . . .	Bealknap, Robert. Edw. III. Ric. II.
Just.	Beauchamp, Robert de. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Beauchamp, Walter de. Hen. III.
B. E.	Beauchamp, William de. Hen. III.
L. Chanc. . . .	Beaufort, Henry, Bishop of Winchester. Hen. IV. V. VI.
L. Chanc. . . .	Beaufort, Thomas, Duke of Exeter. Hen. IV.
C. P.	Beaumont, Francis. Eliz.
M. R.	Beaumont, John. Edw. VI.
Just. Angl. . .	Beaumont, Robert de, Earl of Leicester. Hen. II.
L. Chanc. . . .	Becket, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury. Hen. II.
Just. Itin., C. P. .	Beckingham, Elias de. Edw. I.
C. P., Ch. C. P. .	Bedingfield, Henry. Jac. II.
C. P.	Bedingfield, Thomas. Car. I.
? L. K.	Bek, Thomas, Bishop of St. David's. Edw. I.
B. E.	Beler, Roger. Edw. II.
Just. Itin., Just. .	Belet, Michael. Hen. II. Ric. I. John.
B. E.	Belet, Michael. Hen. III.
Ch. B. E. . . .	Bell, Robert. Eliz.
Just. Itin. . . .	Bella Fago, Roger de. Edw. I.
Just.	Bendings, William de. Hen. II.
	Benefacta, Richard. *See* Richard Fitz-Gilbert.
L. K. or V. C. . .	Benet. Ric. I.
? L. K, C. P. . .	Benstede, John de. Edw. I. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Bereford, Ralph de. Edw. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Bereford, Richard de. Edw. II.

Just. Itin., C. P., Ch. C. P.	BEREFORD, WILLIAM DE. Edw. I. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Berewyk, John de. Edw. I. II.
B. E.	Berkeley, Arnald de. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Berkeley, Maurice de. Ric. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Berkeley, Robert de. John.
K. B.	BERKELEY, ROBERT. Car. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Berningham, Richard de. Edw. II.
Just. Itin., Just. .	Berstede, Walter de. Hen. III.
B. E., C. P. . .	BERTIE, VERE. Car. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Bertram, Roger de. Hen. III.
K. B., Ch. C. P. .	BEST, WILLIAM DRAPER, Lord Wynford. Geo. III. IV.
L. Chanc. . . .	BETHELL, RICHARD, Lord Westbury. Vict.
Just. Itin. . . .	Beynvill, Richard de. Hen. III.
M. R., Com. G. S.	BICKERSTETH, HENRY, Lord Langdale. Will. IV. Vict.
? L. Chanc. . . .	Bidun, Walter de. Hen. II.
Just. Angl. . . .	BIGOT, HUGH. Hen. III.
Just.	Bigot, Roger, 2nd Earl of Norfolk. Ric. I. John.
Just. Itin. . . .	Bigot, Roger, 4th Earl of Norfolk. Hen. III.
K. B., Ch. K. B. .	BILLING, THOMAS. Hen. VI. Edw. IV.
K. B.	BINGHAM, RICHARD. Hen. VI. Edw. IV.
B. E.	BIRCH, JOHN. Eliz.
Curs. B. E. . . .	BIRCH, JOHN. Geo. II.
C. P.	BIRCH, THOMAS. Geo. II.
K. B.	BLACKBURN, COLIN. Vict.
K. B., C. P. . .	BLACKSTONE, WILLIAM. Geo. III.
B. E.	BLAGGE, ROBERT. Hen. VIII.
B. E.	BLASTON, THOMAS DE. Edw. III.
B. E., C. P. . .	BLENCOWE, JOHN. Will. III. Anne. Geo. I.
B. E.	BLOCKLEY, JOHN DE. Edw. III.
L. Chanc., Just. Angl.	BLOET, ROBERT, Bishop of Lincoln. Will. II. Hen. I.
Just.	Blundevil, Ranulph, Earl of Chester. Ric. I.
M. R.	BLYTH, JOHN, Bishop of Salisbury. Hen. VI.
Just. Itin., Just. .	Bobi, Hugh de. Ric. I. John.
Just.	Bocland, Geoffrey de. Ric. I. John. Hen. III.
? Just. Angl. . .	Bocland, Hugh de. Hen. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Bocland, Hugh de. Hen. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Bohun, Humphrey de, Earl of Hereford. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Bolebec, Hugh de. Hen. III.
	Bolingbroke, Earl of. *See* O. St. John.
Just. Itin. . . .	Bolingbroke, Nicholas de. Edw. II.
B. E.	BOLLAND, WILLIAM. Geo. IV. Will. IV. Vict.

B. E.	Bolling, William. Hen. VII. VIII.
Just.	Bonquer, William. Hen. III.
L. Chanc. . . .	Booth, Lawrence, Archbishop of York. Edw. IV.
Just., B. E. . . .	Boreham, Harvey de. Hen. III. Edw. I.
C. P., Com. G. S.	Bosanquet, John Bernard. Geo. IV. Will. IV. Vict.
? Just. Itin.. . .	Boscehall, William de. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Bosco, John de. Edw. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Boteler, Alexander le. Hen. II.
C. P.	Boteler, John. Hen. VII. VIII.
Just. Itin. . . .	Boteler, Nicholas le. Hen. III.
Just. T.	Botetourt, John de. Edw. I.
B. E.	Boudon, William de. Edw. III.
	Bourchier. *See* J. and R. Bousser.
L. K.	Bourchier, Henry, Earl of Essex. Edw. IV.
L. Chanc. . . .	Bourchier, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury. Hen. VI.
C. P.	Bourne, William de. Edw. II.
C. P.	Bousser, John de. Edw. II. III.
L. Chanc. . . .	Bousser, Robert de. Edw. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Bovington, Walter de. John.
M. R.	Bowes, Robert. Edw. VI. Mary.
Just. Itin. . . .	Boyland, Richard de. Edw. I.
? Just. Itin., K. B., Ch. K. B.	Brabazon, Roger le. Edw. I. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Braboef, William de. Edw. I.
	Brackley, Lord. *See* T. Egerton.
Just. Itin., Just.	Bracton or Bretton, Henry de. Hen. III.
Curs. B. E. . .	Bradbury, George. Will. III.
Ch. B. E. . . .	Bradshaw, Henry. Edw. VI.
Com. G. S. . .	Bradshaw, John. Inter.
Just. Itin. . . .	Braiosa, William de. Hen. II. Ric. I.
B. E.	Bramston, Francis. Car. II.
Ch. K. B. . . .	Bramston, John. Car. I.
B. E.	Bramwell, George William. Vict.
? L. K. or V. C. .	Brancestre John de. John.
Just. Itin., Just. .	Braybroc, Henry de. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Braybroc, Robert de. John.
L. Chanc. . . .	Braybroke, Robert de, Bishop of London. Ric. II.
? L. K.	Brayton or Drayton, Thomas de. Edw. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Breaute, Faukes de. Hen. III.
C. P.	Brenchesley, William. Ric. II. Hen. IV.
K. B.	Brerewood, Robert. Car. I.
Just.	Breton, John le, Bishop of Hereford. Hen. III.

Just. T.	Breton, John le. Edw. I.
Just. Itin., Just. .	Breton, William le. Hen. III.
	Bretton. *See* H. de Bracton.
Ch. B. E., Ch. C. P., L. K.	BRIDGEMAN, ORLANDO. Car. II.
Just. Itin.	Brito, Ralph. Hen. II.
? L. Chanc. . .	Brito, Ranulph. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Brito, Richard. Ric. I.
	Brito. *See* W. le Breton.
Just. Itin., Just.	Briwer, William. Hen. II. Ric. I. John. Hen. III.
Just.	Briwes, John de. John.
B. E.	BROCLESBY, WILLIAM DE. Edw. III.
Just.	Brok, Laurence del. Hen III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Brome, Adam de. Edw. III.
B. E.	BROMLEY, EDWARD. Jac. I., Car. I.
K. B., Ch. K. B. .	BROMLEY, THOMAS. Hen. VIII. Edw. VI. Mary.
L. Chanc. . . .	BROMLEY, THOMAS. Eliz.
C. P.	BROMPTON, WILLIAM DE. Edw. I.
Ch. B. E. . . .	BROOK, DAVID. Mary.
C. P., Ch. B. E. .	BROOKE, RICHARD. Hen. VIII.
Ch. C. P. . . .	BROOKE, ROBERT. Mary.
L. Chanc. . . .	BROUGHAM, HENRY, Lord. Will. IV.
B. E.	BROWN, ROBERT. Edw. VI. Mary. Eliz.
Ch. C. P., C. P. .	BROWNE, ANTHONY. Mary. Eliz.
C. P.	BROWNE, HUMPHREY. Hen. VIII. Edw. VI. Mary. Eliz.
Com. G. S., K. B., C. P.	BROWNE, SAMUEL. Car. I. II.
M. R.	BRUCE, EDWARD, Lord Kinloss. Jac. I.
V. C., L. Just. A.	BRUCE, JAMES LEWIS KNIGHT. Vict.
K. B., C. P., Ch. C. P.	BRUDENELL, ROBERT. Hen. VII. VIII.
K. B.	BRUNDISH, ROBERT. Edw. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Brus, Peter de. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Brus, Peter de (his son). Hen. III.
Just., Ch. K. B., .	BRUS, ROBERT DE. Hen. III.
Ch. C. P. . . .	BRYAN, THOMAS. Edw. IV. V. Ric. III. Hen. VII.
M. R.	BUBBEWITH, NICHOLAS, Bishop of Bath and Wells. Hen. IV.
B. E.	BUKYNGHAM, JOHN DE. Bishop of Lincoln. Edw. III.
K. B., C. P. . .	BULLER, FRANCIS. Geo. III.
Just. Angl. . .	BURGH, HUBERT DE, Earl of Kent. John. Hen. III.

? L. K. . . . . Burgh, Hugh de. Edw. II.
C. P. . . . . Burgh, William. Ric. II.
L. Chanc. . . . Burghersh, Henry de, Bishop of Lincoln. Edw. III.
B. E. . . . . Burland, John. Geo. III.
L. Chanc. . . . Burnell, Robert, Bishop of Bath and Wells. Edw. I.
C. P. . . . . Burnet, Thomas. Geo. II.
Just. T. . . . . Burnham, Thomas de. Edw. I.
Just. Itin. . . . Burnton, William de. Edw. I.
C. P. . . . . Burrough, James. Geo. III. IV. Will. IV.
? L. K., M. R. . Burstall, William de. Edw. III. Ric. II.
M. R. . . . . Burton, John de. Ric. II.
L. Chanc. . . . Bury, Richard de, or Aungerville, Bishop of Durham. Edw. III.
B. E., Ch. B. E. . Bury, Thomas. Will. III. Anne. Geo. I.
C. P. . . . . Byles, John Barnard, Vict.
L. Chanc. . . . Bynteworth, Richard de, Bishop of London. Edw. III.
? L. K. . . . . Byrlay, William de. Edw. I.
Just. T. . . . . Byrun, John de. Edw. I.

C

? L. K. . . . . Caen, John de. Edw. I.
M. R. . . . . Cæsar, Charles. Car. I.
M. R. . . . . Cæsar, Julius. Jac. I. Car. I.
Curs. B. E. . . Cæsar, Thomas. Jac. I.
Just. . . . . Caleto, John de, or de Caux. Hen. III.
C. P. . . . . Calowe, William. Hen. VII.
Just. Itin. . . . Cambhou, Walter de. Edw. I.
Camden, Earl. *See* C. Pratt.
Ch. K. B., L. Chanc. Campbell, John, Lord. Vict.
Just. Itin. . . . Camvill, Gerald de. John.
? Just. . . . . Camvill, Thomas de. Hen. III.
C. P. . . . . Cantebrig, John de. Edw. III.
B. E. . . . . Cantebrig, Thomas de. Edw. II.
Cantilupe, Simon de. *See* S. Normannus.
L. Chanc. . . . Cantilupe, Thomas de, Bishop of Hereford. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . . Cantilupe Walter de, Bishop of Worcester. Hen. III.
Just., Just. Itin. . Cantilupe, William de. John. Hen. III.
Just. Angl. . . Carilefo, William de, Bishop of Durham. Will. II.
B. E. . . . . Carleton, William de. Edw. I. II.

Curs. B. E. . .	CARR, WILLIAM. Jac. II. Will. III.
B. E.	CARTER, LAURENCE. Geo. I. II.
K. B.	CARUS, THOMAS. Eliz.
Ch. B. E. . . .	CARY, JOHN. Ric. II.
Ch. B. E. . . .	CASSY, JOHN. Ric. II. Hen. IV.
C. P.	CATESBY, JOHN. Edw. IV. V. Ric. III. Hen. VII.
C. P., Ch. K. B.	CATLIN, ROBERT. Mary. Eliz.
	Caux. *See* J. de Caleto.
Just. Itin. . . .	Cave, Hugh de. Edw. I.
Just.	Cave, John de. Hen. III.
K. B.	CAVE, JOHN DE. Edw. I.
C. P., Ch. K. B.	CAVENDISH, JOHN DE. Edw. III. Ric. II.
Just.	Caxton, Jeremiah de. Hen. III.
Com. G. S. . .	CECIL, WILLIAM, Earl of Salisbury. Car. I.
Just.	Cestreton, Adam de. Hen. III.
? L. K.	Chaceporc, Peter. Hen. III.
K. B., C. P. . .	CHAMBERLAYNE, THOMAS. Jac. I. Car. I.
B. E., C. P. . .	CHAMBRE, ALAN. Geo. III.
B. E.	CHANNEL, WILLIAM FRY. Vict.
Just.	Chanvill, William de. Ric. I.
K. B.	CHAPPLE, WILLIAM. Geo. II.
C. P.	CHARLETON, JOB. Car. II. Jac. II.
Ch. C. P. . . .	CHARLETON, ROBERT DE. Ric. II.
Just.	Chastillon, Henry de. Ric. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Chaucomb, Hugh de. John.
Just. Itin. . . .	Chaynel, John. Edw. II.
	Chelmsford, Lord. *See* F. Thesiger.
? Just. Itin., B. E.	CHESTER, PETER DE. Hen. III. Edw. I.
K. B., Ch. K. B.	CHEYNE, WILLIAM. Hen. V. VI.
L. K.	CHISHULL, JOHN DE. Bishop of London. Hen. III.
C. P.	CHOKE, RICHARD. Hen. VI. Edw. IV. V. Ric. III.
Ch. B. E., Ch. K. B.	CHOLMLEY, ROGER. Hen. VIII. Edw. VI.
M. R.	CHURCHILL, JOHN. Car. II. Jac. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Clahaul, Hugh de. Hen. III.
? Just. Itin. . . .	Clare, Roger de, Earl of Clare. Hen. II.
? Just. Itin. . . .	Clarembald, Abbot of St. Augustine, Canterbury. Hen. II.
	Clarendon, Earl of. *See* E. Hyde.
B. E.	CLARKE, CHARLES. Geo. II.
B. E.	CLARKE, ROBERT. Eliz. Jac. I.
M. R.	CLARKE, THOMAS. Geo. II. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Claver, John. Edw. III.

Just. Itin. . . .	Clay, Stephen de. John.
B. E., K. B. . .	CLENCH, JOHN. Eliz.
Just. Itin. . . .	Clerk, John le. Hen. II.
B. E.	CLERKE, JOHN. Hen. VI. Edw. IV.
M. R.	CLERKE, JOHN, Bishop of Bath and Wells. Hen. VIII.
Just. Itin. . . .	Cliderhow, Robert de. Edw. II.
? L. K., M. R., L. K.	CLIFF, HENRY DE. Edw. II. III.
? L. K.	CLIFF, WILLIAM DE. Edw. II.
? Just. Itin. . .	Clifford, Roger de. Hen. III. Edw. I.
B. E..	Clifford, William de. Hen. III.
? Just. Angl. . .	CLINTON, GEOFFREY DE. Hen. I.
B. E., C. P. . .	CLIVE, EDWARD. Geo. II. III.
Curs. B. E. . .	CLIVE, GEORGE. Geo. II.
Ch. K. B. . . .	CLOPTON, WALTER DE. Ric. II. Hen. IV.
Just. Itin. . . .	Cobbeham, Henry de. Hen. III.
Just.	Cobbeham, John de. Hen. III.
Just. Itin., Just., ? K. B. or C. P., B. E.	COBBEHAM, JOHN DE (his son). Hen. III. Edw. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Cobbeham, Reginald. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Cobbeham, William de. Hen. III.
Ch. C. P., Ch. K. B.	COCKBURN, ALEXANDER J. E. Vict.
Ch. B. E., C. P. .	COKAYNE, JOHN. Hen. IV. V. VI.
Ch. C. P., Ch. K. B.	COKE, EDWARD. Jac. I.
C. P.	COKE, WILLIAM. Edw. VI.
Just.	Cokefield, John de. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Cokefield, Robert de. Hen. III.
C. P.	COLEPEPER, JOHN. Hen. IV. V.
M. R.	COLEPEPER, JOHN, Lord. Car. I. II.
K. B.	COLERIDGE, JOHN TAYLOR. Will. IV. Vict.
Just.	Coleville, Gilbert de. Hen. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Coleville, Henry de. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Colneye, William de. Edw. II.
C. P.	COLTMAN, THOMAS. Vict.
Just. Itin. . . .	Columbiers, Gilbert de. Hen. II.
? Just. Itin. . .	Columbiers, Matthew de. Hen. III. Edw. I.
B. E., C. P., Ch. B. E.	COMYNS, JOHN. Geo. I. II.
K. B.	CONINGSBY, HUMPHREY. Hen. VIII.
K. B.	CONINGSBY, WILLIAM. Hen. VIII.
V. C., Just. Angl., Just.	CONSTANTIIS, WALTER DE, Archbishop of Rouen. Hen. II. Ric. I.
L. Chanc. . . .	COOPER, ANTHONY ASHLEY, Earl of Shaftesbury. Car. II.

M. R., L. Chanc., Ch. B. E., L. Chanc.	COPLEY, JOHN SINGLETON, Lord Lyndhurst. Geo. IV. Will. IV.
K. B.	CORBET, REGINALD. Eliz.
M. R.	CORDELL, WILLIAM. Mary. Eliz.
Just. Itin., Just. .	Cornhill, Gervase de. Hen. II.
Just.	Cornhill, Reginald de. John.
Just. Itin. . . .	Cornhill, William de, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. John.
	Cornwall, Earl of. *See* Robert.
B. E.	COSSALE, WILLIAM DE. Edw. III.
C. P., Ch. C. P. .	COTESMORE, JOHN. Hen. VI.
	Cottenham, Earl of. *See* C. C. Pepys.
? L. K.	COTYNGHAM, THOMAS DE. Edw. III.
C. P.	COVENTRY, THOMAS. Jac. I.
L. K.	COVENTRY, THOMAS, Lord. Car. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Courteneye, Hugh de, Earl of Devon. Edw. III.
L. Chanc. . . .	COURTENEYE, WILLIAM DE, Archbishop of Canterbury. Ric. II.
C. P.	COWPER, SPENCER. Geo. II.
L. K., L. Chanc. .	COWPER, WILLIAM, Earl. Anne. Geo. I.
	Cranworth, Lord. *See* R. M. Rolfe.
? L. K.	CRASSUS, RICHARD, Abbot of Evesham. Hen. III.
? L. K.	Craucombe, John de. Edw. I.
C. P.	CRAWLEY, FRANCIS. Car. I.
Curs. B. E. . . .	CRAWLEY, FRANCIS (his son). Car. II.
? Just. Itin. . .	Crepping, Richard de. Edw. I.
Just. Itin., Just. .	Crepping, Walter de. Ric. I. John.
C. P.	CRESHELD, RICHARD. Car. I.
Just. Itin., Just. .	Cressi, Hugh de. Hen. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Cressi, William de. Hen. III.
Just. T.	Cressi, William de. Edw. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Cressingham, Hugh de. Edw. I.
C. P.	CRESSWELL, CRESSWELL. Vict.
Ch. K. B. . . .	CREWE, RANULPH. Jac. I. Car. I.
B. E.	Criol, Nicholas de. Hen. III.
C. P., K. B. . .	CROKE, GEORGE. Jac. I. Car. I.
K. B.	CROKE, JOHN. Jac. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Crokedayk, Adam de. Edw. I.
? Just. Itin. . . .	Crokesley, John de. Edw. I.
B. E.	Crokesley, Richard de, Abbot of Westminster. Hen. III.
K. B.	CROMPTON, CHARLES. Vict.
M. R.	CROMWELL, THOMAS, Lord, Earl of Essex. Hen. VIII.

C. P. . . . . Crowder, Richard Budden. Vict.
Just. . . . . Culeworth, William de. Hen. III.
Just. Itin., Just. . Cumin, John, Archbishop of Dublin. Hen. II.
B. E. . . . . Curson, Robert. Edw. VI.
Just. Itin. . . . Cuserugge, Baldwin de. Ric. I.

D

Just Itin. . . . Daivill, John de. Hen. III.
K. B. . . . . Dalison, William. Mary. Eliz.
C. P., Ch. C. P. . Dallas, Robert. Geo. III. IV.
? Just. Itin. . . Dammartin, Manaserius de. Hen. II.
K. B. . . . . Dampier, Henry. Geo. III.
B. E. . . . . Danaster, John. Hen. VIII.
C. P., Ch. C. P. . Danby, Robert. Hen. VI. Edw. IV.
C. P. . . . . Daniel, William. Jac. I.
C. P. . . . . Danvers, Robert. Hen. VI. Edw. IV.
C. P. . . . . Danvers, William. Hen. VII.
B. E. . . . . Darnall, John. Edw. VI.
Just. . . . . Davencester, Philip de. Hen. II.
C. P., Ch. B. E. . Davenport, Humphrey. Car. I.
Ch. C. P. . . . De Grey, William, Lord Walsingham. Geo. III.
C. P. . . . . Delves, John de. Edw. III.
L. K. . . . . Dene, Henry, Archbishop of Canterbury. Hen. VII.
? Just. Itin. . . . Dene, Ralph de. Hen. II.
B. E. . . . . Denham, John. Jac. I. Car. I.
K. B. . . . . Denison, Thomas. Geo. II. III.
Ch. K. B. . . . Denman, Thomas, Lord. Will. IV. Vict.
B. E. . . . . Denny, Edmund. Hen. VIII.
C.P. . . . . Denton, Alexander. Geo. I. II.
B. E., ? K. B. . . Denum, William de. Edw. III.
B. E. . . . . Derby, William. Hen. VI.
Just. Itin., Just. Angl. Despencer, Hugh le. Hen. III.
Devon, Earl of. *See* H. de Courteneye.
Just. T., Just. Itin. D'Eyncourt, Edmund. Edw. I. II.
M. R. . . . . Digges, Dudley. Car. I.
L. K. . . . . Dighton, William de. Ric. II.
B. E. . . . . Dixon, Nicholas. Hen. VI.
Ch. B. E. . . . Dodd, Samuel. Geo. I.
K. B. . . . . Doderidge, John. Jac. I. Car. I.
K. B. . . . . Dolben, William. Car. II. Will. III.
Just. Itin., C. P. . Doncaster, John de. Edw. II.
C. P. . . . . Dormer, Robert. Anne. Geo I.

	Dorset, Earl of. *See* Osmund.
B. E.	Doubridge, William. Ric. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Dover, John de. Hen. II.
	Drayton. *See* T. de Brayton.
B. E.	Drayton, Nicholas de. Edw. III. Ric. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Droes, Hugh de. Hen. III.
? L. K.	Drogo. Will. II.
? L. K.	Drokenesford, John de, Bishop of Bath and Wells. Edw. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Duket, Richard. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Duredent, Walter. Hen. III.
B. E.	Durem, John. Hen. VI. Edw. IV.
C. P., K. B., Ch. C. P.	Dyer, James. Mary. Eliz.
B. E.	Dymock, Andrew. Hen. VII.
? K. B.	Dyve, William de. Edw. II.

E

Just. Itin. . . .	Ebroicis, Stephen de. Hen. III.
? L. K.	Edenestowe, Henry de. Edw. III.
K. B.	Edenham, Geoffrey de. Edw. III.
L. Chanc. . . .	Edington, William de. Bishop of Winchester. Edw. III.
M. R., L. K., L. Chanc.	Egerton, Thomas, Lord Ellesmere, Viscount Brackley. Eliz. Jac. I.
	Eldon, Earl of. *See* J. Scott.
B. E.	Elerius, Abbot of Pershore. Hen. III.
C. P.	Eliot, Richard. Hen. VIII.
M. R.	Eliot, William, Hen. VII.
	Ellenborough, Lord. *See* E. Law.
	Ellesmere, Lord. *See* T. Egerton.
? Just. Itin. . .	Ellesworth, Simon de. Edw. I.
B. E.	Ellis, William. Hen. VIII.
C. P.	Ellis, William. Car. II.
L. K., L. Chanc. .	Ely, Nicholas de, Bishop of Winchester. Hen. III.
B. E.	Ely, Ralph de. Hen. III.
Just.	Ely, William de. John.
Just. Itin. . . .	Engaine, Warner. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Englefield, Alan de. Hen. III.
C. P.	Englefield, Thomas. Hen. VIII.
Just. Itin., ? Just.	Englefield, William de. Hen. III.
Just.	Erdington, Giles de. Hen. III.
C. P., K. B., Ch. C. P.	Erle, William. Vict.

B.E.	Ermyn, or Armyn, William. Hen. IV.
Ch. C. P. . . .	Ernle, John. Hen. VIII.
L. Chanc. . . .	Erskine, Thomas, Lord. Geo. III.
C. P.	Erskine, Thomas. Vict.
Just. Itin. . . .	Escuris, Matthew de. Hen. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Espec, Walter. Hen. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Esseby, Jordan de. Hen. III.
? Just.	Esseby, Robert de. Hen. III.
	Essex, Earls of. *See* G. de Mandeville; W. de Mandeville; G. Fitz-Peter; H. Bourchier; T. Cromwell.
Just. Itin. . . .	Essex, Henry de. Hen. II.
V. C., L. Chanc. .	Eustace, Bishop of Ely. Rich. I.
B. E.	Everdon, John de. Edw. II.
L. K. or L. Chanc., Just. Itin.	Everdon, Sylvester de, Bishop of Carlisle. Hen. III.
B. E.	Everdon, William de. Edw. II. III.
? L. K., M. R. . .	Evesham, Thomas de. Edw. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Evesk, Henry de. Hen. III.
B. E.	Ewens, Matthew. Eliz.
	Exeter, Duke of. *See* T. Beaufort.
Just. Itin. . . .	Eynefield, Henry de. Edw. I.
K. B.	Eyre, Giles. Will. III.
B. E., Ch. B. E., Com. G. S., Ch. C. P.	Eyre, James. Geo. III.
K. B., Ch. B. E., Ch. C. P.	Eyre, Robert. Anne, Geo. I., II.
K. B.	Eyre, Samuel. Will. III.

F

K. B.	Fairfax, Guy. Edw. IV. V. Rich. III. Hen. VII.
C. P.	Fairfax, William. Hen. VIII.
Just.	Faleise, William de. John.
B. E.	Fallan, William. Hen. VI.
Just. Itin. . . .	Fastolf, Nicholas. Edw. III.
Just.	Fauconbridge, Eustace de, Bishop of London. John. Hen. III.
K. B.	Faunt, William. Edw. III.
C. P.	Fencotes, Thomas de. Edw. III.
K. B.	Fenner, Edward. Eliz. Jac. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Fermbaud, Nicholas. Edw. I.
B. E.	Ferriby Thomas. Hen. IV.
Just. Itin. . . .	Ferte, Ralph de la. Hen. III.

Com. G. S. . . .	FIENNES, NATHANIEL. Inter.
L. K., L. Chanc. .	FINCH, HENEAGE, Earl of Nottingham. Car. II.
Ch. C. P., L. K. .	FINCH, JOHN, Lord. Car. I.
C. P., Ch. K. B. .	FINEUX, JOHN. Hen. VII. VIII.
Just. Itin. . . .	Fisheburne, Thomas de. Edw. I. II.
C. P.	FISHER, JOHN. Hen. VII. VIII.
Just.	Fitz-Ailwyn, Henry. John.
Just. Itin. . . .	Fitz-Alan, Brian. Hen. III.
	Fitz-Alan, Thomas. *See* T. de Arundel.
Just. Itin. . . .	Fitz-Alan, William. Ric. I.
Just.	Fitz-Aldelm, William. Hen. II. Ric. I.
Just.	Fitz-Alexander, Nigel. Hen. II. Ric. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Fitz-Alured, Richard. Hen. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Fitz-Bernard, Robert. Hen. II.
Just. Itin., Just. .	Fitz-Bernard, Thomas. Hen. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Fitz-Ernise, Philip. Hen. II.
Just.	Fitz-Gerold, Henry. Hen. II.
Just. Angl. . .	FITZ-GILBERT, RICHARD. Will. I.
? Just. Itin. . .	Fitz-Helton, William. Hen. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Fitz-Henry, Ranulph. Hen. III.
C. P.	FITZ-HERBERT, ANTHONY. Hen. VIII.
Just. Itin. . . .	Fitz-Herbert, Mathew. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Fitz-Hervey, Henry. Ric. I. John.
Just.	Fitz-Hervey, Osbert. Hen. II. Ric. I. John.
Just.	Fitz-Hugh, John. John.
K. B. and Ch. B. E., Ch. K. B.	FITZ-JAMES, JOHN. Hen. VIII.
Just. Itin., Just. .	Fitz-Joel, Warren. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Fitz-John, Eustace. Hen. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Fitz-John, Pain. Hen. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Fitz-John, Thomas. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Fitz-John, William. Hen. II.
Just.	Fitz-Martin, William. Hen. II.
Just.	Fitz-Nigel, or Fitz-Neale, Richard, Bishop of London. Hen. II. Ric. I.
? Just. Itin. . .	Fitz-Nigel, or Fitz-Neale, William. Hen. II.
Just.	Fitz-Oger, Oger. Ric. I.
Just. Angl. . .	FITZ-OSBERNE, WILLIAM, Earl of Hereford. Will. I.
Just. Itin., Just., Just. Angl.	FITZ-PETER, GEOFFREY, Earl of Essex. Ric. I. John.
Just.	Fitz-Peter, Simon. Hen. II.
? Just. Itin. . .	Fitz-Ralph, Gerold. Hen. II.
Just. Itin., Just. .	Fitz-Ralph, William. Hen. II.
Just. Itin. . .	Fitz-Ranulph, Ralph. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . .	Fitz-Reginald, Ralph. Hen. III.

Just. Itin., Just. .	Fitz-Reinfrid, Roger. Hen. II. Ric. I.
Just. Itin. . .	Fitz-Richard, William. Hen. II. John.
Just. Itin., ? B. E.	Fitz-Robert, John. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Fitz-Robert, Philip. Ric. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Fitz-Robert, Ranulph. Hen. III.
? L. K., or V. C. .	FITZ-ROBERT, or DE WELLS, SIMON, Bishop of Chichester. John.
Just. Itin., Just., Just. Itin.	Fitz-Robert, Walter. Hen. II. Ric. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Fitz-Robert, Walter. Hen. III.
Just. Itin., Just. .	Fitz-Roger, Robert. Ric. I. John.
Just. Itin. . . .	Fitz-Roger, William. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Fitz-Roscelin, William. Hen. III.
Just.	Fitz-Simon, Osbert. Ric. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Fitz-Simon, Richard. Hen. III.
Just. Itin., Just. .	Fitz-Simon, Turstin. Hen. II.
Just. Itin., Just. .	Fitz-Stephen, Ralph. Hen. II. Ric. I.
Just. Itin., Just. .	Fitz-Stephen, William. Hen. II. Ric. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Fitz-Torold, Nicholas. Hen. II.
? Just.	Fitz-Warine, Fulco. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Fitz-Warine, William. Hen. III.
Just. Itin., Just. .	Fitz-William, Adam. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Fitz-William, Hugh. Hen. III.
Just.	Fitz-William, Osbert. Ric. I.
Just.	Fitz-William, Otho. Ric. I.
Just. T.	Fitz-William, Ralph. Edw. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Fitz-William, Robert. Hen. III.
? Just. Angl. . .	FLAMBARD, RANULPH, Bishop of Durham. Will. II.
Just.	Flandrensis, Richard. Ric. I. John.
Ch. B. E., Ch. K. B.	FLEMING, THOMAS. Jac. I.
B. E.	FLOWERDEW, EDWARD. Eliz.
Just.	Foliot, Hugh, Abbot of Ramsey, Bishop of Hereford. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Foliot, Walter. Hen. III.
B. E.	FORD, WILLIAM. Ric. II. Hen. IV.
Ch. K. B. . . .	FORTESCUE, JOHN. Hen. VI.
B. E.	FORTESCUE, LEWIS. Hen. VIII.
	Fortescue, Lord. *See* J. F. Aland.
B. E., C. P., M. R.	FORTESCUE, WILLIAM. Geo. II.
K. B.	FOSTER, MICHAEL. Geo. II. III.
C. P., Ch. K. B.	FOSTER, ROBERT. Car. I. II.
C. P.	FOSTER, THOMAS. Jac. I.
Com. G. S. . .	FOUNTAINE, JOHN. Inter.
B. E.	FOXLE, JOHN DE. Edw. II.
? B. E.	FRAMPTON, ROBERT. Hen. VI.

Just. Itin. . . .	Franchevill, William de. Hen. III.
M. R., ? L. K. .	Frank John. Hen. VI.
B. E., ? Just. . .	Fraunceys, John le. Hen. III.
? L. K.	Fraunceys, John. Edw. II.
B. E., Ch. B. E. .	Fray, John. Hen. VI.
C. P.	Freningham, Ralph de. Edw. I.
B. E.	Freville, George. Eliz.
B. E., C. P., K. B.	Friskeney, Walter de. Edw. II. III.
Ch. C. P. . . .	Frowyk, Thomas. Hen. VII.
? L. K.	Fryston, Richard. Edw. IV.
B. E.	Fulburn, William de. Edw. II. III.
Just., C. P. . . .	Fulcon, Robert. Hen. III. Edw. I.
C. P.	Fulthorpe, Roger de. Edw. III. Ric. II.
C. P.	Fulthorpe, Thomas. Hen. VI.
Just.	Furnellis, Alan de. Hen. II.
Just.	Furnellis, Henry de. John.
Just. Itin. . . .	Furnellis, Simon de. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Furnellis, William de. John.
C. P., Ch. C. P. .	Fyncheden, William de. Edw. III.

G.

Just.	Gaerst, Hugh de. Hen. II.
L. Chanc. . . .	Galdric. Will. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Gant, Maurice de. Hen. III.
L. Chanc. . . .	Gant, Robert de. Steph.
L. Chanc. . . .	Gardiner, Stephen, Bishop of Winchester. Mary.
Just. Itin. . . .	Garland, John de. Ric. I.
B. E.	Garrow, William. Geo. III. IV. Will. IV.
B. E.	Garton, Thomas de. Edw. III.
Ch. K. B. . . .	Gascoigne, William. Hen. IV.
C. P.	Gaselee, Stephen. Geo. IV. Will. IV. Vict.
B. E.	Gates, Thomas. Car. I. Inter.
? Just.	Gatesden, John de. Hen. III.
M. R.	Gaunstede, Simon. Hen. V. VI.
K. B., Ch. C. P. .	Gawdy, Francis. Eliz. Jac. I.
K. B.	Gawdy, Thomas. Eliz.
Just.	Gedding, Ralph de. Hen. II.
B. E.	Gent, Thomas. Eliz.
Just. Itin. . . .	Geoffrey, Archdeacon of Berks. Ric. I.
? Just. Angl. . .	Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutance. Will. I.
? L. K.	Geoffrey, the Templar. Hen. III.
M. R.	Gerard, Gilbert. Eliz.
Just. Itin. . . .	Gernemue, Adam de. Hen. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Gernum, Ralph. Hen. III.
Just.	Gestling, John de. Ric. I. John. Hen. III.

? Just.	Gibbewin, Geoffrey. Hen. III.
C. P., Ch. B. E., Ch. C. P.	GIBBS, VICARY. Geo. III.
L. Chan., Just. Itin.	GIFFARD, GODFREY, Bishop of Worcester. Hen. III. Edw. I.
? Just.	Giffard, Hugh. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Giffard, Richard. Hen. II.
L. Chanc. . . .	GIFFARD, WALTER, Archbishop of York. Hen. III.
L. Chanc. . . .	GIFFORD, WILLIAM, Bishop of Winchester. Will. I. II. Hen. I.
Ch. C. P., M. R. .	GIFFORD, ROBERT, Lord. Geo. IV.
B. E., Com. G. S., Ch. B. E.	GILBERT, JEFFERY. Geo. I.
C. P.	GISELHAM, WILLIAM DE. Edw. I.
? Just. Itin. . .	Glanville, Bartholomew. Hen. III.
Just. Itin., Just. .	Glanville, Gilbert de, Bishop of Rochester. Ric. I.
C. P.	GLANVILLE, JOHN. Eliz.
Just.	Glanville, Osbert de. Hen. II.
Just. Itin., Just., Just. Angl.	GLANVILLE, RANULPH DE. Hen. II. Ric. I.
Just.	Glanville, William de. Ric. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Gloucester, Milo de, Earl of Hereford. Hen. I.
Just. Itin., B. E. .	GLOUCESTER, WALTER DE. Edw. II.
Ch. U. B. . . .	GLYNNE, JOHN. Inter.
C. P.	GODBOLT, JOHN. Car. I.
K. B.	GODEREDE, WILLIAM. Hen. VI.
? L. Chanc. . . .	Godfrey, Bishop of Bath. Hen. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Goldington, William de. Edw. II.
B. E.	GOLDSBOROUGH, EDWARD. Ric. III. Hen. VII.
L. K., L. Chanc.	GOODRICH, THOMAS, Bishop of Ely. Edw. VI.
K. B.	GOULD, HENRY. Will. III. Anne.
B. E., C. P. . .	GOULD, HENRY. Geo. III.
B. E.	GRAHAM, ROBERT. Geo. III. IV.
B. E.	Grancurt, William de. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Granden, Warin de. Hen. III.
M. R.	GRANT, WILLIAM. Geo. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Gras, Nicholas de. Edw. I.
B. E.	GREEK, THOMAS. Eliz.
C. P., Ch. K. B. .	GREEN, HENRY. Edw. III.
L. Chanc. . . .	GREENFIELD, WILLIAM, Archbishop of York. Edw. I.
B. E., K. B. . .	GREGORY, WILLIAM. Car. II. Jac. II. Will. III.
Just. Itin., Just. .	Greinvill, Adam de. Hen. III.
C. P.	GREVILL, WILLIAM. Hen. VIII.
Com. G. S. . .	GREY, HENRY, Earl of Kent. Car. I. Inter

? L. K., Just. . .	GREY, JOHN DE, Bishop of Norwich. John.
Just. Itin. . . .	Grey, John de. Hen. III.
L. Chanc. . . .	GREY, WALTER DE, Archbishop of York. John.
Com. G. S. . .	GREY, WILLIAM, Lord Grey de Werke. Car. I. Inter.
B. E.	GREYSTOKE, HENRY DE. Edw. III.
B. E.	Grimbald, Peter. Hen. III.
? Just.	Grimbald, Robert. Hen. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Grimbald, Robert. Hen. III.
M. R.	GRIMSTON, HARBOTTLE. Car. II.
K. B.	GROSE, NASH. Geo. III.
? L. K. . . .	Grymesby, Edmund de. Edw. III.
	Guilford, Lord. *See* F. North.
Just. Itin., C. P., Just. Itin.	GULDEFORD, HENRY DE. Edw. I. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Gundeville, Hugh de. Hen. II.
C. P.	GUNDRY, NATHANIEL. Geo. II.
B. E.	GUNTHORP, WILLIAM. Edw. III. Ric. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Gurdon, Adam. Edw. I.
B. E.	GURNEY, JOHN. Will. IV. Vict.

H.

Just. Itin. . . .	Hadfield, Walter de. Hen. II.
Just.	Hadlow, Nicholas de. Hen. III.
Just.	Haget, Geoffrey. Ric. I.
B. E.	HAGHMAN, NICHOLAS. Edw. III.
B. E.	HALE, BERNARD. Geo. I. II.
C. P., Ch. B. E., Ch. K. B.	HALE, MATTHEW. Inter. Car. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Hale, Simon de. Hen. III.
M. R.	HALES, CHRISTOPHER. Hen. VIII.
C. P.	HALES, JAMES. Edw. VI. Mary.
B. E.	HALES, JOHN. Hen. VIII.
C. P., K. B. . .	HALS, JOHN. Hen. VI.
B. E.	HALTOFT, GILBERT. Hen. VI.
K. B.	HAMBURY, HENRY DE. Edw. III.
? Just. Itin., ? L. K., L. Chanc.	HAMILTON, WILLIAM DE. Edw. I.
C. P., Ch. K. B. .	HANKFORD, WILLIAM. Ric. II. Hen. IV. V. VI.
K. B.	HANNEMERE, DAVID. Ric. II.
M. R.	HANNIBAL, THOMAS. Hen. VIII.
L. K., L. Chanc. .	HARCOURT, SIMON, Lord. Anne. Geo. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Hardres, Robert de. Ric. I.
	Hardwicke, Earl of. *See* P. Yorke.

M. R. . . . . HARE, NICHOLAS. Mary.
Just. . . . . Hareng, Ralph. John. Hen. III.
C. P. . . . . HARPUR, RICHARD. Eliz.
V. C. . . . . HART, ANTHONY. Geo. IV.
C. P. . . . . HARVEY FRANCIS. Jac. I. Car. I.
Just. T. . . . . Harweden, Robert de. Edw. I.
B. E. . . . . HATSEL, HENRY. Will. III. Anne.
L. Chanc. . . . HATTON, CHRISTOPHER. Eliz.
C. P. . . . . HAUGH, JOHN. Hen. VII.
Just. Itin. . . . Haunsard, William de. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . . Hauteyn, Hamon. Edw. I.
Just. Itin. . . . Haya, Robert de. Hen. III.
C. P. . . . . HEATH, JOHN. Geo. III.
L. Chanc. . . . HEATH, NICHOLAS, Archbishop of York. Mary.
B. E. . . . . HEATH, RICHARD. Jac. II.
Ch. C. P., K. B., Ch. K. B. HEATH, ROBERT. Car. I.
B. E. . . . . HEGHAM, ROGER DE. Edw. I. II.
Ch. B. E. . . . HEIGHAM, CLEMENT. Mary. Eliz.
Just., K. B., C. P. HELYUN, WALTER DE. Hen. III. Edw. I.
Just. Itin., Just. . Hemington, Richard de. Hen. III.
B. E. . . . . HENDEN, EDWARD. Car. I.
C. P., Ch. K. B., Ch. C. P. HENGHAM, RALPH DE. Hen. III. Edw. I. II.
Just. Itin. . . . Hengham, William de. Hen. III.
L. K., L. Chanc. HENLEY, ROBERT. Earl of Northington. Geo. II. III.
Just. Angl. . . HENRY, Duke of Normandy (afterwards king Henry II.) Stephen.
C. P. . . . . HEPPESCOTES, THOMAS DE. Edw. III.
Herbert. *See* Herbert Losinga.
L. K. . . . . HERBERT, EDWARD. Car. II.
Ch. K. B., Ch. C. P. HERBERT, EDWARD (the son). Jac. II.
Hereford, Earl of. *See* W. Fitz-Osberne; M. de Gloucester; H. de Bohun.
Just. . . . . Heriet, Richard de. Ric. I. John.
L. K., Just. Itin. . HERLASTON WILLIAM DE. Edw. II. III.
C. P., Ch. C. P., C. P., Ch. C. P. HERLE, WILLIAM DE. Edw. II. III.
? L. Chanc. . . Herman, Bishop of Sherborne. Will. I.
B. E. . . . . HERON, EDWARD. Jac. I.
Just. Itin. . . . Hertelpole, Geoffrey de. Edw. I. II.
C. P. . . . . HERTFORD, ROBERT DE. Edw. I.
B. E. . . . . HESILL, WILLIAM. Hen. V. VI.
K. B. . . . . HEWITT, JAMES, Lord Lifford. Geo. III.

Just.	Heydon, Thomas de. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Heym, Peter. Edw. I.
C. P.	Heym, Stephen. Hen. III. Edw. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Heyrun, Jordan. Hen. III.
B. E.	Hildersley, John de. Edw. III.
K. B.	Hill, Hugh. Vict.
K. B.	Hill, or Hull, John. Ric. II. Hen. IV.
C. P.	Hill, or Hull, Robert. Hen. IV. V. VI.
B. E., U. B. . .	Hill, Roger. Inter.
C. P., Ch. C. P., C. P., Ch. C. P.	Hillary, Roger. Edw. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Hilton, Adam de. Hen. III.
Ch. C. P. . . .	Hobart, Henry. Jac. I. Car. I.
Ch. K. B. . . .	Hody, John. Hen. VI.
Ch. B. E. . . .	Hody, William. Hen. VII. VIII.
Just. Itin. . . .	Holderness, Alexander de, Abbot of Peterborough. Hen. III.
	Holes, Hugh. *See* H. Huls.
B. E.	Holgrave, John. Ric. III. Hen. VII.
K. B.	Holloway, Richard. Car. II. Jac. II.
B. E.	Holme, John. Hen. VI.
K. B.	Holroyd, George Sowley. Geo. III. IV.
C. P.	Holt, John. Ric. II.
Ch. K. B. . .	Holt, John. Will. III. Anne.
Just. Itin., B. E., K. B.	Hopton, Walter de. Hen. III. Edw. I.
K. B.	Horton, Roger. Hen. V. VI.
Just. Itin. . . .	Hose, Geoffrey. Hen. II.
? Just. Itin. . .	Hospitali, Ralph de. Hen. II.
B. E., Com. G. S.	Hotham, Beaumont. Geo. III.
L. Chanc. . . .	Hotham, John de, Bishop of Ely. Edw. II. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Houbrug, William de. Hen. III.
L. Chanc. . . .	Houghton, Adam de, Bishop of St. David's. Edw. III. Ric. II.
B. E.	Houghton, John de. Edw. III.
K. B.	Houghton, Robert. Jac. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Houton, John de. Hen. III.
Just. Itin., C. P. .	Howard, William. Edw. I. II.
	Hull, *See* J. and R. Hill.
B. E.	Hullock, John. Geo. IV.
K. B.	Huls, or Holes, Hugh. Ric. II. Hen. IV. V.
B. E.	Hunt, Roger. Hen. VI.
Just. Itin. . . .	Huntingfield, Roger de. John.
Just. Itin. . . .	Huntingfield, William de. John.
Just.	Huscarl, Roger. John. Hen. III.

B. E.	HUSE, JAMES. Edw. III.
Ch. K. B. . . .	HUSE, WILLIAM. Edw. IV. V. Ric. III. Hen. VII.
Just. Itin., Just. .	Husseburn, Thomas de. Hen. II. Ric. I. John.
Com. G. S. . .	HUTCHINS, GEORGE. Will. III.
C. P.	HUTTON, RICHARD. Jac. I. Car. I.
L. Chanc. . . .	HYDE, EDWARD, Earl of Clarendon. Car. II.
Ch. K. B. . . .	HYDE, NICHOLAS. Car. I.
C. P., Ch. K. B. .	HYDE, ROBERT. Car. II.
Just. T. . . .	Hyde, Thomas de la. Edw. I.
C. P.	HYNDE, JOHN. Hen. VIII. Edw. VI.

I.

Just. Itin. . . .	Ifeld, John de. Edw. III.
Ch. B. E. . . .	ILLINGWORTH, RICHARD. Hen. VI. Edw. IV.
C. P.	INGE, JOHN. Edw. III.
Just. Itin., C. P., Ch. K. B.	INGE, WILLIAM. Edw. I. II.
K. B., ? K. B. .	INGELBY, THOMAS DE. Edw. III. Ric. II.
B. E.	INGLEBY, CHARLES. Jac. II.
Just., Just. Itin.	Inglesham, Robert de. Hen. II. Ric. I.
B. E.	INGOLDESBY, JOHN. Edw. IV.
Just. Itin. . . .	Insula, Brian de. Hen. III.
Just.	Insula, Godfrey de. Ric. I. John.
Just. Itin., B. E.	INSULA, JOHN DE. Edw. I. II.
Just.	Insula, Simon de. Hen. III.
Just. Itin., Just. .	Insula, William de. Hen. III.

J.

K. B., Ch. B. E.	JEFFREY, JOHN. Eliz.
Ch. K.B., L. Chanc.	JEFFREYS, GEORGE, Lord. Car. II. Jac. II.
M. R.	JEKYLL, JOSEPH. Geo. I. II.
B. E., C. P. . .	JENNER, THOMAS. Jac. II.
C. P.	JENNEY, CHRISTOPHER. Hen. VIII.
K. B.	JENNEY, WILLIAM. Edw. IV. V. Ric. III.
K. B., U. B. . .	JERMYN PHILIP. Car. I. Inter.
Ch. C. P. . . .	JERVIS, JOHN. Vict.
? L. Chanc. . .	John. Hen. II.
K. B., Ch. C. P.	JONES, THOMAS. Car. II. Jac. II.
C. P., K. B. . .	JONES, WILLIAM. Jac. I. Car. I.
Just.	Josceline. Hen. II. Ric. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Jukel, John. Hen. II.
Ch. B. E., C. P., Ch. C. P., Ch. K. B.	JUYN, JOHN. Hen. VI.

K.

? Ch. B. E. . .	Karleol, William de. Ric. II.
Just. Itin. . .	Kaune, Reginald de. Hen. III.
C. P.	Keating, Henry Singer. Vict.
Com. G. S. . .	Keck, Anthony. Will. III.
Com. G. S. . .	Keeble, Richard. Inter.
Just. Itin. . . .	Kellasay, Richard de. Hen. III.
C. P.	Kelleshull, Richard de. Edw. III.
K. B., Ch. K. B. .	Kelyng, John. Car. II.
L. Chanc. . . .	Kempe, John, Archbishop of York and Canterbury. Hen. VI.
? L. K.	Kendal, Hugh de. Edw. I.
	Kent, Earl of. *See* Odo; H. de Burgh; H. Grey.
M. R., Ch. K. B.	Kenyon, Lloyd, Lord. Geo. III.
Just. T. . . .	Kerdeston, William de. Edw. I.
L. K.	Kilkenny, William de, Bishop of Ely. Hen. III.
V. C.	Kindersley, Richard Torin. Vict.
Ch. C. P., L. Chanc.	King, Peter, Lord. Geo. I. II.
Just. Itin. . .	Kingeston, Henry de. Ric. I.
C. P.	Kingsmill, George. Eliz. Jac. I.
C. P.	Kingsmill, John. Hen. VII.
	Kinloss, Lord. *See* E. Bruce.
Just. Itin. . . .	Kirkeby, Gilbert de. Edw. I.
Just. Itin., Just. .	Kirkeby, John de. Hen. III.
L. K., ? L. K. .	Kirkeby, John de, Bishop of Ely. Hen. III. Edw. I.
M. R.	Kirkeby, Thomas. Hen. VI. Edw. IV.
C. P.	Kirketon, Roger de. Edw. III. Ric. II.
M. R., ? L. K. . .	Kirkham, Robert. Hen. VI. Edw. IV.
Just. T. . . .	Knovill, Gilbert de. Edw. I.
C. P., Ch. K. B., L. Chanc.	Knyvet, John. Edw. III.
Just.	Kunill, William de. Ric. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Kyme, Simon de. Ric. I. John.
? Curs. B. E. . .	Kynaston, William. Geo. II.

L.

Just. Itin. . . .	Lacy, John de, Earl of Lincoln. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Lacy, Roger de. John.
K. B.	Laken, William. Hen. VI. Edw. IV.
Just. Itin. . . .	Lamvallei, William de. Hen. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Lancaster, William de. Hen. III.
Ch. B. E., L. K. .	Lane, Richard. Car. I.

Just. Angl. . .	Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury. Will. I.
	Langdale, Lord. *See* H. Bickersteth.
L. Chanc. . . .	Langham, Simon de, Archbishop of Canterbury. Edw. III.
L. Chanc. . . .	Langley, Thomas, Bishop of Durham. Hen. IV. V. VI.
M. R., L. Chanc. .	Langton, John de, Bishop of Chichester. Edw. I. II.
? L. K.	Langton, Walter de, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Edw. I.
Ch. B. E. . . .	Lasingby, William. Hen. V.
B. E.	Lathell, Nicholas. Hen. VII.
B. E.	Launfare, John de. Hen. III.
Ch. K. B. . . .	Law, Edward, Lord Ellenborough. Geo. III.
C. P., K. B., C. P.	Lawrence, Soulden. Geo. III.
V. C., M. R. . .	Leach, John. Geo. III. IV. Will. IV.
K. B.	Le Blanc, Simon. Geo. III.
B. E.	Lechmere, Nicholas. Will. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Ledenham, Eustace de. Ric. I.
K. B., Ch. K. B. .	Lee, William. Geo. II.
Curs. B. E. . . .	Leeke, Thomas. Car. I. II.
B. E.	Leeke, William. Car. II.
B. E.	Legge, Heneage. Geo. II.
	Leicester, Earl of. *See* R. de Beaumont.
B. E.	Leicester, Peter de. Edw. I.
C. P., ? B. E. . .	Leicester, Roger de. Edw. I.
M. R., Com. G. S.	Lenthall, William. Car I. Inter.
Just. Itin. . . .	Leonard. Hen. II.
Just. Itin., ? Just., Just. Itin.	Leuknore, Geoffrey de. Hen. III. Edw. I.
B. E.	Levesham, Thomas. Hen. VI.
Just. Itin. . . .	Levington, Richard de. Hen. III.
C. P.	Levinz, Creswell. Car. II. Jac. II.
? L. K., Just. .	Lexington, John de. Hen. III.
Just., ? Ch. Just.	Lexington, Robert de. Hen. III.
Ch. K. B. . . .	Ley, James, Lord, Earl of Marlborough. Jac. I.
B. E.	Leye, Roger de la. Hen. III. Edw. I.
	Lifford, Lord. *See* J. Hewitt.
Just. Itin. . . .	Lincoln, Alured de. Hen. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Lincoln, Alured de. Hen. III.
	Lincoln, Earl of. *See* J. de Lacy.
Com. G. S. . .	L'Isle, John. Inter.
Just., K. B. . .	Littlebere, Martin de. Hen. III. Edw. I.
K. B.	Littledale, Joseph. Geo. IV. Will. IV. Vict.
B. E.	Lloyd, Richard. Geo. II. III.

Ch. B. E. . . .	Lodelowe, Thomas de. Edw. III.
C. P.	Lodington, William. Hen. V.
K. B.	Lokton, John de. Ric. II.
Just.	London, Henry de, Archbishop of Dublin. John.
Just. Itin., Just. .	London, William de. Hen. III.
L. Chanc., Just. Angl.	Longchamp, William de. Bishop of Ely. Ric. I.
B. E.	Lord, James. Eliz.
? L. Chanc. . . .	Losinga, Herbert, Bishop of Norwich. Hen. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Loudham, William de. Hen. III.
	Loughborough, Lord. *See* A. Wedderburn.
Just. T., Just. Itin.	Louther, Hugh de. Edw. I. II.
K. B.	Louther, Thomas de. Edw. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Loveday, Roger. Edw. I.
Just. Itin., K. B. .	Lovel, John. Edw. I.
B. E.	Lovel, Salathiel. Anne.
C. P.	Lovetot, John de. Edw. I.
Just.	Luci, Godfrey de, Bishop of Winchester. Hen. II. Ric. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Luci, Reginald de. Hen. II.
Just. Angl. . . .	Luci, Richard de. Steph. Hen. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Luci, Robert de. Hen. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Luci, Stephen de. Hen. III.
B. E.	Luke, Nicholas. Hen. VIII. Edw. VI. Mary. Eliz.
K. B.	Luke, Walter. Hen. VIII.
C. P.	Lutwyche, Edward. Jac. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Lydiard, Ralph de. Hen. III.
B. E.	Lymberg, Adam de. Edw. III.
Just.	Lynde, John de la. Hen. III.
	Lyndhurst, Lord. *See* J. S. Copley.
Ch. B. E., Ch. K. B.	Lyster, Richard. Hen. VIII. Edw. VI.
Just. Itin. . . .	Lythegrenes, John de. Edw. I.
Ch. C. P., L. K.	Lyttelton, Edward, Lord. Car. I.
C. P.	Lyttelton, Thomas. Hen. VI. Edw. IV.
B. E.	Lyttelton, Timothy. Car. II.

M.

	Macclesfield, Earl of. *See* T. Parker.
Ch. B. E. . . .	Macdonald, Archibald. Geo. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Maddingley, Robert de. Edw. II.
K. B., Ch. K. B. .	Malberthorp, Robert de. Edw. II. III.
Just.	Malduit, John. Hen. II.
Just.	Malduit, Robert. John.

Just.	Malduit, William. Hen. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Malebisse, Richard. John.
K. B.	MALET, ROBERT. Edw. I.
K. B.	MALET, THOMAS. Car. I. II.
C. P.	MALLORE, PETER. Edw. I. II.
Just. T.	Malo Lacu, or Mauley, Peter de. Edw. I.
B. E.	MALTON, ROBERT. Hen. V. VI.
V. C.	MALUS CATULUS, ROGER. Ric. I.
	Manchester, Earls of. *See* E. Montagu; H. Montagu.
Just. Itin. . . .	Mandeville, Geoffrey de, Earl of Essex. Hen. II.
Just. Angl. . . .	MANDEVILLE, WILLIAM DE, Earl of Albemarle and Essex. Ric. I.
	Manners, Lord. *See* T. M. Sutton.
? L. K.	MANSEL, JOHN. Hen. III.
	Mansfield, Earl of. *See* W. Murray.
Ch. C. P. . . .	MANSFIELD, JAMES. Geo. III.
Just. Itin., Just. .	Mantel, Robert. Hen. II.
C. P., Ch. B. E. .	MANWOOD, ROGER. Eliz.
Just. Itin. . . .	Map, Walter. Hen. II.
Just.	Mara, Henry de. Hen. III.
? L. K.	Marchia, William de. Edw. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Mareschall, John. Hen. III.
Just.	Mareschall, William, Earl of Pembroke. Ric. I.
B. E.	Mareschall, William le. Hen. III.
Just., ? L. K. or V. C., L. Chanc.	MARISCO, RICHARD DE, Bishop of Durham. John. Hen. III.
C. P.	MARKHAM, JOHN. Ric. II. Hen. IV.
K. B., Ch. K. B. .	MARKHAM, JOHN (the son). Hen. VI. Edw. IV.
	Marlborough, Earl of. *See* J. Ley.
Just., Just. Itin. .	Marmion, Robert. Hen. II. Ric. I. John.
Just. Itin. . . .	Marsh, Ralph de. Abbot of Croyland. Hen. III.
B. E.	MARTIN, SAMUEL. Vict.
Just. T.	Martin, William. Edw. I.
C. P.	MARTYN, JOHN. Hen. V. VI.
Curs. B. E. . .	MASERES, FRANCIS. Geo. III. IV.
Just. Itin. . . .	Mauclerc, Walter. Hen. III.
B. E., C. P. . .	MAULE, WILLIAM HENRY. Vict.
	Mauley. *See* P. de Malo Lacu.
L. Chanc. . . .	MAURICE, Bishop of London. Will. I.
Curs. B. E. . .	MAY, RICHARD. Car. II. Jac. II.
Com. G. S. . .	MAYNARD, JOHN. Will. III.
C. P.	MEADE, THOMAS. Eliz.
K. B.	MELLOR, JOHN. Vict.

L. K.	MELTON, WILLIAM DE, Archbishop of York., Edw. II. III.
C. P.	MERES, ROGER DE. Edw. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Merlay, Roger de. Hen. III.
B. E.	MERSTON, HENRY. Hen. IV. V.
L. K., L. Chanc., ? Just.	MERTON, WALTER DE, Bishop of Rochester. Hen. III. Edw. I.
K. B.	MERVIN, EDWARD. Hen. VIII. Edw. VI. Mary.
Just.	Messenden, Roger de. Hen. III.
K. B., Ch. C. P. .	METINGHAM, JOHN DE. Edw. I.
Just. T., Just. Itin.	Middleton, Adam de. Edw. I. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	MIDDLETON, PETER DE. Edw. III.
Just., L. Chanc.	MIDDLETON, RICHARD DE. Hen. III.
B. E.	MIDDLETON, WILLIAM DE. Edw. I.
B. E., C. P. . .	MILTON, CHRISTOPHER. Jac. II.
? L. K.	MIRFIELD, WILLIAM DE. Edw. III.
Just.	Mohun, Reginald de. Hen. III.
C. P.	MOLYNEUX, EDMUND. Edw. VI.
Just.	Monachus, Geoffrey. Hen. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Monmouth, John de. Hen. III.
C. P.	MONSON, ROBERT. Eliz.
Ch. K. B., Ch. C. P.	MONTAGU, EDWARD. Hen. VIII. Edw. VI.
Com. G. S. . .	MONTAGU, EDWARD, Earl of Manchester. Car. I. Inter.
Ch. K. B. . . .	MONTAGU, HENRY, Earl of Manchester. Jac. I.
B. E., Com. G. S., Ch. B. E.	MONTAGU, JAMES. Geo. I.
Ch. B. E. . . .	MONTAGU, WILLIAM. Car. II. Jac. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Montealto, Roger de. Hen. III.
Just., C. P. . .	MONTEFORT, HENRY DE. Hen. III. Edw. I.
Just. Itin., B. E.	Montfichet, Richard de. Hen. III.
C. P., K. B. . .	MORE, JOHN. Hen. VIII.
L. Chanc. . . .	MORE, THOMAS. Hen. VIII.
	Moreton, Earl of. *See* Robert.
Just. Itin. . . .	Moreville, Hugh de. Hen. II.
Just.	Morewic, Hugh de. Hen. II.
K. B.	MORGAN, FRANCIS. *Mary.*
Just. Itin. . . .	*Morgan, Hamon. Hen. II.*
Ch. C. P. . . .	MORGAN, RICHARD. *Mary.*
Just. Itin. . . .	Morin, Ralph. *John.*
M. R.	MORLAND, WILLIAM. *Hen. VI.*
Just. Itin. . . .	Mortimer, William de. Edw. I. II.
M. R., ? L K., L. Chanc.	MORTON, JOHN, Archbishop of Canterbury. Edw. IV. Hen. VII.

M. R.	Morton, Robert, Bishop of Worcester. Edw. IV. V. Ric. III. Hen. VII.
K. B.	Morton, William. Car. II.
C. P.	Motelow, Henry de. Edw. III.
C. P.	Moubray, John de. Edw. III.
C. P.	Moyle, Walter. Hen. VI. Edw. IV.
? Just.	Moyne, John le. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Mucegros, Milo de. Hen. II.
Just.	Mucegros, Richard de. John.
Just. Itin., Just., ? Chief Just.	Muleton, Thomas de. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Murdac, Hugh. Hen. II.
Just. Itin., Just. .	Murdac, Ralph. Hen. II. Ric. I.
Ch. K. B. . . .	Murray, William, Earl of Mansfield. Geo. II. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Musard, Ralph. Hen. III.
B. E.	Muschampe, Christopher. Eliz.
Just. T., Just. Itin., C. P.	Mutford, John de. Edw. I. II. III.

N.

C. P.	Nares, George. Geo. III.
C. P., K. B. . .	Needham, John. Hen. VI. Edw. IV.
K. B., C. P. . .	Neele, Richard. Hen. VI. Edw. IV. V. Ric. III. Hen. VII.
Just.	Neville, Alan de. Hen. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Neville, Alan de (the son). Hen. II.
B. E., C. P. . .	Neville, Edward. Jac. II. Will. III. Anne.
? Just. Itin. . .	Neville, Geoffrey de. Hen. III.
L. Chanc. . . .	Nevill, George, Archbishop of York. Hen. VI. Edw. IV.
Just. Itin., Just. .	Neville, Jollan de. Hen. III.
? L. K. or V. C., Just. Itin., L. Chanc.	Neville, Ralph de, Bishop of Chichester. John. Hen. III.
L. Chanc. . . .	Neville, Richard. Earl of Salisbury. Hen. VI.
? Just.	Neville, Robert de. Hen. III.
? Just. Itin. . .	Neville, Robert de. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Newbald, Geoffrey de. Edw. I.
U. B., Ch. U. B. .	Newdigate, Richard. Inter.
? L. K.	Newenham, Thomas de. Edw. III. Ric. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Newmarket, Adam de. Hen. III.
C. P., Ch. C. P. .	Newton, Richard. Hen. VI.
U. B., B. E., U. B.	Nicholas, Robert. Inter.
C. P.	Nichols, Augustine. Jac. I.
Just., ? L. Chanc.	Nigel, Bishop of Ely. Hen. II.

C. P.	NOEL, WILLIAM. Geo. II. III.
	Norfolk, Earl of. *See* R. Bigot.
	Normandy, Duke of. *See* Henry.
? L. K.	NORMANNUS, SIMON. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Normanvill, Thomas de. Edw. I.
Ch. C. P., L. K. .	NORTH, FRANCIS, Lord Guilford. Car. II. Jac. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Northampton, Henry de. Ric. I. John.
? L. K.	Northburgh, Roger de, Bishop of Lichfield. Edw. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Northburgh, William de. Edw. I.
	Northington, Earl of *See* R. Henley.
B. E.	NORTHWELL, WILLIAM DE. Edw. III.
? Just.	Northwold, Hugh de, Bishop of Ely. Hen. III.
B. E.	NORTHWOOD, ROGER DE. Edw. I.
Ch. C. P. . . .	NORTON, RICHARD. Hen. V.
Just., B. E., Ch. B. E.	Norwich, Ralph de. Hen. III.
C. P., Ch. C. P. .	NORWICH, ROBERT. Hen. VIII.
Ch. B. E. . . .	NORWICH, WALTER DE. Edw. II. III.
	Nottingham, Earl of. *See* H. Finch.
Just.	Nottingham, Robert de. Hen. III.
B. E.	NOTTINGHAM, ROBERT DE. Edw. III.
? Just. Itin. . .	Nottingham, William de. Hen. III.
Ch. B. E. . . .	NOTTINGHAM, WILLIAM. Edw. IV. V.
K. B.	NOTTON, WILLIAM DE. Edw. III.

O

Just. Angl. . .	ODO, Bishop of Bayeux, and Earl of Kent. Will. I. II.
? L. K.	Odyham, Walter de. Edw. I.
? L. K.	Offord, Andrew de. Edw. III.
L. Chanc. . . .	OFFORD, JOHN DE, Archbishop of Canterbury. Edw. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Oger, the Dapifer. Hen. II.
Just. Itin., Just. .	Oketon, John de. Hen. III.
B. E.	Okham, John de. Edw. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Oliver, Jordan. Hen. III.
Just. Itin., K. B., ? K.B., Just. Itin.	ORMESBY, WILLIAM DE. Edw. I. II.
L. Chanc. . . .	OSBERT, Bishop of Exeter. Will. I.
M. R., ? L.K., L.K.	OSGODBY, ADAM DE. Edw. I. II.
L. Chanc. . . .	OSMUND, Earl of Dorset, and Bishop of Salisbury. Will. I.
B. E.	OVERTON, THOMAS. Hen. IV.

C. P.	OWEN, THOMAS. Eliz.
Just. Itin. . . .	Oxford, Constantius de. Hen. II.
	Oxford, Earl of. *See* R. de Vere.
Just. Angl. . .	OXFORD, JOHN OF, Bishop of Norwich. Hen. II.

P.

B. E., C. P., K. B.	PAGE, FRANCIS. Geo. I. II.
Curs. B. E. . .	PAGE, JOHN or WILLIAM. Car. I.
Curs. B. E. . .	PAGITT, JOHN. Car. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Pantulf, Hugh. Ric. I.
? L. K.	PARDISHOWE, THOMAS DE. Edw. III.
C. P.	PARK, JAMES ALAN. Geo. III. IV. Will. IV. Vict.
K. B., B. E. . .	PARKE, JAMES, Lord Wensleydale. Geo. IV. Will. IV. Vict.
V. C.	PARKER, JAMES. Vict.
B. E.	PARKER, JOHN. Inter.
Ch. K. B., L. Chanc.	PARKER, THOMAS, Earl of Macclesfield. Anne. Geo. I.
B. E., C. P., Ch. B. E.	PARKER, THOMAS. Geo. II. III.
C. P., Ch. K. B., L. Chanc.	PARNING, ROBERT. Edw. III.
B. E.	PASSELE, EDMUND. Edw. II.
B. E.	Passelewe, Simon. Hen. III.
C. P.	PASTON, WILLIAM. Hen. VI.
? Just. Angl. . .	Pateshull, Hugh de, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Hen. III.
Just.	PATESHULL, MARTIN DE. Hen. III.
Just. Itin., Just. .	Pateshull, Simon de. Ric. I. John.
Just. Itin. . . .	Pateshull, Walter de. Hen. III.
K. B.	PATTESON, JOHN. Will. IV. Vict.
L. K.	PAULET, WILLIAM, Marquis of Winchester. Edw. VI.
Just.	Paunton, James de. Hen. III.
Just.	Pauper, Herbert, Bishop of Salisbury. Ric. I.
L. Chanc. . . .	PAUPER, ROGER. Steph.
Just. Itin. . . .	Pec, Richard de. Hen. II. Ric. I.
K. B., Ch. K. B., Ch. C. P.	PEMBERTON, FRANCIS. Car. II.
	Pembroke, Earl of. *See* W. Mareschall.
C. P.	PENECESTER, STEPHEN DE. Edw. I.
Ch. B. E. . . .	PENGELLY, THOMAS. Geo. I. II.
? K. B. or C. P.	PENROS, JOHN. Ric. II.
M. R., Com. G. S., L. Chanc.	PEPYS, CHARLES CHRISTOPHER, Earl of Cottenham. Will. IV. Vict.

B. E. . . . . Pepys, Richard. Inter.
B. E., C. P. . . Percehay, Henry de. Edw. III. Ric. II.
Just. Itin., Just. . Percy, Peter de. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . . Percy, Robert de. John.
Just. Itin. . . . Percy, William de. John.
B. E. . . . . Perrot, George. Geo. III.
B. E. . . . . Perryn, Richard. Geo. III.
C. P., Ch. B. E. . Peryam, William. Eliz. Jac. I.
Just. Itin. . . . Peter, Abbot of Tewkesbury. Hen. III.
B. E. . . . . Petit, John. Hen. VIII.
Just. . . . . Peverel, Hugh. Ric. I.
M. R. . . . . Phelipps, Edward. Jac. I.
C. P. . . . . Phesant, Peter. Car. I. Inter.
L. Chanc. . . . Philip. Steph.
? Just. Itin. . . . Picheford, Geoffrey de. Edw. I.
B. E. . . . . Pigott, Gillery. Vict.
Just. Itin. . . . Pikenot, Robert. Hen. II.
B. E. . . . . Pilborough, John. Hen. VIII. Edw. VI.
Just. Itin. . . . Pinkeni, Gilbert de. Hen. II.
Just. Itin. . . . Pipard, Gilbert. Hen. II.
L. Chanc. . . . Plantagenet, Geoffrey, Archbishop of York. Hen. II.
B. E. . . . . Platt, Thomas Joshua. Vict.
Just. Itin. . . . Plessetis, John de, Earl of Warwick. Hen. III.
B. E. . . . . Pleste, Robert de. Edw. III.
Ch. B. E. . . . Plesyngton, Robert de. Ric. II.
V. C., M. R. . . Plumer, Thomas. Geo. III. IV.
Just. Itin. . . . Poer, Walter le. Hen. III.
Just. . . . . Poictiers, Philip de, Bishop of Durham. Ric. I.
L. Chanc. . . . Pole, Michael de la, Earl of Suffolk. Ric. II.
K. B. . . . . Pole, Ralph. Hen. VI.
B. E. . . . . Pole, William de la. Edw. III.
C. P. . . . . Pollard, Lewis. Hen. VIII.
Ch. C. P. . . . Pollexfen, Henry. Will. III.
Ch. B. E. . . . Pollock, Frederick. Vict.
Just. Itin. . . . Ponte, Richard de. John.
Just. . . . . Ponte Audomare, Henry de. John.
Just. Itin. . . . Poore, Richard, Bishop of Salisbury. Hen. III.
Ch. K. B. . . . Popham, John. Eliz. Jac. I.
Just. Itin. . . . Port, Adam de. John.
Just. Itin. . . . Port, Henry de. Hen. I.
K. B. . . . . Port, John. Hen. VIII.
Just. Itin. . . . Porteseye, Adam de. Hen. III.
C. P. . . . . Portington, John. Hen. VI.
K. B., Ch. K. B. . Portman, William. Hen. VIII. Edw. VI. Mary.

Just.	Poterna, James de. Ric. I. John. Hen. III.
C. P., K. B., C. P.	Powell, John. Jac. II. Will. III.
B. E., C. P., K. B.	Powell, John. Will. III. Anne.
B. E., K. B. . .	Powell, Thomas. Jac. II.
? L. K.	Power, Walter. Edw. III.
M. R.	Powle, Henry. Will. III.
B. E., K. B. . .	Powys, Littleton. Will. III. Anne. Geo. I.
K. B.	Powys, Thomas. Anne. Geo. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Poynton, Alexander de. John.
Just. Itin., ? Just.	Poywick, William de. Hen. III.
Ch. C. P., L. Chanc.	Pratt, Charles, Earl Camden. Geo. III.
K. B., Com. G. S., Ch. K. B.	Pratt, John. Geo. I.
Just. Itin., Just., Ch. C. P.	Preston, Gilbert de. Hen. III. Edw. I.
C. P.	Preston, John. Hen. V. VI.
? Ch. C. P. . . .	Preston, Robert de. Ric. II.
B. E., C. P. . .	Price, Robert. Anne. Geo. I. II.
Com. G. S. . . .	Prideaux, Edmond. Car. I.
Ch. C. P. . . .	Prisot, John. Hen. VI.
K. B., Ch. B. E. .	Probyn, Edmund. Geo. I. II.
L. K.	Puckering, John. Eliz.
C. P.	Puleston, John. Inter.
Just. Angl., Just. .	Pusar, Hugh, Bishop of Durham. Ric. I.
B. E.	Pymme, Thomas. Eliz.
Ch. B. E. . . .	Pyncheebek, Thomas. Ric. II.

Q

Just.	Quincy, Saherus de, Earl of Winchester. John.

R

Just. Itin. . . .	Radeclyve, Thomas de. Edw. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Radenhale, John de. Edw. III.
B. E.	Radeswell, John de. Edw. II.
B. E., K. B., Ch. K. B.	Rainsford, Richard. Car. II.
Just.	Raleigh, William de, Bishop of Winchester. Hen. III.
Just.	Ralph, Archdeacon of Colchester. Hen. II. Ric. I.
Just.	Ralph, Archdeacon of Hereford. Hen. II. Ric. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Ramsey, Abbot of. John.
Just. Itin. . . .	Randolph, Abbot of Evesham. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Randolph, John. Edw. I. II. III.
L. Chanc. . . .	Ranulph, or Arnulph. Hen. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Ranulph, Treasurer of Salisbury. Ric. I.
K. B.	Rastall, William. Mary. Eliz.

? L. K.	RAVENSER, JOHN DE. Ric. II.
? L. K.	RAVENSER, RICHARD DE. Edw. III. Ric. II.
Com. G. S. . . .	RAWLINSON, WILLIAM. Will. III.
K. B., Com. G. S., Ch. K. B.	RAYMOND, ROBERT, Lord. Geo. I. II.
B. E., C. P., K. B.	RAYMOND, THOMAS. Car. II.
K. B., Ch. C. P. .	READ, ROBERT. Hen. VII. VIII.
C. P.	REEVE, EDMUND. Car. I.
C. P., Ch. C. P. .	REEVE, THOMAS. Geo. II.
? L. Chanc. . . .	Reginald, Abbot of Walden. Steph.
? L. Chanc. . . .	Reginald, Prior of Montacute. Hen. I.
L. Chanc. . . .	Reginald, Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury. Edw. II.
B. E.	Reinger, John. Hen. III.
? Just.	Reinger, Richard. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Reiny, John de. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Retford, Robert de. Edw. I. II.
B. E.	RETFORD, WILLIAM DE. Edw. III.
? Just., ? K. B. .	REYGATE, JOHN DE. Hen. III. Edw. I.
K. B., Ch. B. E. .	REYNOLDS, JAMES. Geo. I. II.
B. E.	REYNOLDS, JAMES. Geo. II.
L. Chanc. . . .	RICH, RICHARD, Lord. Edw. VI.
Just. Itin. . . .	Richard, Archdeacon of Wilts. Hen. II.
? L. K.	Richard, Bishop of Hereford. Hen. I.
B. E., Ch. B. E. .	RICHARDS, RICHARD. Geo. III. IV.
C. P.	RICHARDSON, JOHN. Geo. III. IV.
Ch. C. P., Ch. K. B.	RICHARDSON, THOMAS. Car. I.
C. P.	RICKHILL, WILLIAM. Ric. II. Hen. IV.
? Just. Angl. . .	RIDEL, GEOFFREY. Hen. I.
Just., Just. Angl. .	RIDEL, GEOFFREY, Bishop of Ely. Hen. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Rideware, William de. Ric. I.
B. E.	RIGBY, ALEXANDER. Inter.
Just. Itin. . . .	Ripariis, Robert de. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Ripariis, Walter de. Hen. III.
? L. K., B. E. . .	Rivallis, Peter de. Hen. III.
Just. Angl. . . .	ROBERT, Earl of Moreton and of Cornwall. Will. I.
V. C.	ROCELINE. Ric. I.
B. E.	ROCHE, THOMAS. Hen. VII.
Just. Itin. . . .	Rochester, Solomon de. Edw. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Rodeborough, Milo de. Edw. II.
C. P.	RODES, FRANCIS. Eliz.
L. Chanc., Just. Angl.	ROGER, Bishop of Salisbury. Hen. I. Steph.
C. P., K. B. . .	ROKEBY, THOMAS. Will. III.
Just.	Rokele, Robert de. Hen. III.

B. E., Com. G. S., V.C., L. Just. A., L. Chanc.	ROLFE, ROBERT MONSEY, Lord Cranworth. Vict.
K. B., Ch. K. B., Ch. U. B.	ROLLE, HENRY. Car. I. Inter.
M. R.	ROMILLY, JOHN. Vict.
Just. Itin. . . .	Romsey, Nicholas de. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Romsey, Walter de. Hen. III.
C. P.	ROOKE, GILES. Geo. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Ros, Peter de. Ric. I.
Just.	Ros, Robert de. Hen. III.
	Rosslyn, Earl of. *See* A. Wedderburn.
B. E.	ROTHERAM, JOHN. Jac. II.
L. Chanc. . . .	ROTHERAM, THOMAS, *alias Scott, Archbishop of* York. Edw. IV. V.
K. B., C. P. . .	ROUBURY, GILBERT DE. Edw. *I. II.*
B. E.	ROUCLIFFE, BRIAN. Hen. VI. Edw. IV. V. Ric. III. Hen. VII.
L. Chanc. . . .	RUFUS, GEOFFREY, Bishop of Durham. Hen. I.
Just.	Rufus, Guy, Bishop of Bangor. Hen. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Rufus, Richard. Hen. II.
Just. Itin., Just. .	Rufus, William. Hen. II.
Just., L. Chanc., Just. Angl.	RUPIBUS, PETER DE, Bishop of Winchester. John.
L. Chanc. . . .	RUSSELL, JOHN, Bishop of Lincoln. Edw. V. Ric. III.
Ch. K. B. . . .	RYDER, DUDLEY. Geo. II.

S

Just. Itin. . . .	Sackville, Jordan de. Hen. III.
Ch.B.E., L.Chanc., Ch. B. E.	SADINGTON, ROBERT DE. Edw. III.
	Sadington, Thomas de. *See* Sodington.
? B. E.	Saham, Richard de. Edw. I.
K. B.	SAHAM, WILLIAM DE. Edw. I.
	St. Alban's, Viscount. *See* F. Bacon.
Just. Itin. . . .	St. Edmund, Roger de. Ric. I.
Just.	St. Edmund, William de. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	St. Helena, John de. Hen. III.
Just.	St. Jacobo, Stephen de. Ric. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	St. John, John de. Hen. III.
Com. G. S. . . .	ST. JOHN, OLIVER, Earl of Bolingbroke. Car. I.
Com. G. S., Ch. C. P.	ST. JOHN, OLIVER. Car. I. Inter.
	St. Leonard's, Lord. *See* E. B. Sugden.

Just.	St. Mariæ Ecclesia, William de, Bishop of London. Ric. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	St. Martin, Ralph de. Ric. I.
Just., Just. Itin. .	St. Omero, William de. Hen. III.
? L. K., M. R., L. K.	St. Paul, John de, Archbishop of Dublin. Edw. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	St. Quentin, Walter de. Hen. II.
B. E.	St. Valerico, John de. Edw. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	St. Vigore, Thomas de. Edw. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Salceto, Robert de. Hen. III.
	Salisbury, Earl of. *See* R. Nevill, W. Cecil.
L. Chanc. . . .	Salmon, John, Bishop of Norwich. Edw. II.
Just. T.	Salveyn, Gerard. Edw. I.
Just.	Samford, Thomas de. John.
L. Chanc. . . .	Sandale, John de, Bishop of Winchester. Edw. II.
? L. K., ? C. P. .	Sandwich, Ralph de. Hen. III. Edw. I.
? Just.	Sansetun, Benedict de, Bishop of Rochester. Hen. III.
Ch. K. B. . . .	Saunders, Edmund. Car. II.
C. P., Ch. K. B., Ch. B. E.	Saunders, Edward. Mary. Eliz.
? Just. Itin. . .	Saunford, John de, Archbishop of Dublin. Edw. I.
Just.	Sauvage, Geoffrey de. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Sauvage, James de. Hen. III.
B. E.	Savile, John. Eliz. Jac. I.
B. E.	Saxby, or Saxilby, Edward. Edw. IV. Mary. Eliz.
? K. B.	Say, Geoffrey de. Edw. II.
K. B., C. P., K. B.	Scardeburgh, Robert de. Edw. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Scardeburgh, Roger de, Abbot of Whitby. Hen. III.
M. R., L. Chanc. .	Scarle, John de. Ric. II. Hen. IV.
Ch. B. E. . . .	Scarlett, James, Lord Abinger. Will. IV. Vict.
Just. Itin., B. E. .	Scorburgh, Robert de. Edw. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Scothou, William de. Edw. III.
B. E.	Scotre, Roger de. Edw. II.
? Ch. B. E., ? B. E.	Scott, John. Hen. VIII.
Ch. C. P., L. Chanc.	Scott, John, Earl of Eldon. Geo. III. IV.
	Scott, Thomas. *See* T. Rotheram.
C. P., K. B., Ch. K. B.	Scott, William. Edw. III.
C. P., Ch. K. B. .	Scroggs, William. Car. II.
C. P., Ch. K. B., C. P.	Scrope, Geoffrey le. Edw. II. III.
C. P., Ch. K. B., C. P., Ch. K. B., Ch. B. E.	Scrope, Henry le. Edw. II. III.
Com. G. S.	Scrope, John. Anne.
L. Chanc. . . .	Scrope, Richard le. Ric. II.

B. E.	Seculer, Alexander le. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Sefred, Bishop of Chichester. Hen. II.
Just.	Segrave, Gilbert de. Hen. III.
Just., L. K. . . .	SEGRAVE, HUGH DE. Ric. II.
Just., Just. Angl. .	SEGRAVE, STEPHEN DE. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Seings, Richard de. John. Hen. III.
B. E.	SELBY, RALPH DE. Ric. II.
K.B., C.P., Ch.K.B.	SETONE, THOMAS DE. Edw. III.
M. R.	SEWELL, THOMAS. Geo. III.
Just., C.P., Ch.C.P.	SEYTON, ROGER DE. Hen. III. Edw. I.
V.C., Com.G.S.(2)	SHADWELL, LANCELOT. Geo. IV. Will. IV. Vict.
	Shaftesbury Earl of. *See* A. A. Cooper.
C. P., K. B., C. P.	SHARDELOWE, JOHN DE. Edw. III.
Just.	Shardelowe, Robert de. Hen. III.
K.B., C.P., Ch.B.E. C. P., Ch. K. B.	SHARESHULL, WILLIAM DE. Edw. III.
K. B.	SHEE, WILLIAM. Vict.
C. P.	SHELLEY, WILLIAM. Hen. VIII. Edw. VI.
B. E.	SHIRLAND, ALMARIC DE. Edw. III.
B. E.	SHORDICH, JOHN DE. Edw. III.
Just.	Shottindon, Robert de. Hen. III.
B. E., K. B. . .	SHUTE, ROBERT. Eliz.
Just. Itin. . . .	Sigillo, Nicholas de. Hen. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Simon, Abbot of Reading. Hen. III.
Curs. B. E. . . .	SIMPSON, WILLIAM. Will. III. Anne. Geo. I.
C.P., Ch.B.E., C.P.	SKIPWITH, WILLIAM DE. Edw. III. Ric. II.
L. K.	SKIRLAWE, WALTER DE. Bishop of Durham. Ric. II.
Ch. B. E. . . .	SKYNNER, JOHN. Geo. III.
B. E.	SMITH, JOHN. Hen. VIII.
B. E.	SMITH, JOHN. Anne. Geo. I.
B. E., Com. G. S., Ch. B. E.	SMYTHE, SIDNEY STAFFORD. Geo. II. III.
B. E.	SNIGGE, GEORGE. Jac. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Snyterton, Thomas de. Edw. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Sodington, or Sadington, Thomas de. Edw. I.
B. E.	SOMER, HENRY. Hen. IV.
L. K., L. Chanc. .	SOMERS, JOHN, Lord. Will. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Sorewell, William de. Hen. III.
B. E.	SOTHERTON, JOHN. Eliz. Jac. I.
Curs. B. E. . . .	SOTHERTON, JOHN. Jac. I. Car. I.
B. E. [? Curs.] . .	SOTHERTON, NOWELL. Jac. I.
	Southampton, Earl of. *See* T. Wriothesley.
K. B.	SOUTHCOTE, JOHN. Eliz.
M. R.	SOUTHWELL, ROBERT. Hen. VIII. Edw. VI.

? L. K.	Spaigne, Nicholas de. Edw. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Spaldewick, William de, Abbot of Colchester. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Spalding, John de. Hen. III.
Curs. B. E. . . .	SPELMAN, CLEMENT. Car. II.
K. B.	SPELMAN, JOHN. Hen. VIII.
Just. Itin., K. B. .	SPIGURNEL, HENRY. Edw. I. II.
L. K., L. Chanc.	STAFFORD, EDMUND DE, Bishop of Exeter. Ric. II. Hen. IV.
L. Chanc. . . .	STAFFORD, JOHN, Archbishop of Canterbury. Hen. VI.
Just. Itin., Just., K. B., C. P.	STANES, RICHARD DE. Hen. III. Edw. I.
M. R.	STANLEY, THOMAS DE. Ric. II. Hen. IV.
Just. T.	Stapleton, Milo de. Edw. I.
K. B.	STAPLETON, NICHOLAS DE. Edw. I.
Ch. B. E., C. P. .	STARKEY, HUMPHREY. Edw. V. Ric. III. Hen. VII.
B. E.	STATHAM, NICHOLAS. Edw. IV.
C. P.	STAUNFORD, WILLIAM. Mary.
Just. Itin., C.P., B.E., Ch. K. B., Ch. C. P.	STAUNTON, HERVEY DE. Edw. I. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Staunton, William de. Hen. III.
B. E.	STAVERTON, JOHN. Hen. IV. V.
Ch. B. E. . . .	STEELE, WILLIAM. Inter.
B. E., C. P., K. B.	STEYNGRAVE, ADAM DE. Edw. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Stikeswald, Roger de. Ric. I.
L. Chanc. . . .	STILLINGTON, ROBERT, Bishop of Bath and Wells. Edw. IV.
Just. Itin. . . .	Stircheleye, Walter de. Edw. I.
Just.	Stivekel, Josceline de. John.
Just.	Stoke, Ralph de. John.
Just. Itin. . . .	Stoke, Richard de. Hen. III.
B. E.	STOKES, JOHN DE. Edw. III.
B. E.	STOKES, RICHARD. Ric. II.
C. P., ? K. B., C. P., Ch. B. E., Ch. C. P.	STONORE, JOHN DE. Edw. II. III.
M. R.	STOPINDON, JOHN. Hen. VI.
C. P., Ch. B. E., C. P.	STOUFORD, JOHN DE. Edw. III.
B. E.	STOWE, WILLIAM DE. Edw. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Strange, Guy le. Hen. II.
M. R.	STRANGE, JOHN. Geo. II.
? Just. Itin. . . .	Strange, Roger le. Edw. I.
C. P.	STRANGEWAYS, JAMES. Hen. VI.

L. Chanc. . . .	Stratford, John de, Archbishop of Canterbury. Edw. III.
L. K., L. Chanc. .	Stratford, Robert de, Bishop of Chichester. Edw. III.
? B. E., ? Ch. B. E.	Stratton, Adam de. Edw. I.
B. E., C. P. . .	Street, Thomas. Car. II. Jac. II.
K. B.	Stringer, Thomas. Jac. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Strode, John de le. Hen. III.
V. C.	Stuart, John. Vict.
Just. Itin. . . .	Stuteville, Robert de. Hen. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Stuteville, William de. Ric. I.
L. Chanc. . . .	Sudbury, Simon de, Archbishop of Canterbury. Ric. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Sudley, Ralph de. Hen. III.
	Suffolk, Earl of. *See* M. de la Pole.
L. Chanc. . . .	Sugden, Edward Burtenshaw, Lord St. Leonard's. Vict.
K. B.	Sulyard, John. Ric. III. Hen. VII.
Just. Itin. . . .	Sumeri, Roger de. Hen. III.
	Surrey, Earl of. *See* J. and W. de Warrenne.
Just. Itin. . . .	Suthill, John. Ric. I.
K. B.	Sutton, Elias de. Edw. I.
B. E.	Sutton, Thomas Manners, Lord Manners. Geo. III.
B. E.	Swereford, Alexander. Hen. III.
C. P.	Sydenham, Richard. Ric. II.

T.

Just. Itin. . . .	Tablir, Ralph. Hen. III.
L. Chanc. . . .	Talbot, Charles, Lord. Geo. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Talebot, Gilbert. Hen. III.
C. P.	Talfourd, Thomas Noon. Vict.
Just. Itin. . . .	Tametone, William de. Hen. III.
K. B., Ch. B. E. .	Tanfield, Laurence. Jac. I. Car. I.
Ch. B. E. . . .	Tank, William. Edw. III.
K. B.	Taunton, William Elias. Will. IV.
M. R.	Taylor, John. Hen. VIII.
	Tenterden, Lord. *See* C. Abbott.
L. Chanc. . . .	Thesiger, Frederick, Lord Chelmsford. Vict.
C. P., Ch. C. P. .	Thirning, William. Ric. II. Hen. IV. V.
Just. Itin. . . .	Thomas, Abbot of Winchecumb. Hen. III.
B. E., Ch. B. E. .	Thomson, Alexander. Geo. III.
Curs. B. E., B. E.	Thomson, William. Geo. I. II.
M. R., L. K., L. Chanc.	Thoresby, John de, Archbishop of York. Edw. III.

Ch. K. B. . . .	THORNTON, GILBERT DE. Edw. I.
B. E.	THORPE, FRANCIS. Inter.
Just. Itin. . . .	Thorpe, John de. Edw. I. II.
C. P.	THORPE, ROBERT DE. Edw. I.
Ch. C. P., L. Chanc.	THORPE, ROBERT DE. Edw. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Thorpe, Robert de. Edw. III.
	Thorpe, Simon de. *See* S. de Trop.
B. E.	THORPE, THOMAS. Hen. VI.
C. P., K. B., Ch. K. B., ? B. E. .	THORPE, WILLIAM DE. Edw. III.
Just. Itin., Just. .	THURKILBY, ROGER DE. Hen. III.
B. E.	THURLAND, EDWARD. Car. II.
L. Chanc. . . .	THURLOW, EDWARD, Lord. Geo. III.
Ch. C. P. . . .	TINDAL, NICOLAS CONYNGHAM. Geo. IV. Will. IV. Vict.
K. B.	TIRWHIT, ROBERT. Hen. IV. V. VI.
Just., Just. Angl. .	TOCLIFFE, RICHARD, Bishop of Winchester. Hen. II.
Curs. B. E. . . .	TOMLINS, RICHARD. Car. I. Inter.
Just.	Torell, William. Hen. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	Tornoura, Adam de. Ric. I.
Just. Itin. . . .	Totington, Samson de. Hen. II.
Just. Itin. . . .	TOUTHEBY, GILBERT DE. Edw. II. III.
C. P.	TOWNSHEND, ROGER. Ric. III. Hen. VII.
Just. Itin., B. E. .	Tracy, Henry de. Hen. III.
B. E., C. P., Com. G. S. (2.)	TRACY, ROBERT. Will. III. Anne. Geo. I.
C. P.	TRAVERS, JOHN. Edw. III.
Ch. C. P., Com. G. S.	TREBY, GEORGE. Will. III.
K. B.	TREMAYLE, THOMAS. Hen. VII.
K. B., Ch. K. B. .	TRESILIAN, ROBERT. Ric. II.
C. P.	TREVAIGNON, JOHN DE. Edw. III.
Just. Itin., ? Just.	Trevet, Thomas. Hen. III.
M. R., Com. G. S.	TREVOR, JOHN. Jac. II. Will. III. Anne. Geo. I.
B. E.	TREVOR, THOMAS. Car. I.
Ch. C. P., Com. G. S.	TREVOR, THOMAS, Lord. Will. III. Anne. Geo. I.
Just. Itin., C. P., K. B., B. E.	TRIKINGHAM, LAMBERT DE. Edw. I. II. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Trop, or Thorpe, Simon de. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . .	Trumpington, William de. Hen. III.
	Truro, Lord. *See* T. Wilde.
Just.	Trussel, William. Hen. III.
? Just.	Trussel, William. Edw. II.
M. R.	TUNSTALL, CUTHBERT, Bishop of London. Hen. VIII.
V. C., L. Just. A.	TURNER, GEORGE JAMES. Vict.
Just.	Turnham, Stephen de. Ric. I. John.

B. E. . . . . Turner, Christopher. Car. II.
Ch. B. E. . . . Turnour, Edward. Car. II.
Just. . . . . Turri, Jordan de. John.
Ch. Just. . . . Turri, Nicholas de. Hen. III.
B. E., K. B. . . Turton, John. Will. III. Anne.
Just. Itin. . . . Turvill, Maurice de. Hen. III.
B. E. . . . . Tuttebury, Thomas. Hen. IV.
K. B. . . . . Twisden, Thomas. Car. II.
Com. G. S., C. P. . Tyrrell, Thomas. Inter. Car. II.

U.

Just. Itin. . . . Ulecot, John de. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . . Ulecot, Philip de. Hen. III.
? Just. Itin. . . Upsale, Geoffrey de. Hen. III.
Ch. B. E. . . . Urswyke, Thomas. Edw. IV.

V.

Just. Itin. . . . Valoins, Theobald de. Hen. III.
Ch. C. P. . . . Vaughan, John. Car. II.
B. E., C. P. . . Vaughan, John. Geo. IV. Will. IV. Vict.
Just. Itin. . . . Vaux, John de. Edw. I.
Just. Itin. . . . Vaux, Oliver de. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . . Vaux, Robert de. Hen. II.
C. P. . . . . Vavasour, John. Hen. VII.
Just. Itin. . . . Vavasour, William le. Hen. II. Ric. I.
Just. T. . . . . Vavasour, William le. Edw. I.
C. P. . . . . Ventris, Peyton. Will. III.
Just. . . . . Verdun, Bertram de. Hen. II.
Just. Itin. . . . Verdun, John de. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . . Verdun, Walter de. Hen. III.
? Just. Angl. . . Vere, Alberic de. Hen. I.
Just. Itin. . . . Vere, Robert de, Earl of Oxford. Hen. III.
Just. Itin., Just. . Vere, William de, Bishop of Hereford. Ric. I.
M. R. . . . . Verney, John. Geo. II.
B. E., C. P. . . Vernon, George. Car. I.
Just. Itin. . . . Vernon, William de. Hen. III.
Verulam, Lord. *See* F. Bacon.
? Just. Itin. . . . Vescy, William de. Edw. I.
Just. Itin. . . . Veteri Ponte, Robert de. John. Hen. III.
Just. Itin. . . . Veym, Richard de. Hen. III.

W.

C. P. . . . . Wadham, John. Ric. II.
M. R., L. K., M. R. Wakering, John, Bishop of Norwich. Hen. IV.

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